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OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

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CONTENTS.

CONTRIBUTED PAPERS.

Maps, from the romantic and prosaic standpoints	<i>T: Letts</i>	5
The photograph collection of Pratt Institute Free Library.	<i>Mary W. Plummer</i>	7
What should librarians read?	<i>A. E. Bostwick, W. A. Bardwell, W. Eames</i>	57 ✓
The other side of "Paternalism"	<i>B. W. Pennoch</i>	61
Transforming a dwelling-house into a library building	<i>Annie B. Jackson</i>	105
The Vatican Library	<i>W: W. Bishop</i>	110
Place of pictures in library work for children	<i>Annie C. Moore</i>	159
Public library books in public schools	<i>H: L. Elmendorf</i>	163
Work with children at the Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh.	<i>Frances J. Olcott</i>	166
Princeton University Library and its reorganizations	<i>E. C. Richardson</i>	219
Librarians	<i>F: J. Teggart</i>	223, 577, 625
Preparation for librarianship	<i>A. G. S. Josephson</i>	226
The Institut International de Bibliographie	<i>R. R. Bowker</i>	273
The public library and the state	<i>W. C. Ford</i>	275 ✓
Open shelves and book theft	<i>A. E. Bostwick</i>	280
The Public Library in its relations to literature	<i>Lindsay Swift</i>	323 ✓
Some of the dangers of technical knowledge and training, particularly in library work	<i>A. C. Thomas</i>	328
An early French "general catalog"	<i>G: W. Cole</i>	329
Ten years of American library progress: address of the President at A. L. A. Conference, Montreal	<i>R. G. Thwaites</i>	C1
Canadian libraries	<i>James Bain</i>	C7
The prose writers of Canada	<i>Dr. S. E. Dawson</i>	C11
Canadian poets and poetry	<i>W. D. Lighthall</i>	C25
The Aberdeen Association	<i>E. E. Laidlaw</i>	C27
Volumes and circulation	<i>A. E. Bostwick</i>	C29
The cost of preparing books in public libraries for the use of the public	<i>B. C. Steiner</i>	C32
What classes of persons, if any, should have access to the shelves in large libraries?	<i>S. S. Green</i>	C34
Character of permitted access to the shelves	<i>P. B. Wright</i>	C35
The standard library	<i>W: E. Foster</i>	C36
Access to a selected library: the Buffalo plan	<i>H: L. Elmendorf</i>	C38
Duties and qualifications of assistants in open-shelf libraries	<i>A. E. Bostwick</i>	C40
The trustee	<i>T: L. Montgomery</i>	C42
The care of serial publications	<i>J. T. Gerould</i>	C44
The college library vs. the university library	<i>Isabel Ely Lord</i>	C45
Essentials of a good library law	<i>W: R. Eastman</i>	C49
Lines of work which a state library commission can profitably undertake	<i>Gratia A. Countryman</i>	C51
Co-operation of state librarians and state library com- missions	<i>C. B. Galbreath</i>	C54
State reports, digests, and statutes	<i>Dr. G. E. Wire</i>	C57
Methods of inducing care of books. I.	<i>Mary E. Dousman</i>	C60
" " " " " II.	<i>W: E. Foster</i>	C63
Children's books and periodicals	<i>Abby L. Sargent</i>	C64
Picture work in children's libraries. I.	<i>Clara W. Hunt</i>	C66
" " " " " II.	<i>Evva L. Moore</i>	C67
Story-telling, lectures, and other adjuncts of the chil- dren's room	<i>Frances J. Olcott</i>	C69
Report of the Co-operation Committee	<i>E. C. Richardson</i>	C71
Co-operative cataloging and the A. L. A. rules	<i>Alice B. Kroeger</i>	C73
Co-operative cataloging: estimate of cost	<i>C. W. Andrews</i>	C78
Report on adjustments and organization	<i>W: C. Lane</i>	C80
Report of Committee on Library Schools	<i>J. C. Dana</i>	C83
Report of A. L. A. Publishing Section	<i>W: C. Lane</i>	C86

Report of the Committee on Public Documents	<i>R. R. Bowker</i>	C91
Report on gifts and bequests	<i>G. Stockwell</i>	C92
Proceedings of the 22d Conference, A. L. A., Montreal, Canada		C106-171
The social side of the Montreal Conference	<i>Bessie S. Smith</i>	C172
The Post-conference	<i>Helen E. Haines</i>	C174
Individuality in library work	<i>H. L. Koopman</i>	571
New England's present library problem	<i>G. A. Jackson</i>	574
International Congress of Librarians, Paris, Aug. 20-23.	<i>Mary W. Plummer</i>	580
Photographs and photoprints	<i>C. A. Cutter</i>	619
Planning and construction of library buildings	<i>B. R. Green</i>	677
Summer vacation cards	<i>S. W. Foss</i>	683
Relation of state libraries and the Library of Congress .	<i>Herbert Putnam</i>	729
The library and the Young Men's Christian Association.	<i>G. B. Hodge</i>	733
GENERAL ARTICLES:		
Photographs at the Boston Public Library	8	
Library legislation in New York	9	
Preservation and record of maps in the Library of Congress. <i>P. L. Phillips</i>	15	
Question of serials at N. Y. Public Library. <i>F. Weitenkampf</i>	16	
Beauties of classification: symposium	17	
Andrew Carnegie's gifts to American libraries in 1899	18	
Zapon conference in Dresden	19	
James Lyman Whitney	19	
Mr. Putnam on the Library of Congress	63	
Public documents bill	65	
Bill to reduce postal rates for library books	68	
Sunday-school libraries	68	
The imperfect librarian	69	
The public library in the future. <i>W. H. Brett</i>	69	
Carnegie Library of Atlanta	70	
Public libraries in New Jersey	71	
Closing of the Scranton Public Library. <i>H. J. Carr</i>	71	
International Library Conference, 1897	72	
The library and the laborer	112	
Open shelves. <i>E. S. Walcox, Harriet F. Husted.</i>	113	
— <i>T. L. Montgomery</i>	168	
A. L. A. Exhibit at Paris Exposition. <i>Florence Woodworth</i>	116	
The public vs. librarians	119	
Exposition of library hygiene	120	
Reading list on Canada and Montreal	120	
Furnishing of children's libraries	168	
Best 50 books of 1899 for a village library	170	
City children and the library. <i>Helen Moore</i>	170	
Ideas in children's work	171	
A study of children's reading	171	
What New Jersey is doing for public libraries. <i>H. C. Buchanan</i>	171	
Joint library meeting, Washington, D. C., March 29-31, 1900	172	
Civil service examination for librarian	177	
Why Mr. Carnegie founds free libraries	177	
Extension of Pittsburgh Carnegie Library	228	
The Providence Public Library. (<i>Illustrated.</i>) <i>W. E. Foster</i>	228	
The library and dogma	232	
Organization of the Library of Congress, 1900-1901.	232	
Bibliographical Congress at Paris	234	
Iowa library legislation	235	
Societa Bibliografica Italiana	235	
Civil service examination for cataloger	235	
How to account for decreased issues	281	
A. L. A. exhibit at Paris Exposition. (<i>Illus- trated.</i>) <i>J. Le Roy Harrison</i>	282, 331	
International library congress at Paris	283	
Zapon as a paper preservative. <i>W. W. Bishop</i>	284	
John Nicholas Brown. <i>W. E. Foster</i>	285	
A pre-Revolutionary library company. <i>Julia B. Anthony</i>	332	
Leather for bookbinding. <i>S. H. Ranck</i>	332	
Training class for children's librarians at Pitts- burgh Carnegie Library	333	
Pamphlets in the Harvard Library	334	
A German library association	334	
The Canadian Library Association	335	
Library Assistants' Association	335	
Library handicraft at Colorado State Normal School	335	
Appointments at Library of Congress	336	
Bureau of library information at General Federa- tion of Women's Clubs	336	
Report of A. L. A. Committee on Transliteration of Slavic Languages	582	
The international catalog of scientific literature. 583, 630		
Report on work and wages of librarians	587	
Library Section of the N. E. A.	588	
Circulation of New York libraries	590	
Library Association of Australasia	590, 737, 738	
For library consolidation in New York City	634, 741	
Public Document Division, Library of Congress	639	
National Association of State Librarians	639, 739	
Revision of the Decimal Classification. <i>Melvil Dewey</i>	684	
The library of the mind. <i>R. R. Bowker</i>	686	
The library of ancient Nippur	686	
Library school for women at Berlin	687	
Wisconsin State Historical Society	687	
Ontario Library Association	688	
Library appropriations for Greater New York	688	
Influence of open shelves on choice of books	741	
Wisconsin Teachers' Association, Library Section.	742	
For a library association in Missouri	742	
EDITORIALS:		
Library progress in 1899	3	
The year abroad and at home	3	
Personal record of the year	3	
Resignation of Melvil Dewey	4	
Politics and libraries	4	
Montreal Conference plans	55, 157	
Public documents legislation	55	
The proposed documents bill	55, 103	
Reprint of early documents	56	
The library post bill	56	
A. L. A. exhibit at Paris	103, 321	
A phase of library architecture	103	
Library progress in Iowa	104	
Co-operation Committee plans	157	

Library work with children	157	A Norwegian form of safe-guarded open access. <i>H. Nyhuus</i>	728
The Providence Public Library	158		
Library provisions of the Appropriations bill	217	LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM:	
Reorganization of Library of Congress	217	Annual meeting, 1900	591, 689
State library commissions	217	Yearbook, 1900	591
Montreal Conference of the A. L. A.	271		
Co-operative catalog plans	271	AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION:	
Canadian library organization	271	Committee on Library Schools	20
"Messages and papers of the Presidents"	272	A. L. A. Publishing Section	20, 73, 336
Charleston meeting of N. E. A.	321	Montreal Conference, June 7-12, 1900	72, 177, 236, 285
School use and decreased general circulation of books	321	Supplementary handbook	179
A sabbatical year for librarians	322	Plans of Co-operation Committee	179
The International Catalogue of Scientific Liter- ature	569, 618	Report on gifts and bequests	180
The Library Congress at Paris	569	Post-conference trip, June 12-17, 1900	237
Trades Unionism in Library Work	570	A. L. A. badge	238
Library Consolidation in New York City	617	Conference notes	292
Appropriations for New York libraries	617	Transactions of Council and Executive Board	292
A central library system for New York City	617	Library tracts	336
"Library week" in New York state	618	Meeting of Executive Board	639
The increase in library meetings	618	Suggestion for A. L. A. by-laws desired	690
A. L. A. Conference, 1901	675	Programs and printed matter wanted	690
The English library meeting at Bristol	675	Transactions of Executive Board	690
Local bibliographies as library work	675	A. L. A. representatives in local library associa- tions	742
The Connecticut state librarianship	676	Preliminary announcement, annual meeting, 1901.	742
The Wisconsin Free Library Commission	676	A. L. A. exhibit at Buffalo	743
Plans for printed catalog cards	727		
The state librarians at Harrisburg	727	STATE LIBRARY COMMISSIONS,	
Politics in libraries	727	21, 73, 122, 180, 238, 294, 336, 591, 639, 691, 743	
		STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS,	
COMMUNICATIONS:		21, 74, 122, 180, 294, 337, 591, 640, 692, 744	
Proud's "History of Pennsylvania." <i>C. K. Bolton</i>	42	LIBRARY CLUBS,	
Card index of the Department of Agriculture. <i>W. P. Cutter</i>	42	25, 75, 130, 183, 239, 296, 337, 595, 647, 696, 750	
Library material desired. <i>Edith E. Clarke</i>	42	LIBRARY SCHOOLS AND TRAINING CLASSES:	
Report of the Librarian of Congress. <i>H. Putnam</i>	56	27, 77, 133, 184, 241, 297, 341, 596, 649, 699, 753	
The classification problem. <i>H. M. Stanley</i>	56	Amherst Summer School	241, 699
Carnegie gift to Erie Public Library. <i>C. E. Wright</i>	56	Cleveland Summer School	297
Exchanges solicited. <i>W. I. Fletcher</i>	104	Drexel Institute Library School.	133, 184, 298, 699, 753
Typewriters in libraries. <i>W. K. Stetson</i>	104	New York State Library School,	
— <i>F. M. Crunden</i>	158	27, 77, 134, 184, 241, 299, 340, 596, 649, 699, 753	
— <i>M. M. Oakley; H. L. Prince</i>	218	Pratt Institute Library School,	
— <i>E. P. Van Dusee</i>	272	27, 77, 134, 184, 242, 298, 700, 754	
— <i>G. P. Rupp</i>	322	University of Illinois State Library School,	
Suggestion for the annotation of books. <i>H. M. Stanley</i>	104	28, 78, 185, 299, 341, 596, 650, 700	
For the reform of reviewers. <i>Helen Marot</i>	158	University of Minnesota Summer School	78, 341
Changed titles: a peculiar case. <i>C. A. Cutter</i>	218	Wisconsin Summer School	78
Questions wanted concerning maps. <i>Thomas Letts</i>	272		
The old order changeth. <i>Florence E. Baker</i>	322	REVIEWS:	
Lighting of the Providence Public Library—a correction. <i>W. E. Foster</i>	570	Bibliothèque Nationale. Catalogue général, v. 2	754
Construction of a testator's requirements. <i>Dr. G. E. Wire</i>	570	Bowker, Publications of societies	242
The <i>Revue des Deux Mondes</i> for French students. <i>W. Beer</i>	570	Bowker, State publications	299
Errata, A. L. A. proceedings, 1900. <i>Edith E. Clarke</i>	618	Campbell, Index-catalogue of Indian official docu- ments	701
Lists and bulletins wanted. <i>F. P. Hill</i>	618	Cornell Univ. L. Catalogue of Dante collection	755
Libraries for periodicals and newspapers. <i>H. M. Stanley</i>	676	Crawford, Cataloging	596
The first travelling library? <i>Johnson Brigham</i>	676	Davenport, English embroidered bookbindings	597
A suggestion for "Poole's index." <i>S. H. Ranck</i>	728	Garnett, Essays in librarianship and bibliography.	29
The <i>Law Register</i> and the <i>Legal Adviser</i> . <i>J. V. Cheney</i>	728	Instruktionen für die alphabet. Kataloge der preussischen bibliotheken	28
		John Crerar Library, List of books in the reading- room	703
		Lawler, Book auctions in England in the 17th cen- tury	78
		Library of Congress, List of books, etc., relating to interoceanic canal and railway routes	243
		Milkau, Centralkataloge und titeldrucke	28

Nichols, Bibliography of Worcester	597	LIBRARIANS, 38, 87, 140, 193, 252, 307, 351, 601, 657, 710, 765
Phillips, List of maps and views of Washington and District of Columbia, etc.	243	CATALOGING AND CLASSIFICATION, 39, 87, 141, 194, 252, 307, 352, 602, 658, 711, 766
Spofford, A book for all readers	756	CHANGED TITLES 40, 88, 141, 307, 660, 712, 766
Springfield (Mass.) City Library, Cromwell list . . .	30	FULL NAMES 40, 88, 142, 195, 253, 308, 352, 603, 767
Steenberg, Folkesbogsamlinger	703	BIBLIOGRAPHY, 41, 89, 142, 196, 253, 308, 454, 604, 660, 712, 768
University of State of N. Y., Public libraries and popular education by H. B. Adams	757	INDEXES 42, 90, 196
LIBRARY ECONOMY AND HISTORY, 31, 78, 134, 186, 244, 300, 341, 598, 650, 704, 758		ANONYMS AND PSEUDONYMS 90, 254, 308, 354, 714, 768
GIFTS AND BEQUESTS 37, 86, 192, 251, 349, 657, 709, 765		HUMORS AND BLUNDERS 254, 604
PRACTICAL NOTES 37, 350, 710, 764		

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Contents.

PAGE	PAGE
JAMES L. WHITNEY. <i>Frontispiece.</i>	STATE LIBRARY COMMISSIONS. 21
EDITORIALS. 3	STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS. 21
Library Progress in 1899.	LIBRARY CLUBS. 25
The Year Abroad and at Home.	LIBRARY SCHOOLS AND TRAINING CLASSES. 27
The Personal Record of the Year.	New York State Library School.
Resignation of Melvil Dewey.	Pratt Institute Library School.
Politics and Libraries.	University of Illinois.
MAPS, FROM THE ROMANTIC AND PROSAIC STANDPOINTS.	REVIEWS. 28
—Thomas Letts. 5	Garnett's Essays in Librarianship; Milkau's Central Kataloge; Instruktionen für die Alphabetischen Kataloge, etc.
THE PHOTOGRAPH COLLECTION OF PRATT INSTITUTE	Springfield City Library. Cromwell List.
FREE LIBRARY.—Mary W. Plummer. 7	LIBRARY ECONOMY AND HISTORY. 31
PHOTOGRAPHS AT THE BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY. 8	GIFTS AND BEQUESTS. 37
LIBRARY LEGISLATION IN NEW YORK. 9	PRACTICAL NOTES. 37
PRESERVATION AND RECORD OF MAPS IN THE LIBRARY	LIBRARIANS. 38
OF CONGRESS.—P. L. Phillips. 15	CATALOGING AND CLASSIFICATION. 39
A QUESTION OF SERIALS AT THE NEW YORK PUBLIC	BIBLIOGRAPHY. 41
LIBRARY.—F. Weitenkampf. 16	COMMUNICATIONS. 42
THE BEAUTIES OF CLASSIFICATION: A SYMPOSIUM. 17	Proud's "History of Pennsylvania."
ANDREW CARNEGIE'S GIFTS TO AMERICAN LIBRARIES	Card Index of the Department of Agriculture.
IN 1899. 18	Library Material Desired.
THE ZAPON CONFERENCE IN DRESDEN. 19	
JAMES LYMAN WHITNEY. 19	
AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION. 20	
Committee on Library Schools.	
A. L. A. Publishing Section.	

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NO. 1

"CARNEGIE year" ends with the unprecedented record of gifts for library and like purposes from one person approximating four million dollars, if is included the gift with which Mr. Carnegie has completed and crowned the noble benefaction of Peter Cooper, as realized in the Cooper Union. More than 30 libraries or places in the United States have been the recipients of Mr. Carnegie's antemortem generosity—a much more satisfactory method than post-mortem bequests—ranging from the \$1,750,000 given to Pittsburgh, \$350,000 to Washington, \$125,000 each to Atlanta and to Louisville, down to \$1000 each to the Seaboard Air Line library work and the Virginia Mechanics' Institute, and \$500 for the aid of the Bucyrus Library. These gifts make the endowment of libraries the most striking feature of the library year 1899, supplemented as they were by gifts from other benefactors, making a total probably reaching if not exceeding five million dollars. Mr. Carnegie's principle of giving only to communities ready to help themselves has been thoroughly sound, though it has called forth the criticism that his gifts by that requirement impose perpetual taxation upon a community accepting his offer. There are always two sides—the right side and the seamy side—to a fabric, and Mr. Carnegie's critics seem to have turned the wrong side out. Library recognition of his generosity, which was made formally at the Atlanta conference, ought not to lose sight of his self-sacrifice in calling down upon himself the avalanche of applications which these widespread benefactions have made inevitable.

It has been an off year in conferences, although that of the American Library Association at Atlanta did the great service of emphasizing the need of library development at the South, from which emphasis much good may come. In addition to the English conference at Manchester, followed by the opening of the John Rylands Library there, the Italian librarians held their third annual conference last

September in Genoa. The new year will be more notable in this respect, because of the first meeting of the American Library Association in Canada, and because of the international exhibits and meetings in connection with the Paris Exposition. For this are planned not only library exhibits from America and elsewhere but a library conference and bibliographical annexes, as it were, under the auspices of the Brussels Institut International de Bibliographie. Several of these will be held in connection with congresses of other professions and on other subjects, the Institut having planned to have special sections of its "repertorium" on exhibition at the time of each conference for the convenience and instruction of each class of scientists. The Gutenberg Quin-centenary at Mayence will also present an interesting bibliographical exhibit. In the United States a second meeting was held by the National Association of State Librarians at Indianapolis in October, but with so limited an attendance as to emphasize the desirability of making the meeting of state librarians a feature of the general A. L. A. conference. Maine, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Kansas, and Colorado have added their quota to the state library commissions already existing, making in all 15 states with such organizations, and Iowa and Nebraska are expected to come in line during the year. The travelling library system has been developed in New Jersey under the charge of the state library, and has been extended and strengthened elsewhere in many directions. Chicago has organized a bibliographical society, but no new local library associations are otherwise reported.

CHANGES in library *personnel* during the year have been important. The retirement of Dr. Garnett from the Keepership of Printed Books in the British Museum leaves him free for happy and fruitful leisure. He has been succeeded, through a wise promotion, by Mr. G. K. Fortescue, who had been his successor as superintendent of the reading-room. In America the library profession has lost by death its

oldest veteran, Dr. Reuben A. Guild, whose name is associated with the first conference of librarians in 1857, as well as John Russell Young, not two years after his appointment as Librarian of Congress. The accession of his successor, Herbert Putnam, as national librarian, marks a new era in the administration of the national library, and promises for it a development which will make it worthy of its beautiful house and destined to take its place among the greatest national libraries. It is pleasant to record the promotion to the headship of the Boston Public Library of James L. Whitney, one of the oldest and most honored members of the library profession, and so long associated with the library of which he is at last the chief. The retirement of George H. Baker to the post of librarian *emeritus* of Columbia University and the accession of Dr. James H. Canfield, formerly president of Ohio State University, is a third change in the headship of our largest libraries—an unusual number in a single year.

THE resignation of Melvil Dewey from the secretaryship of the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York happily does not mean his retirement also from the post of director of the state library, but rather the concentration of effort within the library field. The resignation was the outcome of a battle royal over the codification of the educational law and the proposed "unification" of the educational systems of the state of New York—a plan which has gone forward and backward amid changes too complex to attempt record. The original revision provided for large concentration of authority under the Board of Regents; while the modified plan, later brought before the legislature, made the Department of Public Instruction largely the executive authority and the Board of Regents largely the legislative authority over the several divisions of the large educational work of New York State. Under both plans, however, all public libraries remain in control of the Regents, and there has been objection on the part of important libraries within the state to the provision which would make all libraries, willy nilly, "members" of the University and subject to the authority of the Regents. The official use of the name "university" with the Board of Regents has always been an anomaly, and it might be well if in connection with the modifi-

cations of codification the real relationship to institutions, library and other, throughout the state, of the Regents of Education, should be more clearly defined in title as well as in regulation. The situation has been further developed by an entirely new plan put forward by an advisory commission appointed by the Governor, providing for five bureaus, each headed by a director, under the general control of a Chancellor of the Board of Regents, in which scheme libraries form the substantial body of the Bureau of Home Education. We reprint elsewhere the library provisions of the codification as left by the White bill of last year, which will form the basis of Senator White's second draft this year.

THE political scandals with which Pennsylvania is cursed have been echoed during the year in its library relations. Whatever the merits or demerits of Dr. W. H. Egle, the librarian removed, or of Dr. G. E. Reed, president of Dickinson College, appointed to succeed him as state librarian, it seems apparent that the change was the outcome of the political situation in Pennsylvania, and all sorts of rumors are to be found in the Pennsylvania papers from time to time as to promotions and beheadings in connection with the state library—always discussed with reference not to the fitness of the person in question but to the political relations of the "move." It is now rumored that Ohio, which for some years has had its state library under charge of the library commission, to the great gain of the library and of the people of the state, is to be a field of similar political maneuvering in connection with the state library. More than once it has happened that political appointees have become good librarians, despite the environment, but no sooner have they begun to learn the rudiments of the profession and obtained some knowledge of the contents and needs of the library than they have taken their turn at the guillotine and the same old process of enforced education recommences. If anything should be far removed from the spoils system it is the control of a library, and whether in Pennsylvania or in Ohio or in other states, those who are not entirely demoralized by dominant political methods should unite in protest against making the library a "base" on the political "diamond green."

MAPS, FROM THE ROMANTIC AND PROSAIC STANDPOINTS.

BY THOMAS LETTS, *N. Y. Public Library, Lenox building, New York.*

PROBABLY few librarians are prepared to connect a map with romance, and yet so great an authority as Mr. John Bartholomew, head of one of the large map-producing firms of Scotland, said to an interviewer, not long since, that he did not know of anything which exhibited a greater concentration of hard work and difficulties overcome than was shown by the production of a map, which, so unpretending in itself, could not exist but for the exhibition and practice of some of the highest qualities of mind and body. And in this view I heartily concur. The time, the labor and excitement, the preparation and expectation, the fatigue and discomfort, generally undergone by survey parties, and travellers by land and water, the absolute pangs of hunger and thirst, the perils incurred, and even the lives lost, solely that correct information might be obtained and recorded, are even to this day most actively illustrated; as, for instance, in the attempts to penetrate into the persistently closed portals of the city of Lhassa, the capital of Tibet. Here is a country whose average height is 2000 feet higher than the celebrated Pass of St. Bernard, in Switzerland, and whose climate is so inhospitable that every scrap of food for man and beast must be carried with the traveller, yet this country has been invaded by enthusiastic, experienced, and determined travellers, equipped with every requisite, by Americans, Frenchmen, Russians, natives, and English for the last 100 years, but without success! They all enter the country (from whatever direction) under protest from the scattered population, they receive no assistance, but every sort of impediment is placed before them, and in the last case recorded the traveller and his two servants underwent such torture as nearly to kill them before they were expelled from the country.

Now the map of this country is being slowly evolved (as, indeed, all others have been evolved) from chaotic and often contradictory reports brought home by ill-instructed travellers, whose notes, drawings, and itineraries will not agree, and yet, out of such inharmonious material, the map draughtsman is expected to compile an apparently reasonable and common-sense document, which can be subjected to the most critical

analysis by some future traveller, and the nominal author has to bear the brunt of the errors of his authorities! The late Mr. John Arrowsmith (a noted map engraver of the middle of this century) often amused me, when a young man, by his anecdotes of being bullied by military officers, civil engineers, missionaries, and others, who insisted he should engrave and issue to the world maps bearing his imprint which he felt sure would not stand the test of practical experiment, and this he reported especially of travellers from South and Central Africa, Australia, and Central Asia. The eminent traveller, Mr. H. W. Bates, late secretary of the Royal Geographical Society, London, was another example of an enthusiastic lover of truth, as were also Dr. Livingstone in South Africa and many others who incidentally helped to make our maps.

One may thus see how a map is usually the outcome of a long process, or series of processes, involving great care, much hard labor, many sacrifices by many people; and one may also realize that an absolutely perfect map is neither more nor less than the evolution of imagination, fancies and thoughts finally checked by precision, comparison and the nicest measurements, and put into proper shape by expert draughtsmen, engravers, and printers. We may illustrate this from a copy of one of the charts issued by the United States Coast Survey, which, on the face of it, gives in detail the names and the dates of labor of no less than 21 persons engaged in 16 or more subdivisions of work, extending over a period of 28 years; and some of these charts even record as many as 37 names.

The inhabitants of ages far remote, and in different countries, long before printing was discovered, made many attempts to delineate such portions of the earth's surface as were known to them, and the recovery of the originals and reproduction of many of them afford some of the valuable prizes acquired by this and other libraries and collectors. This was before the age of printing. Since then we find the Dutch and Italians almost equally active in producing atlases, or collections of maps, and particularly of this new world, which was then exciting so much attention, copies of which by

the early engravers and publishers now command high prices.

Coming to modern times, all the European governments have produced large scale maps of their respective countries, and I read the other day that the British government had been spending £200,000 yearly (about one million dollars) for 20 years on its land surveys and publications, and that it now possessed the largest map in the world, consisting of 108,000 sheets. The Lenox Library has the catalog referring to this great work, but I cannot vouch for the correctness of the above figures. This country is engaged on a task even more herculean, as it started in 1882 to "produce an atlas on the mixed scales of 1.2, and 4 miles to the inch, varying with the character of the country, which is designed ultimately to cover the *entire country*." Of this work we also possess many sheets and sections of the atlas. The Swiss government has also produced two very beautiful series of maps of its snow-covered mountains, and an inspection of them could not fail to interest any lover of cartography.

Let me conclude with some remarks on storing and cataloging maps, as is now done with the collection of the New York Public Library. Maps will generally come before you in one of the following leading forms :

1. In flat or folded sheets as printed (without covers).
2. Folded in covers : mounted on muslin, dissected to fold or not dissected, to lie flat.
3. Mounted on muslin to roll : either glazed or varnished or not.

Maps cannot be handled so readily as books, and consequently their care and manipulation should be entrusted to one person, who should be responsible for their sound condition, as the general public does not know how to handle a map any more than it does an engraving, which may be broken or torn by careless consultation or examination.

1. Sheet maps should, if possible, *never be folded*, and can best be stored in loose folios or sheets of manila or other strong paper, lying on loose boards sliding in grooves or rods, *with no stops at the back*, as all such tend to shake the sheets up at the back and fold and crease and tear them; do not place more than 50 in a collection, label them on the front or back edge of the wrappers; and if you can go to the expense of a falling flap in front of each sliding board it will keep the dust out and look neater, particu-

larly in collections not often used. *Do not use drawers or portfolios*, unless your assortment is small; portfolios are heavy to handle, and drawers are open to the objections just named, though for small collections, of perhaps 1000 maps, a stock of 10 drawers holding about 100 sheets each would suffice. If the sheets are numbered at the corners lay them so that the latter are well up to the front, and whether right hand or left, as much under one another as possible.

2. Folded and dissected maps in covers or without can best be kept in regular book-shelves, but of greater height than usual, so as to accommodate the various sizes; group them strictly A B C, or territorially and chronologically, as your stock is large or small.

3. Roller maps, should be kept in a cupboard, divided by a framework about midway in the average height, *and near the bottom*, to enable you to place them in A B C order. Have the names, date, and scale written clearly on the top ends in good black material. Stand the maps upon end. The friction caused by taking out to examine makes it undesirable to keep them lying down.

With regard to cataloging. I suppose that the recently printed "Catalogue of maps contained in the British Museum" (in two volumes) is the largest that has ever been published. In its original manuscript form it occupied 323 volumes and now it consists of 4648 columns, which, with an average of 26 entries in each, would give us the respectable total of 121,000 items, or thereabouts. But, I submit, it is by no means the best catalog in the detail of its information, as it lacks, what is now given by nearly every government catalog, and by many libraries and librarians in this country, namely, the scale and size of each map. I may name notably among contributions in this field the work of the late Justin Winsor, of Harvard College, and several monograph catalogs of maps of the states of Virginia, Maryland, and District of Columbia.

In cataloging maps, details of special importance are place, publisher, date, and description. Primarily we need the name of the place; you may make cross-references as much as you please to county, state, or country, but primarily and especially for modern maps the *place* is the first consideration. The name of the editor-compiler, engraver, surveyor, publisher, is second in importance, except possibly in the case of very old maps, where we need such information largely for identification; then we need the

size of the map itself, not of the sheet of paper, or even its border, for numbers of the old, and even some of Colton's modern maps, give away as much space to ornamental, useless border as they do to the map itself. These two essential features, the scale and the size in inches, are not, unfortunately, given in the British Museum catalog. In the New York Public Library we are giving them with the inch and the mile as our unit for scale, rather than the metric system, and the same for size, and for the same reason—the consulting public understands them better. Our card catalog also tells whether the map is engraved, lithographed, or block printed, and whether it

is hand colored, printed in colors, or not colored at all, and also its condition, as sheet, dissected, or mounted on muslin to fold or roll, by all of which the consulter can form a mental picture of what he is going to have presented him, and adapt himself accordingly.

I trust I have succeeded in showing that a map is really a most interesting and valuable document. That in its production the greatest moral qualities are brought to bear; that in mere matter of expense it far exceeds much more pretentious work, and that to its preservation and facility for reference we need give at least as much care as to its more popular, though not older partner, the book.

THE PHOTOGRAPH COLLECTION OF PRATT INSTITUTE FREE LIBRARY.*

BY MARY W. PLUMMER, *Librarian*.

THREE years ago Mr. J. F. Hopkins, then an instructor at Pratt Institute, now director of the art work in the public schools of Boston, was sent abroad by the Pratt Institute to select a collection of unmounted photographs. He spent a summer in Italy, Germany, and France, going over the stock of the best photographers, sending home from time to time his purchases unmounted, and of course duty-free.

When all were accessioned it was found that 13,000 photographs had been bought, which, added to those already on hand, made 16,000. They were mounted on gray cardboard, chemically pure, known as Collins's best quality mounting board, the average size of the board being 11 x 14 inches, and the cost of mounting eight cents. Every picture not too large was mounted on this size, to secure uniformity. Other sizes were 14 x 17, at 12 cents, and 18 x 22, at 40 cents.

One-half of the art-reference room on the third floor of the library building was fitted up with cases of drawers of a depth to contain the photographs easily when standing on their longer edge.

The photographs, as returned from the mounter, received as accession number the sequence number of the purchase already written on them in pencil, and were marked with the name of the subject and the name of the artist to whom attributed before they were put into

their drawer. In many cases the matter of attribution was one requiring long and careful search, in authorities of greater or less value who varied widely in their opinions. In most disputed cases, Berenson's and sometimes Morelli's judgments were taken as decisive for the present.

The classification decided upon was a modification of the 700's of the decimal system. The Department of Fine Arts decided upon the arrangement that would be most practical for art-students and teachers, and the library then modified the decimal notation to suit this arrangement.

Architecture is classified by style, and subdivided by place. Under Egypt we have placed all Egyptian material, architecture, sculpture, painting, etc., in one order, as it seemed impracticable to attempt a separation. This is followed by the Greek, Roman, early Christian, Byzantine and Mohammedan, which are subdivided by place. Romanesque and Gothic are classified together, and are followed by Renaissance and modern. These are divided by countries, subdivided by cities.

Sculpture is divided into Assyrian and Persian, Greek, Græco-Roman, mediæval, Renaissance and modern, and these by countries.

Carving has a number of its own and is subdivided into individual articles, the subdivision Interiors being divided by countries, etc.

Coins, Pottery and porcelain, Faience, Iron work, Drawings, Art needlework, Interior

* Read at meeting of New York Library Club, Oct. 12, 1899.

decoration, glass, etc., all have individual numbers and are subdivided or not as there is necessity.

Painting is subdivided by countries, then arranged alphabetically by artists; there is a separate number for miscellaneous subjects, and one for general landscape views, marines, etc.; then one for portraits, costumes, and studies.

Where an alphabetical arrangement is needed for the photographs, under the class, the Cutter number is used; where not, a simple 1, 2, 3 number.

A shelf-list or case-list of the photographs was made, in order to inventory them or detect losses, and eventually an index to subjects will be made. It can easily be seen that the same difficulty will occur as with books, of wanting the same photograph in two or more places. A portrait by Raphael should come under his own works, yet it might be looked for under the class "Portraits." But this is a difficulty only to be solved by the index when it comes, and at present by the memory and judgment of the assistants. The drawers are carefully labelled on the front with the class of contents, and while students are allowed to look them over without formality, a photograph once selected to work upon must be charged at the desk and returned there. The charge is made on a slip by writing the name of the student, the department in which he is studying, and the number of the photograph. The slip is dated in one color and the discharge is made in another color.

These photographs do not circulate, generally speaking. Any director of an institute department can have them or give a signed director's permit to an instructor or a student, in which case the photographs desired are allowed to cross the street to the institute. Teachers of private art classes, mothers' clubs, and persons connected with the institute, have had privileges of this kind granted occasionally. One of these days it is hoped that the small room adjoining the art reference room may be spared for use as a room for classes and clubs, in which photographs, maps, plates, etc., can be discussed as well as looked at. As it is, it quite frequently happens that the art reference room is filled with a class of art students from the institute, and that the instructor with them in a way gives a lesson in the room. But this usually happens at an hour when it is unlikely to disturb any outside visitor. All departments

of the institute use the collection—the Fine Arts department, of course; the High School in its drawing, literature, and history classes; the Domestic Art department in its costume classes; the Domestic Science in its study of interiors, pottery, furniture, etc.; the Science and Technology department in its work in metal work, carving, etc.; and the Kindergarten department chiefly for Christmas pictures, madonnas, nativities, angels, and pictures representing trades and occupations.

There are some photographs of famous libraries, of manuscripts, book-covers, etc., that are of especial interest to the Library School; and the children's room and the Astral branch library frequently draw upon the collection for exhibition uses.

All kinds of persons come to the library to use the photographs in the room; some Sisters of Charity, delighted with the Fra Angelicos and Botticellis; persons wanting views of places they have known, or in search of the name of some work of art they vaguely remember; critics who dispute the authorship attributed by the galleries, and people who know only that they like to look at pictures.

In a few exceptional cases photographs have been lent for the making of lantern-slides, but such permission is rare, and the applicant has to be personally known to the institute.

Entirely aside from its value to the art student proper, the general educational importance of such a collection is already proved to our own satisfaction; yet it might be much more useful—*i.e.*, to a much greater number of persons—if it could be more widely known.

PHOTOGRAPHS AT THE BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY.

From the 47th (1898) Report.

THIS is a library and not an art museum. The illustrations which it may supply do not pretend in themselves to be works of art. The most of the photographs, for instance, are but small silver prints, not the large carbons which alone could meet the requirement of an art museum. Its purpose in its plates and photographs is more particularly to furnish an *index* to the arts—an index suggestive to the eye, but not necessarily satisfying. It seeks to cover the largest possible field. For this reason the individual item must cost little. It desires to offer the material to be handled freely and informally in connection with all sorts of inquiry from people not trained to care or dexterity in its use, and even to extend its use outside the library building. For such service, therefore, not merely silver prints, but half-tone and other process reproductions may be and are utilized.

LIBRARY LEGISLATION IN NEW YORK.

THE "education bill" first introduced into the New York legislature in 1898, and reworked last year by Senator White, who included some minor changes in the sections relating to libraries, will doubtless be the basis of the new bill he is now drafting, in view also of the unification suggestions made by the Governor's Commission. As the measure is of great importance, being a revision and consolidation of all existing state educational legislation, the bill in its last published form is here reprinted in full so far as it deals with libraries of public or school character. Sections dealing specifically with the various law libraries, under supervision of judicial authorities, have been omitted, as also have the sections relating to the state museum.

The measure has since its first introduction been under consideration by a committee of the New York [State] Library Association, and was made the subject of a full report at the May, 1898, meeting of that association (*see* L. J., July, 1898, p. 278-9). The committee approved the general scheme and provisions of the bill, recommending, however, that amendments be made which "shall most effectually secure libraries dependent on public tax from loss of required income through an adverse vote at any single annual election or district meeting." The committee, consisting of W. R. Eastman, J. S. Billings, W. C. Morey, J. E. Brandegee, and A. L. Peck, was continued and will make further report at the next meeting of the association.

The draft, as prepared for the legislature of 1899, contains a "preliminary note" explaining the general purpose of the revision, and stating that "the whole law on this subject has been substantially rewritten and rearranged, and an effort has been made to make a scientific classification of the subject." The proposed measure contains 22 articles, to each article being assigned a series of section numbers, on a method that suggests the decimal system. Thus, "General provisions" (article 1) cover sections 1-19; article 2, "School districts," has sections 25-42; article 3, "District officers," sections 50-68; and so on. Other articles are "Department of Public Instruction," sections 480-498; "Cornell University," sections 550-576; and "The University," sections 600-640. The latter section is of special importance, notably in its all-embracing definitions of the familiar phrases "Advanced education" and "Home education." "'Advanced education' is that in advance of elementary schools, and is divided into secondary, college, and university grades, according as an institution requires for entrance the completion of an elementary, secondary or college course. Besides the work of col-

leges and universities it also includes the work of high schools and academies, of special schools and of home education." "Home education" is defined as "that gained through individual reading and study, libraries, museums, study clubs, classes, lectures, extension, correspondence, or personal instruction; summer, evening, vacation or other continuation schools, or other agencies for providing educational facilities outside the common schools and ordinary teaching institutions." It is under these definitions that libraries are included under University supervision, in accord with section 619, which provides that "All institutions of advanced education now or hereafter incorporated in this state, either by the regents or by general or special law, are members of the University, except those holding limited charters or excluded or suspended by ordinance or specific action of the regents."

Another important section is that devoted to "Grants to schools and libraries" (624) which states that: "There shall be paid each year \$100 to each secondary school and not to exceed \$200 to each registered library certified to the comptroller by the University as having complied with all laws and ordinances during the preceding school year, and as entitled to share in the grants. There shall be added each year to the appropriation for these grants, such sum as the comptroller shall report as necessary to make up any deficiency in the literature fund income or in the public library appropriation so that each such school and registered library may receive the full amount to which it is entitled by the University ordinances, notwithstanding any increase in the number of schools, pupils or libraries entitled to grants."

"Libraries" are specifically dealt with in article 22, sections 700-760; and the final article, 23, is devoted to "Effect of chapter, laws repealed," in sections 800-803.

DRAFT OF LIBRARY SECTIONS OF PROPOSED NEW YORK EDUCATION LAW.

Section.

- 700. Definitions.
- 701. Classification of libraries.
- 702. Supervision of public libraries.
- 703. Supervision of state school libraries.
- 704. Supervision of libraries in state institutions.
- 705. State library; how constituted.
- 706. When open.
- 707. Use of state library.
- 708. Travelling libraries.
- 709. Paid help.
- 710. Instruction in library management.
- 711. Charge of state publications.
- 712. Indexing.
- 713. Exchanges.
- 714. Public documents for libraries.
- 715. Transfer from state officers.
- 716. State library branches.
- *717. Annual report.
- 728. Continuance of certain libraries.
- 729. Establishment.

*§ 718-727 are omitted, as they relate specifically to the law libraries of the various judicial districts which are under judicial supervision.

- 730. Contracts for library privileges.
- 731. Submission of proposition.
- 732. Trustees.
- 733. Charter.
- 734. Powers and liabilities of chartered libraries.
- 735. Public library to be free.
- 736. Non-resident privileges.
- 737. Neglect by library trustees.
- 738. When regents may take control of library.
- 739. Abolition of public libraries.
- 740. Abandoned libraries.
- 741. Transfer of libraries.
- 742. State aid to public libraries.
- 743. Taxes.
- 744. Local aid to free libraries.
- 745. Limitations.
- 746. Selecting books.
- 747. Detention.
- 748. Injuries to property.
- 749. Home education.
- *753. State teachers' library.
- 754. School libraries.
- 755. Regents to make rules.
- 756. Books for libraries.
- 757. School librarian.
- 758. Compensation of school librarian.
- 759. When district to share in library money.
- 760. Disposition of unappropriated school library money.

§ 700. Definitions. — As used in this chapter :

1. "Library" includes reference and circulating libraries, reading-rooms, and combined libraries and museums.

2. A "chartered library" is one incorporated by the regents or under a general or special law, but not a library conducted under a charter held for other than library purposes by a municipal or other corporation, unless such library is admitted to the university.

3. A "public library" is a chartered library for free public use, owned or controlled by a municipality or district. The state library and its branches are also public libraries.

4. A "free library" is a chartered library for free public use, but not owned or controlled by a municipality or district.

5. "Registered" means registered by the university after official inspection, as maintaining proper library standards.

6. "Books" includes books, pamphlets, serials, manuscripts, records, papers, maps, music, photographs, engravings, or similar property belonging in a library.

§ 701. Classification of libraries. — The following libraries are included in this article :

- 1. State library.
- 2. Travelling libraries.
- 3. Senate and assembly libraries.
- 4. The court of appeals consultation library at Albany, and also libraries assigned to its several judges.
- 5. Appellate division libraries except in the first department.
- 6. Judicial district libraries.

*§ 750-752 deal specifically with the state museum and its collections, which are under the direct supervision of the Regents.

- 7. Attorney-general's library.
- 8. Libraries in public institutions.
- 9. Public libraries.
- 10. Chartered free libraries and museums.
- 11. State teachers' library.
- 12. School libraries.

§ 702. Supervision of public libraries. — Libraries included in this article are under general supervision of the University, except :

1. The libraries of the senate and assembly, which are under their supervision.

2. The court of appeals consultation library, which is under its supervision.

3. The libraries assigned to judges of the courts of appeals, which are under the supervision of the respective judges.

4. The libraries of the appellate division in the second, third and fourth departments, which are under the supervision of the respective appellate divisions.

5. The attorney-general's library, which is under his supervision.

§ 703. Supervision of state school libraries. — Libraries in normal schools and in state schools for the blind and deaf-mutes are under the immediate supervision of their local governing boards, and under general supervision of the state commissioner of education.

§ 704. Supervision of libraries in state institutions. — Libraries in state hospitals, state charitable, penal and other similar public institutions are under immediate supervision of their local governing boards, except state prison libraries, which are under supervision of the superintendent of state prisons. Each such library which has five hundred volumes is under general supervision of the regents, and if it has a less number it may become subject to such supervision on application and approval of the regents, under seal.

§ 705. State library; how constituted. — The state library, established in the year eighteen hundred and eighteen for the use of the government and people of this state, consists of :

1. Manuscript or printed papers of the legislature usually termed "on file," and which have been on file more than two years in the custody of the clerk of the senate, or one year in the custody of the clerk of the assembly. No such paper or record shall be removed from such files, except on resolution of the senate or assembly, withdrawing it temporarily; and in case of such removal a description of the paper or record and the name of the person removing it shall be entered in a book provided for that purpose, with the date of its delivery and return.

2. All other public records of the state, not specifically placed in other custody by law.

3. Similar material placed in other custody and afterwards transferred to the state library.

4. Books, libraries, pictures, and collections bought or set apart by the regents to be lent throughout the state, either singly or as travelling libraries, either free or for a fee covering not more than the actual expenses.

5. All similar material included in the exchange division.

6. All other books, pamphlets, manuscripts,

records, archives, maps, photographs, engravings and other property appropriate to a general library owned by the state, and not specifically placed in other custody.

§ 706. When open. — The state library and museum shall be open not less than eight hours every week day.

§ 707. Use of state library. — The regents shall make for the state library such rules as will best and most effectively carry out the purpose of its foundation. The resources of the state library shall be so classified, catalogued and indexed as to be most readily available. All citizens of this state may have free use of the library for reference, and as far as the regents find safe and practicable, its resources and facilities shall be made widely available and books shall be lent to institutions in the University and to authors, teachers and other persons engaged in scholarly pursuits or needing such loans. Members of the legislature, judges of the court of appeals, justices of the supreme court, elective state officers, and the heads, assistants and deputies of state departments, bureaus, boards and commissions, may borrow from the library books for use in Albany. Every registered physician residing in the state may borrow books from the state medical library. Others may use or borrow books only on such conditions as the regents prescribe. All users shall be subject to such restrictions and penalties as may be prescribed for its safety or greater usefulness.

§ 708. Travelling libraries. — The regents may establish and maintain travelling libraries consisting of selections of books, to be lent as a whole, for a specified term, for free use under their supervision, to communities, libraries, clubs or other borrowers. The fee for such a library shall not exceed the average cost of transportation and incidental expenses, not counting the cost of books or cases.

§ 709. Paid help. — For the convenience of readers in the state library or for those using its facilities through correspondence the directors may, so far as practicable, and as demand warrants, provide the services of typewriters, stenographers, copyists and translators and bibliographic and other expert library assistants. To cover actual extra costs of such help beyond that usually rendered in libraries, a proper fee may be charged to non-residents or for assistance of a personal nature, or for other reasons not properly an expense to the state, but which is authorized to accommodate users of the library.

§ 710. Instruction in library management. — The regents shall on request, in such manner and on such terms as they deem best, furnish advice, instruction and information to librarians, trustees or others interested in library management.

§ 711. Charge of state publications. — The University shall have charge of preparing, publishing and distributing whether by sale, exchange or gift, the colonial history, natural history, all scientific contributions of the museum staff, needed catalogues, indexes and handbooks for the state library and museum,

and all other state publications not otherwise assigned by law.

§ 712. Indexing. — The indexers in the state library when requested by the officer in charge of any state publication, or by the state printer if such officer shall fail to furnish a proper index, shall as promptly as consistent with other duties prepare a suitable index, and all state publication indexes not made by the officers or clerks who prepared the publication shall be made under this section by the state library. The cost of this work for each publication shall be reported to each session of the legislature.

§ 713. Exchanges. — An exchange division shall be maintained in the state library, to which the printers shall deliver as soon as completed five copies of each publication issued at state expense, and the receipt for these five copies shall be accepted in their place by the officer to whom the printer delivers the edition. Each state library, bureau, board, commission or office shall once each year on request from the state library deliver to this exchange division any copies of its own or other publications in its custody which it no longer requires for official use. No such publications shall be sold or otherwise disposed of except as they are distributed in regular course. The regents shall make rules for sale, exchange or free distribution or sale for waste paper from this exchange division, and all receipts shall be used for expenses and for increasing the state library.

§ 714. Public documents for libraries. — The state printer shall furnish to the exchange division, immediately after its printing, as many copies of each publication printed at state expense as the regents certify to be necessary to enable them to supply one copy to each library conforming to their rules as to preservation and making available for public reference and registered as properly entitled to such publication. Before such publication is printed, the printer shall notify, in writing, the officer in charge of the publication of the specified number of copies required by the exchange division. Such officer may thereupon notify the printer that all the copies provided by law for such departments are needed for its distribution, or may assent to the delivery of a smaller number, and copies shall be delivered accordingly. If no such notice is given to the printer the library copies shall be deducted from the number required by law (for delivery to a department); but in case the officer to whom the edition of any publication is to be delivered shall notify the state printers in writing, and before printing, that the edition provided will be insufficient for his use if the library copies are deducted, there shall be printed as many extra copies as he shall require not exceeding the number delivered for library use.

§ 715. Transfers from state officers. — The librarian of any library owned by the state, or the officer in charge of any state department, bureau, board, commission or other office, may, with the approval of the regents, transfer to the permanent custody of the state library or museum any books, papers, maps, manuscripts, specimens or other articles, which, because of

being duplicates or for other reasons, will, in his judgment, be thus made more useful than if retained in his keeping.

§ 716. State library branches. — All libraries owned by the state shall be considered as branches of the state library, and shall be entitled to all facilities for buying, exchange of duplicates, interlibrary loans, or other privileges accorded to a branch. The librarian of each such library under regents' supervision shall annually file with the University a report showing the total number of books and pamphlets in such library, and the number added, lost or withdrawn during the preceding year; with a summary of operations and conditions and any other information required by the regents, with recommendations for safety or usefulness.

§ 717. Annual report. — The University shall report to the legislature, at the opening of each regular session, on the state library, and each other library owned by the state, including the total number of volumes and pamphlets, the number added, lost or withdrawn during the year, and a summary of operations and conditions, with any recommendations for safety or usefulness. The officer in charge of any library owned by the state and not under University supervision shall furnish the information required for this report. Such report shall also include a summary of the reports made by other libraries in the University or under its supervision, and every library shall furnish such report, information and facilities and opportunities for inspection or visitation as the University requires for making its report. Every library or museum which receives state aid or enjoys any exemption from taxation or other privilege not usually accorded to business corporations shall make the report required by section 622, and such report shall relieve the institution from any report now required by statute or charter, to be made to the legislature, or to any department, court or other state authority.

§ 728. Continuance of certain libraries. — All chartered libraries heretofore established are continued, and are entitled to the same privileges, and subject to the same liabilities, as if established under this chapter.

§ 729. Establishment. — A public library may be established as follows :

1. In a county, by the board of supervisors.
2. In a city, by the municipal assembly or common council.
3. In a town, by the town board.
4. In a village, by the board of trustees.
5. In a union school district, by the board of education.
6. In a common school district, by a district meeting.
7. In a school district established by special law, by the governing body thereof.

In a county, city, or village of the first class, a public library may be established without a vote of the people ; elsewhere it can be established only on adoption of a proposition therefor at a district meeting, or a municipal election. Two or more of the foregoing bodies may unite

in establishing a library on such terms as the proper bodies may agree upon, and any difference as to their respective rights and responsibilities shall be determined by the ordinances or decisions of the regents.

A municipality or district named in this section may raise money by tax to establish and maintain a library, or to provide a building or rooms for its use, or to share the cost as agreed with other bodies, or to pay for library privileges under a contract therefor.

It may also acquire real property for library purposes by gift, grant, devise or condemnation.

§ 730. Contracts for library privileges. — A municipality or district may, with the approval of the University and in the manner provided by the last section for establishing a public library, contract with any responsible party for the free use of a library by the people of such municipality or district.

§ 731. Submission of proposition. — The officers or board herein authorized to establish a library shall submit a proposition therefor at an election on petition of twenty-five taxable voters. Such proposition may be submitted at an annual election, or at a special election to be called as provided by law. If submitted at an annual election, it must be on the notice required for a special election. A district meeting is deemed an election within the meaning of this provision.

§ 732. Trustees. — Each public library established as herein provided shall, unless otherwise specified in its charter, have five trustees, who shall be appointed as follows :

1. In a city, by the mayor.
2. In a county, by the county judge.
3. In a town, by the supervisor.
4. In a village, by the board of trustees.
5. In a district coterminous with a village, by the school authorities.
6. In a union school district, except as otherwise herein provided, by the board of education.
7. In a special school district, by its governing body.
8. In a common school district, trustees shall be elected at an annual meeting.

Unless the charter otherwise provides, the trustees first appointed shall determine by lot their terms of office, so that one term shall expire each year. A trustee shall annually thereafter be chosen for a full term. Vacancies may be filled in like manner for the remainder of the unexpired term.

§ 733. Charter. — Within thirty days after their appointment or election, the first board of trustees shall apply to the regents for a charter, which shall be issued under the conditions and in the manner prescribed by this chapter.

§ 734. Powers and liabilities of chartered libraries. — Chartered libraries shall have the powers, make the reports and be subject to the visitation prescribed in this chapter for incorporated educational institutions under University supervision.

§ 735. Public library to be free. — Every public library, except as herein otherwise pro-

vided, shall be forever free to the inhabitants of the locality which establishes it, under reasonable rules made by the library trustees, who may exclude from such use any wilful violator of such rules.

§ 736. Nonresident privileges. — The trustees may extend the privileges of a public library to nonresidents either with or without fee for its use.

§ 737. Neglect by library trustees. — If the trustees of a library supported wholly or in part by public money fail to provide for its support and public usefulness, the University shall notify them in writing what is necessary to meet state requirements. On the service of such notice the rights of the library to further grants of money or books from the state shall be suspended till the University certifies that state requirements have been met.

§ 738. When regents may take control of library. — If the trustees of a public library refuse or neglect to comply with such requirements within sixty days after service of the notice, the regents may remove them from office, and thereafter all books and other library property, wholly or in part paid for from state money, shall be under full and direct control of the regents who, as seems best for the public interests of that community, may appoint new trustees to carry on the library, or may store it, or distribute its books to other libraries.

§ 739. Abolition of public library. — A public library may be abolished only on adoption of a proposition therefor at two successive annual elections. If the proposition is adopted, a certified copy thereof shall be transmitted to the University, which shall forthwith appraise the library property. The trustees shall thereupon deliver to the University books or other property equal in value to the aggregate sum received by the library from the state or from other sources as gifts for public use. The remaining books and property shall be disposed of as directed in the proposition abolishing the library. But if the entire library property does not exceed in value the amount of such gifts, it may be transferred to the University for public use, and the trustees shall thereupon be freed from further responsibility. No abolition of a public library shall be lawful till the University grants a certificate that its assets have been properly distributed and its abolition completed in accordance with law.

§ 740. Abandoned libraries. — Books or other property belonging to any library which have not been in direct charge of a duly appointed librarian within one year, shall be deemed abandoned by the owners, and may be taken and thereafter owned by any public library in the same locality which has the University's written permission to collect such books, and to administer them for the benefit of the public. Any person, association or corporation having possession of books or other property belonging to any school, district, or other library for public use, except books regularly borrowed and charged for a period not yet expired, shall deliver the same on demand to the legally appointed librarian of such library, or of the

public library duly authorized to take the same as provided in this section, and wilful neglect or refusal to comply with this provision shall be a misdemeanor. If a school library is so abandoned the school authorities may receive for use of the school, dictionaries, cyclopædias and books relating to the science and practice of teaching, if they request such books within thirty days after they are taken by the public library.

§ 741. Transfer of libraries. — The whole or any part of a library with its appurtenances may, with the approval of the University, be transferred to a library under its supervision. A public library can be so transferred only by the authorities by which it might be established, and on a like vote, but other libraries may be transferred by their trustees. The library to which such transfer is made shall thereupon, unless otherwise provided by ordinance or specified in the transfer, be entitled to receive all money, books or other property from the state or other sources to which such library so transferred would have been entitled but for such transfer, and the trustees or other body making the transfer shall thereafter be relieved of all responsibility as to property thus transferred.

§ 742. State aid to public libraries. — Library money granted for the benefit of libraries for free public use shall be apportioned by the University in accordance with its rules, and no part of such money shall be spent for books, except those approved by it and no locality shall share in the grants unless it shall raise and use for the same purpose an equal amount by taxation or otherwise; nor shall any library not registered by the University share in the grants. If any part of the apportionment is not payable directly to local library trustees, the University shall file with the comptroller vouchers showing that it has been spent in accordance with law exclusively for approved books, or other proper expenses incurred for the benefit of libraries for free public use. Books paid for by the state shall be subject to return to the University whenever the library shall neglect or refuse to conform to the ordinances under which it secured them.

§ 743. Taxes. — Taxes in addition to those otherwise authorized may be voted by any municipality or district, or by the tax levying authority thereof except in a common school district, to establish, maintain or aid a public or free library therein, and fixing the maximum rate per centum which may be raised therefor annually on the property of such municipality or district, as appears by the last corrected assessment-rolls thereof. Within one year after such vote, and annually thereafter, unless the vote is rescinded or modified, the trustees of every such library shall submit to the tax levying authority a copy of their last report to the University, with a detailed statement, verified by their presiding officer, of the amount required, after deducting money on hand and the estimated income from other sources, to maintain the library for the ensuing year, and the amount so required, not exceeding such

maximum rate per centum, shall be levied and collected for the purpose named. Such vote if by the people may be rescinded or modified only by action at two consecutive annual elections or district meetings; if the rate per centum was fixed by vote of the tax levying authority, it may be rescinded or modified only by action at two consecutive meetings thereof. All sums received from taxation or otherwise for library purposes shall be paid to the treasurer of the library trustees and kept by him as a separate library fund, and expended under the direction of such trustees.

§ 744. Local aid to free libraries. — The same authorities in the same manner herein provided for establishing and maintaining a public library, may grant aid to a registered free library under supervision of the regents, but such aid for the circulating department shall not exceed ten cents for each volume of circulation of the past year, certified by the University as of such a character as to merit a grant of public money. Aid may also be granted for the reference department, and to libraries of books for the blind without regard to circulation.

§ 745. Limitations. — No public or free library shall receive any public money from the state or from local sources unless registered by the University.

§ 746. Selecting books. — The University may on request select or buy books for libraries under its supervision, or may make its grants to libraries in books instead of in money, and may also make loans or exchanges of books through the exchange division.

§ 747. Detention. — Whoever wilfully detains any book, newspaper, magazine, pamphlet, manuscript or other property belonging to any public or chartered library, reading-room, museum or other educational institution, for thirty days after notice in writing to return the same, given after the expiration of the time, which, by the rule of such institution, such article or other property may be kept, shall be punished by a fine of not less than one nor more than twenty-five dollars or by imprisonment not exceeding six months. Such notice shall bear on its face a copy of this section.

§ 748. Injuries to property. — Whoever intentionally injures, defaces or destroys any property belonging to or deposited in any public or chartered library, reading-room, museum or other educational institution, under this chapter shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for not more than three years, or in the county jail for not more than one year, or by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

§ 749. Home education. — The state or other libraries may carry on or affiliate museums or any other feature of the work of home education.

§ 753. State teachers' library. — The state teachers' library is continued. It shall be under the supervision of the University and maintained for the benefit and free use of the teachers of the state, and shall be circulated under such rules as the University may establish.

§ 754. School libraries. — The existing school

or district libraries are continued as school libraries. Each such library shall be kept in the school building, when practicable, and shall be for the exclusive use of the school, except that the regents, if there is no public library in the district, may by order on the application of the trustee or board of education, set apart any specified books for the free use of the people of the district. The library shall not be deemed a public library under this article. The superintendent and the school authorities of a district, upon the establishment of a chartered library by such district, or jointly by it and one or more of the municipal bodies specified in this article, may transfer to such chartered library, or to an existing public library, any books not needed for the exclusive use of the school.

§ 755. Regents to make rules. — The regents may make, alter or repeal rules for expending and distributing library money, and the administration and care of school libraries.

§ 756. Books for school libraries. — Books for a school library can be bought only on approval of the regents who may request, select or buy books or apparatus for a library or school under its supervision, or furnish books or apparatus instead of money. The school library shall consist of reference books for use of the school room, suitable supplemental and reading books for children, and books relating to teaching or to branches pursued in the school.

§ 757. School district librarian. — The school authorities in each district which has a school library shall appoint a teacher in the school or other suitable person librarian, who, together with such authorities, shall be responsible for the safety and proper care of the books, and shall annually, and whenever required, make such reports concerning the library as the regents may direct.

§ 758. Compensation of school librarian. — In a common school district a district meeting and elsewhere the school authorities may allow a reasonable compensation to the school librarian.

§ 759. Distribution of school library money. — A district to be entitled to share in school library money must raise and use funds for the same purpose and also comply with the school library rules. The regents shall on application, but not more than once in each school year, pay to a district entitled to share in such money, an amount equal to that raised and used therein during such year for school library purposes by tax or otherwise, if such an amount is available under the rules.

§ 760. Disposition of unapportioned library money. — All school library moneys unapportioned by school commissioners, and remaining in the hands of county treasurers September first, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, shall within ten days thereafter be paid by them to the state treasurer, and shall be added to the amount of library money appropriated for school libraries during the then current school year, and apportioned in the same manner; and such returned library money is hereby re-appropriated for that purpose.

PRESERVATION AND RECORD OF MAPS IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

*P. Lee Phillips, Map Department, Library of Congress,
in N. Y. Tribune.*

As the maps of each country are arranged according to the same system of classification, the method will be exemplified by the maps of most interest to us—those of America. Each sheet map is inserted in thick manila paper, with the subject, date, and name of author at the top left-hand corner. This paper is so titled that if the sheet is placed in drawers or on shelves the eye can at once note the contents without much handling or moving. The author of a map is of small consequence; what the student seeks is the subject, and next the date. The name of the author, if wanted, may be found from the card catalog. The manila sheets so titled lead to quick examination, and insure the map from the wear and tear which necessarily would result from excessive handling. The sheet map should never be folded, though sometimes, from the necessity of the case, it may be folded once, but never more, as the rubbing at the fold erases there the text of the map. Should the paper on which the map is made be of bad quality, which, unfortunately, is too frequently the case, it is best to cut the map into sheets, which, if mounted, can be attached together by a narrow band of cotton at the back and folded.

The roller maps are done away with, except those of most recent date, or when of special interest, and these are retained only for exhibit purposes. The old roller maps become stiff and hardened with age, and are frequently varnished—a custom which should be done away with. Over 3000 of these unmanageable old roller maps had to be treated and classified, which, on account of shape, seemed impossible. They are now made into sheet form by removing the roller, then flattening them smooth under heavy weights. They are then cut into sheet form with a sharp knife, and the sheets put together by a narrow band of cotton at the back, leaving a small space between each sheet to fold conveniently.

The maps are arranged—always taking America as our example—by subject and in chronological order, as the following synopsis will illustrate:

1. Maps of the world; chronological.
2. Maps of the American continent as a whole; chronological.
3. Maps of North America as a whole; arranged chronologically.
4. Arctic regions; chronological.
5. Canada and provinces; in alphabetical and chronological order.
6. Newfoundland; chronological.
7. United States as a whole, beginning in 1776 (when the United States was first so called, as the maps previous are under North America).
8. The states in the United States, in alphabetical, chronological order. These I would subdivide into four sections, *i. e.*:

- a* The state as a whole; chronological.
- b* Counties, alphabetical, by name.
- c* Cities and towns, alphabetical, by name.
- d* Miscellaneous, as mountains, rivers, lakes, etc., by name.
9. Mexico, as a whole, chronological; followed by alphabetical arrangement by provinces.
10. Central America, as a whole, chronological; followed by alphabetical arrangement of countries, which are subdivided, as in the United States.
11. South America, as a whole, chronological; followed by alphabetical arrangement of countries, subdivided as above.
12. West Indies, as a whole, chronological; followed by names of islands arranged alphabetically and chronologically.
13. Antarctic regions, arranged chronologically.

The pocket map, another form of map which is easily injured by time, if accompanied by text, should be placed in thick manila envelopes of uniform size, titled at the top left-hand corner with subject, date, and name of author. Those without text should be made into sheet form after removing the binding, which is generally torn therefrom by handling.

These various forms of maps, *i. e.*, the atlas, sheet, and pocket maps, in a large collection, should be placed within some case, either containing drawers or shelves made into one piece, the sheet maps to be arranged above, the atlas lying down on shelves below, to prevent sagging, and the pocket maps placed within pockets constructed somewhere within. In this manner all maps pertaining to a subject may be easily placed together. This arrangement of maps of America can be followed in the classification of each of the other continents of the world.

Maps are scattered through a large collection of books, and should be separately cataloged in order that all maps on a subject can be produced at the shortest notice.

The card system is the one generally adopted, and is most applicable to map cataloging. As said before, the name of the maker of a map as a rule is of small consequence to the student. What he most wants are the subject and date. In rare cases only is a map asked for by the maker's name; therefore, in cataloging, the most importance should be given, first, to the subject, next to the date, and, last, to the author. It is well to use a good-sized card, say 4 by 6 inches. The subject should be written as near the top of the left-hand corner as possible, the date of the making of the map on the right. The title of the map, such as survey, map, plan, etc., is of small consequence, and therefore it is best to arrange the cards in a subject-chronological case—that is, when a map is wanted, first look among your cards for the subject, and then at the top of your card for the date. The title should be very complete, and there should be as few cross-references as possible.

In many atlases and maps the publishers are regarded as the authors and should be cataloged under such accordingly; in cases when the au-

thor is specified, the publishers should have cross-references, also the engraver.

In cataloging atlases it is best to go extensively into detail. All general atlases should be cataloged under the subject—world, date and author cards. It is also well to have them all cataloged under the word "Atlas," with date, so that all atlases may be brought together in that catalog by subject, date, and author.

There are various reasons why maps in atlases should be cataloged separately on their merit. The great two-volume catalog of maps in the British Museum has maps described, which, on their faces, bear evidence of having been torn from their original places of publication. Doubtful dates are given, which should not occur if each map in atlases had been separately cataloged. A reason also for cataloging maps separately is the much too frequent manner in which atlases have been torn to pieces, and the sheets sold separately at a greater cost than the atlases from which they were taken, and creating almost insurmountable difficulties to the cataloger. . . .

What is much needed is a price list catalog of maps on the same principle as the book price list. With the increasing demand in libraries for a map collection, this need can at present be supplied by cuttings from publishers' catalogs, pasted on cards, and the subject chronologically titled. In a large collection of maps there are a large number devoted to subjects of special nature, such as medical, relief, weather, and other subjects. These I would place with other maps, simply cataloging them under subject and place and keeping such cards to themselves.

Manuscript maps should be handled with the utmost care and touched neither by the hands or with pointed pencils or instruments of any kind. Ink in all cases should be strictly prohibited in proximity to the map.

When cartographical information of a bibliographical nature is found in books the fact should be noted on cards and filed away for future reference.

A QUESTION OF SERIALS AT THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY.

AMONG the most important moves of the newly formed New York Public Library was the increase of serials and government documents. It seemed as though the consolidation of the three library interests and the appointment of the director were hardly accomplished facts before a heavy stream of periodical and society publications came pouring in through the doors of the old Astor Building. Not only were current serials added to a list which to-day numbers nearly 4000, but stacks of back files were acquired. Certain specialties were kept in view: English, German, and French local historical societies, for example; also, learned societies.

Not alone did this influx, beginning suddenly and continuing steadily, tax the working capaci-

ty of the force, but a further fact complicated matters still more. Practically all of this material came unbound. Naturally, therefore, there would be some delay in getting it to the shelves and ready for the public after it was accessioned, since it could not all be dealt with at once. The inevitable happened. Readers turned in call-slips at the delivery-desk for volumes found entered in the catalog which were still at the binder's, or waiting to go there or to be prepared in some other way (as covering with manila rope paper) for the shelves. And thus arose the system of dealing with such matter which is followed at this library.

In the first place, the accessioners were directed to hold back all cards for unbound books. These cards were then filed, each day, alphabetically under authors in a box, known as the "unbound tray." When a volume has been bound, or has in some other manner been made ready for the shelves, the cards are removed from this tray and sent on to be filed.

For serials, the following plan was adopted. When a new serial is cataloged the cards go directly, without shelf- or class-mark, from the cataloger to the filer, who arranges them alphabetically in a separate drawer. The book, meanwhile, goes on to the shelf department, accompanied by a manila slip, on which a short but sufficient entry is made, thus:

American Engineer.

v. 2-22 (1881-'91)

Chicago, [1881-'91].

F°.

v. 2-4 very imperfect, nos. noted in ser. cat.

Engineering Per.

IN SERIAL CAT.

May 18, 1899.

New, no location.

M. V. L.

The writing is in black ink, excepting the subject-heading pencilled in the left lower corner. The date and "IN SERIAL CAT." are impressed with rubber stamps in red ink. The cataloger's initials appear in the right lower corner. The work is then classified (class- or shelf-mark pencilled in right upper corner of manila slip) and accessioned. If it is bound and ready for the shelves the slip goes through to the filer; if unbound the slip is placed in the "unbound tray." In a word, the slip is treated like a card. When the work is bound the slip goes to the filer, who copies the class-mark on the cards (which are then filed in the catalog), stamps the date in green ink on the slip, and returns the latter to the serial catalog. (It is understood, of course, that all this has reference to the public catalog. The official catalog author card is filed as soon as the book is cataloged.)

If a new volume of a serial already in the library (in other words a "continuation") comes in, it is not at once added to the cards in the public catalog, but goes to the shelf department

with a manila slip, with shelf-mark in right upper corner, thus :

Alemannia. Zeitschrift für Sprache, Litteratur und Volkskunde.		A778A3.
Bonn, 1895.		8°.
Apr. 13, 1899.		IN SERIAL CAT.
		M. V. L.

This slip is also dealt with in the same way as the other, that is, it goes to the filer when the book is ready for the shelves. The volume noted on the slip is added to the cards in the public catalog and the slip returned to the serial catalog. The filers are supposed to deal promptly with these slips, so that a record of the book appears in the catalog practically at the moment when the book is placed on the shelf.

The foregoing applies to serials purchased in volumes and sent through like ordinary books. With the serials which grow into volumes in the periodical department a different course must be pursued.

In the case, especially, of the periodicals on the co-operative index list, as well as the many indexed separately by this library (714 titles from the former, 16,396 from the latter, according to the library's report for 1898-99), it is necessary that the people at the delivery-desk should be able to tell readers as promptly as possible whether the serial wanted is in the periodical department or on its way to the binder. This is effected in the following manner: As the serials in the periodical department are done up into volumes, they are cataloged on manila slips, in red ink, by way of distinction. These slips are filed alphabetically in a catalog drawer kept at the delivery desk, so that those in charge there may tell at a glance whether or not the volume asked for by a reader is on the list of those which have left the periodical department. The volumes thus cataloged, marked "P. D.," in pencil, in left upper corner, are sent to the shelf department. When they are bound and ready for the shelves the slips are picked out and sent to the filers in the regular way. Indexed periodicals, by the way, are stamped "indexed," which gives them precedence in binding.

It may be added that, in order to avoid frequent trips to the order department, the accessioner keeps for prompt reference a list of serials on salmon-colored cards, which gives title, source, price per year, frequency of publication in volume form, shelf-mark, and any other necessary information.

If a gift, entry is made in red ink. Notification of changes in price is given by the order department.

The plan, thus far, has worked satisfactorily, seeming to meet the various requirements made upon it.

F. WEITENKAMPF.

THE BEAUTIES OF CLASSIFICATION: A SYMPOSIUM.

From The Library World, December, 1899.

AN immense amount of misconception is abroad as to the inconsistencies and difficulties of classification, which a little inquiry may serve to dispel. To this end I have—in emulation of other choice spirits—distributed a circular among some prominent British librarians and assistants, inviting them to express an opinion as to where in any systematic classification a certain doubtful book should be put. The work chosen was "Practical radiography: an elementary treatise on the Röntgen or X-rays, translated from the Dutch of Piet van Schwartz-Schadouw," 1899; and the replies show quite an unexpected degree of unanimity. They serve to illustrate the homely truth that "great minds often think alike," though they sometimes confuse the issue by some difference in the form of expression. I have not printed all the replies, but the following examples are sufficiently instructive and comprehensive:

"Ever since my early childhood I have believed in the beautiful simplicity of the *Alphabet*, and in that belief I mean to die—when it suits me. The book in question should certainly go under its author's name, whatever *that* may be. I have been born in at least 35 places, and have enjoyed the personal intimacy of all the greatest representatives of art, science, and literature of this generation, and should know something about the matter."—THE SAURUS.

"I should put this work in the sage-green section of the crushed-strawberry division of the triangle class in my colour-and-shape scheme. May I take this opportunity of *strongly recommending* my recently published and excellent work, entitled 'Classification pap: or every babe its own classifier'? I understand it is now being largely used in kindergarten circles in America."—OPEN AXIENSIS.

"This work is of a nature to exercise the reflective and synthetical faculties of man. From a biological point of view it is somewhat vague, but may be referred to some division of the 'Good Lores,' devised by *me*. Inquiries respectfully directed to the Education Department of the English nation would elicit information as to a *certain source* from which an exact answer to this weighty problem could be obtained."—PEDAGOGUE.

"As an instructor in the art of teaching the young library idea how to shout, I should classify this book in Photography."—ASSOCIATE LIBRARIAN.

"I object—I always do on ordinary occasions as a matter of course to questions of this sort coming from such a source—carrying neither weight nor authority—and care not a single Duke of Wellington's twopenny d— how the book is classified. Certainly—and I say this most emphatically—wherever I put the book would be the *right place*—nowhere else would suit *me*—and if I incline to place it in the Chemistry (which doesn't necessarily follow) I reserve the right to change my mind whenever I choose."—JUST SO.

"I would put this book under the counter, where it would be handy in case anybody asked for it."—JUNIOR ASSISTANT.

"This subject is not scheduled in Dewey's Index; consequently it is Fiction, and must be classified as such."—SENIOR ASSISTANT.

"There can be no question as to the class of this book. Surely anything on X-rays is mathematics, and would properly go in algebra."—AN HON. SEC.

"I opine that the division of electricity in Dewey's monumental tome would be an appropriate place for a work of this sort."—DUBLINITE.

"There is a special classification for X books, called the 'Xpansive,' by Mr. Cutter; but I haven't got a copy, so can't answer your question."—A SUMMER SCHOOL STUDENT.

"The science of Radiography is the art of seeing through people and things by means of invisible light, and should be classified accordingly. I don't believe in classification myself—it is not *Artistic*—but, depend upon it, that's where it should go."—WEST END.

"I'd put this book wherever the librarian told me."—JUVENTUS MUNDI.

"The division 'Optics' seems to me a proper classification for this book, but I should much prefer to follow the practice of the majority of librarians. See my 'Cataloguer's sheet-anchor: or manual of Quinquennial rules.'"—QUAKER.

"If librarians were sensible men, and used indicators, there would be no need to classify books, but only to use as many numbers as possible. See my Special circular, No. 39,641."—VINDICATOR.

"This is distinctly a book which should be classed as Medical science, probably in Regional Surgery."—R. M. C. S.

"I prefer to consider the biographical side of classification as paramount to all others, and should class this in the Biography of science, under Röntgen."—B. M.

"I should classify this among 'Books least wanted,' and put it in the basement."—UTILITY.

"This book is a demy octavo, and may be classified either in the octavo or duodecimo series."—OLD SCHOOL.

"Our class A—Religion, Science, Art, Heraldry, and Dictionaries—fits this book like a glove."—NEW CUT.

"We always put books of a doubtful character either in Miscellaneous or the Juvenile section. As this is a work on palmistry, as may be seen by the illustration of hands, it should go with the books for girls, among the juveniles. I should, however, very much like to know what are the views of the *children themselves* upon this matter before definitely deciding, and am thinking of sending out 10,000 circulars to the children of this town, asking for their opinion. The replies would make a capital article for 'The Public Library Journal.'"—CAMBRIA.

"The librarian is away at present, but he has a collection of books in a locked cupboard in his office, marked X, which he only allows to circulate among his committee-men and personal friends. That's where the book you mention would be put, as we're *very particular* about our books in this library."—ASSISTANT-IN-CHARGE.

"From the title—and I never look *inside* a book, as does that very absurd person, the 'new cataloguer'—I gather this is a monograph on some unknown species of rays; it should therefore go in Fishes, in Zoology."—VILLA.

"As an opponent of the 'open door,' I cannot be expected to give any professional information to a paper which circulates among outsiders. But any person who has been *born* in a Public Library, and trained up from a baby in the work, I shall be glad to reply to privately on this very important question. The interests of our inefficient assistants absolutely demand this much."—DUKERIES.

"I conclude the Radiography referred to in this title is Jameson Radiography, and I would class it in History of the Transvaal."—AN AMBITIOUS JUNIOR.

"Acting in accordance with a well-recognized principle, I should put this book in the most useful place. I cannot be more explicit as to its precise destination in a magazine intended for general circulation."—A MEMBER OF THE L. A. A.

The above communications speak for themselves, and scarcely need comment by the Editor. But it is hoped that, after this exhaustive *exposé* of the subject, there will be no more nonsense written or spoken about the "personal equation" in classification.

ANDREW CARNEGIE'S GIFTS TO AMERICAN LIBRARIES IN 1899.

TO ANDREW CARNEGIE:

"Count that day lost whose low descending sun
Sees at thy hand no library begun."

—Life.

DURING 1899 gifts aggregating \$3,503,500, made to American libraries by Andrew Carnegie, have been recorded in these columns. The list is so remarkable a one that it is here given in full. Of these gifts some, of course, are probably not yet actually made, owing to failure to act on the part of the beneficiaries, but the record fairly represents Mr. Carnegie's library benefactions, actual and potential, for a twelvemonth:

Washington, D. C.	\$350,000	Oakland, Cal.	\$50,000
Atlanta, Ga.	125,000	Conneaut, Pa.	13,000
Penna. State Coll.	100,000	Prescott, Ariz.	4,000
Hazelwood, Pa.	4,000	Tyrone, Pa.	50,000
Connellsville, Pa.	50,000	Duluth, Minn.	50,000
McKeesport, Pa.	50,000	Bucyrus, O.	500
Seaboard Air Line	1,000	Claron, Pa.	50,000
Pittsburgh, Pa.	1,750,000	Guthrie, Okl. Ty.	25,000
Va. Mech. Inst.	1,000	Louisville, Ky.	125,000
Fort Worth, Tex.	50,000	Newport, Ky.	20,000
East Liverpool, O.	50,000	Oklahoma City, O.T.	25,000
Steubenville, O.	50,000	Sandusky, O.	50,000
Beaver, Pa.	50,000	Sedalia, Mo.	50,000
San Diego, Cal.	50,000	Tucson, Ariz.	25,000
Beaver Falls, Pa.	50,000	Lincoln, Neb.	75,000
Dallas, Tex.	50,000	Cheyenne, Wyo.	50,000
Alameda, Cal.	10,000	Oil City, Pa.	50,000

There have undoubtedly been in addition minor gifts of books or money for library purposes—as in the case of the 2000 volumes given by Mr. Carnegie to the library of Matanzas, Cuba. The year's benefaction should also include mention of the notable gift, made under date of Dec. 20, of \$500,000 for the endowment of a manual training day school for the Cooper Union of New York, made by Mr. Carnegie "as a humble follower of Peter Cooper."

THE ZAPON CONFERENCE IN DRESDEN.

In the fall of 1898 an international conference was held at St. Gall, Switzerland, to consult upon the best means of preserving and renovating old manuscripts. The representative of the Saxon government, Dr. Posse, described the process of preserving with zapon, a kind of varnish invented by a young American, Frederick Clare, for the preservation of metals. It consists of a solution of collodium or celluloid. The Saxon government called a convention to Dresden Sept. 18 and 19, 1899, which was attended by 58 delegates. Dr. Posse then reported upon the information gathered at St. Gall, and dwelt upon the efficacy and defects of several methods in use for preserving manuscripts. The application of zapon had been extensively tried during the past year in the hygienic chemical laboratory of the Saxon war department, and had been acknowledged to be the best mode yet discovered, not only for renovating mouldering manuscripts, but also for shielding valuable papers against probable and possible injuries. Zapon is entirely transparent, does not in any way affect the writing, and gives to the paper an added consistency. It is thought zapon will be specially adapted for the preservation of newspapers. Dr. Schill, of Dresden, gave detailed accounts of the preparation of zapon and the history of its various uses. A short report of the conference is given in the December number of *Centralblatt für Bibliothekswesen*, taken from the *Dresden Journal*, nos. 217 and 219; and the proceedings of the conference, with full technical details, will shortly appear in pamphlet form. If zapon bears out what is expected of it, it will be an important library supply in the near future.

JAMES LYMAN WHITNEY.

JAMES LYMAN WHITNEY, who since the resignation of Mr. Putnam has served as acting librarian of the Boston Public Library, was on Dec. 22 elected librarian of that library. Mr. Whitney is the senior member of the library staff in years and in length of service, having joined its force in 1869, and long acted as second officer and head of the catalog department. During the absence of the librarian he has held the reins of management, and his full knowledge of the library and ability to handle its affairs have been fully demonstrated, while personally he has commanded the respect and affection of the staff and the trustees.

Mr. Whitney is a member of the well-known family of Josiah Dwight Whitney, of Northampton, Mass., among his brothers being the eminent geologist Josiah D. Whitney, late Sturges-Hooper professor of geology at Harvard; William Dwight Whitney, the philologist, late professor of Sanskrit literature at Yale; and Henry Lyman Whitney, professor of English literature at Beloit College, and now librarian of the Blackstone Library at Branford, Ct. James L. Whitney was born in Northampton Nov. 28, 1835, in the old homestead on the site of Jonathan Edwards's house. He was fitted for college in the Northampton Collegiate In-

stitute, and went to Yale in the class of 1856, with which he was graduated with honor. He remained a year longer at New Haven as a Berkeley Scholar of the House. While in college he got his first taste of library work as librarian of the Brothers in Unity Library. He began active life in the book business, making the start in New York City in the employ of Messrs. Wiley & Halsted. A year later he moved to Springfield, engaging with the book-selling firm of Bridgman & Co., and early becoming a partner, when the firm-name was changed to Bridgman & Whitney. He continued in the book trade till 1868, when he turned to library work (though retaining an interest in the Springfield business, which he held for nearly 20 years longer), taking the position of assistant librarian of the Cincinnati Public Library, and thence coming in 1869 to Boston. At the Boston library he soon made his mark in the catalog department, where with the late William A. Wheeler he laid the foundation of the card catalog, and where he prepared and supervised many special catalogs, and edited the useful "Handbook to readers," and other publications of the library. His *magnum opus* in the field of bibliography is the well-known "Ticknor catalogue of Spanish literature, together with the collection of Spanish and Portuguese literature in the general library," which won for its compiler a reputation at home and abroad, and his other notable contributions include "A modern Proteus," the admirable index to "changed titles," first published in the LIBRARY JOURNAL, a "Catalogue of the bibliographies of special subjects in the Boston Public Library," and the "Index to plans and illustrations of library buildings" in the Boston Public Library. For a number of years after his connection with the library Mr. Whitney lived in Concord, where he was chairman of the school committee and secretary of the Public Library committee. He is now a resident of Cambridge. For many years he has been a member of the Bostonian Society, for which he has acted as chairman of the book committee, and he is also a member of the Club of Odd Volumes. He is a life member of the American Library Association, and has served as a member of its finance committee in 1886-1887, and again from 1893 to the present time.

The appointment of Mr. Whitney has been received with general satisfaction. Of his fitness for the post Mr. Putnam says: "I am delighted that such a loyal and conscientious member of the library force of so many years' experience has been chosen. The appointment is a matter of public congratulation. It is merited promotion in the service. Mr. Whitney has stood very high in his profession. His bibliographical work has been recognized abroad. His Ticknor catalog is a monumental work. Especially is he familiar with the traditions and history of the Boston library, and he should serve the institution well." In the Boston *Literary World* of June 6 similar "appreciations" are given from Mellen Chamberlain, Herbert Putnam, and W. C. Lane. The latter adds: "The members of any profession

or occupation may well rejoice when they see that the men who are called to its highest positions are those whose experience in lesser positions has already demonstrated their ability to take up the larger work. If the great places go to men who have attained distinction in other fields and on account of such distinction, strong men are deterred from taking up librarianship as a profession; but if it is evident that successful experience in subordinate positions or in the smaller libraries is considered the best preparation for the task of administering the great libraries, then we may count on young men of ability being attracted to librarianship and being willing to fit themselves for it by the best preliminary training they can secure."

American Library Association.

President: R. G. Thwaites, State Historical Society, Madison, Wis.

Secretary: Henry J. Carr, Public Library, Scranton, Pa.

Treasurer: Gardner M. Jones, Public Library, Salem, Mass.

COMMITTEE ON LIBRARY SCHOOLS.

The committee on library schools has been appointed, as follows:

J. C. Dana, City Library, Springfield, Mass.;
Adelaide R. Hasse, New York Public Library;
F. M. Crunden, Public Library, St. Louis, Mo.

A. L. A. PUBLISHING SECTION.

BOOKS ON ENGLISH HISTORY.

I notice from correspondence and inquiries that come to me that some libraries do not perhaps appreciate the full value of the annotated titles of books on English history issued by the Publishing Section. I have therefore asked Mr. W. Dawson Johnston, the editor of these titles, to write me at some length how, in his opinion, they could be made useful even in small libraries which buy a relatively small proportion of the books mentioned. His letter in reply states his views so clearly that it seems of sufficient general interest to print in full.

WILLIAM C. LANE.

"MY DEAR MR. LANE:

"I am gratified at the success of the Annotations. They will, I believe, bring about a wider and more intelligent study of the history of our fathers, and of the development of that great phenomenon of modern times, the British Empire. And not only will they be found of immediate use as giving information of *current* books, but in the form of the pamphlet in private libraries, and of the card in public libraries, they should become more valuable as they become old.

"I sometimes find, however, that this wider usefulness of the Annotations is not understood; they are sometimes used by librarians as a select buying list merely, are not made accessible to the public, and are perhaps destroyed before their period of usefulness is yet begun.

If a library buys a good many English books it uses the Annotated titles, places in its catalog the cards for those books it buys, and neglects the rest. The small library, finding that it buys but few of the books, concludes that the cards are of no use to it.

"Now the Annotations should rightly be more useful in the small library than in the large one, and rather as a bibliographical record than as catalog cards or buying list. A card bibliography ought to accompany and supplement every card catalog. The intelligent reader in a library, great or small, public or private, wishes to know not only what books upon a given subject are in the library, but also what the latest and best books are, whether or not they are immediately accessible. In many cases, too, he wishes to know *all* the important as well as the most important literature of a subject. I do not say that he wants the books. It is intelligence that the intelligent reader wants, intelligence *about* books first, and then possibly the books themselves. For example: I find cataloged a "History of the English Reformation." I want to see what the last thing upon that subject is. I make out a slip and wait. Finally the book is delivered. It turns out to be a text-book, and a poor one, too. I have waited half an hour, or more, but my labor and time are lost, labor and time that might have been saved if a bibliographical entry had accompanied the catalog entry. I may cite another case, which illustrates the deceitfulness of a general title—Macaulay's "History of England." There is hardly any book which has less right to be called a History of England, it being only an account of the Revolution of 1688, but the ordinary critic, as well as the general reader, speaks of it as a record of English civilization from the earliest times to the present day. From the publisher's point of view these fancy titles are undoubtedly good, but they must be corrected and supplemented by bibliographical criticism. In this way the reader may be saved wasted time and fruitless labor.

"Of what has been done to realize these ideas you know much better than I—how for years Mr. Iles set them forth by speech and by letter, how finally the Library Association began the publication of Annotated titles of books on English history (taken in a broad sense), and how we have now issued notes upon almost every important subject connected with English history and literature represented in the books of 1897 and 1898; so that were they preserved and accessible, the reader would have a guide to all the best and latest literature relating to that subject, works upon Shakespeare and Cromwell and Tennyson, upon the army and the navy, the church and the university, upon art, upon literature, and upon thought. But this, let me say it again, has been done, so far as I am concerned, not so much for the person who enjoys the advantages of the metropolitan libraries, as for the isolated student in the small library, and it has been done in the belief that it would be followed by similar work in other departments of science.

"Very cordially, W. DAWSON JOHNSTON."

State Library Commissions.

COLORADO STATE BOARD OF LIBRARY COMMISSIONERS: C. R. Dudley, chairman, Public Library, Denver.

CONNECTICUT F. P. L. COMMITTEE: Caroline M. Hewins, secretary, Public Library, Hartford, Ct.

GEORGIA LIBRARY COMMISSION: Miss Anne Wallace, secretary, Carnegie Library, Atlanta, Ga.

INDIANA STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION: W. E. Henry, secretary, State Library, Indianapolis.

KANSAS STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION: James L. King, secretary, Topeka.

MAINE STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION: George T. Little, chairman, Bowdoin College Library, Brunswick.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION: Miss E. P. Sohler, secretary, Beverly.

MICHIGAN F. P. L. COMMISSION: Mrs. M. C. Spencer, secretary, State Library, Lansing.

MINNESOTA LIBRARY COMMISSION: Miss Gratia A. Countryman, secretary, Public Library, Minneapolis.

NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION: A. H. Chase, secretary, State Library, Concord.

James F. Brennan, of Peterborough, has been appointed by the governor and council a member of the state library commission, in place of J. H. Whittier, deceased; Arthur H. Chase, state librarian, has been appointed secretary of the commission.

NEW YORK: Public Libraries Division, State University, Melvil Dewey, director, Albany.

OHIO STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION: C. B. Galbreath, secretary, State Library, Columbus.

PENNSYLVANIA FREE LIBRARY COMMISSION. On Jan. 3 Governor Stone appointed the members of the state library commission created by the act of May 5, 1899, as follows: Senator C. L. Magee, Pittsburgh, and John Thomson, Philadelphia, for four years each; W. N. Frew, Pittsburgh, Henry Belin, Scranton, and W. M. Stevenson, Allegheny, for three years each. All subsequent appointments will be made for five years each, except appointments to fill vacancies. The commission will elect a chairman, and the state librarian is *ex officio* secretary. It has powers of general supervision and inspection over the libraries of the state, is requested to give advice and counsel to free libraries or communities desiring to establish libraries, and shall maintain a system of travelling libraries.

VERMONT FREE LIBRARY COMMISSION: Miss M. L. Titcomb, secretary, Norman Williams Public Library, Woodstock.

WISCONSIN FREE LIBRARY COMMISSION: F. A. Hutchins, secretary, Madison; Miss L. E. Stearns, librarian, Milwaukee.

State Library Associations.

CALIFORNIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: F. J. Teggart, Mechanics' Institute Library, San Francisco.

Secretary: R. E. Cowan, 829 Mission Street, San Francisco.

Treasurer: Miss Emily I. Wade, Public Library, San Francisco.

The Library Association of California met on Nov. 10 at the San Francisco Free Public Library. The weather was unfavorable, but the attendance, notwithstanding, was quite large. The program presented consisted of reviews of recent works of library interest, by different speakers, as follows: Dana's "Library primer," by F. T. Graves, of the Alameda Public Library; Quinn's "Manual of cataloguing," by Miss E. I. Wade, of the San Francisco Free Public Library; "Transactions and Proceedings of the International Library Conference, London, 1897," by J. Lichtenstein, of the San Francisco Free Public Library; and Wheatley's "Prices of books," by Robert E. Cowan.

Mr. Rowell mentioned that the California club had started the first travelling library in the state.

Messrs. Clark, Greene, and Wood were made a committee to arrange for the dinner that usually attends the annual meeting in December.

The association held its regular annual dinner on Dec. 12 in the banquet hall of the Merchants' Club, San Francisco. About 35 members of the organization gathered about the tables, which were tastefully decorated. At the end of the entertainment President Teggart made an opening address, informal and well suited to the occasion, after which the various speakers of the evening were introduced. Mr. George A. Newhall, president of the San Francisco Mercantile Library Association, gave some account of the present status and condition of the library, with its future prospects. Mr. H. H. Moore, a former librarian of 10 years in office, remarked briefly on what the library was during his term of service. Rabbi Jacob Voorsanger, of San Francisco, spoke on a variety of subjects; among others, the library projected and now being established in the city of Manila, giving a good idea of the work already done, and of what is yet to be accomplished. The other speakers were: G. T. Clark, of the San Francisco Free Public Library; C. S. Greene, of the Oakland Public Library; Mr. Pendleton, a trustee of the same institution; Frederick W. Faxon, of Boston; and W. R. Williams, librarian of the Mercantile Library.

ROBERT E. COWAN, *Secretary*.

COLORADO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: A. E. Whitaker, State University Library, Boulder.

Secretary: Herbert E. Richie, City Library, Denver.

Treasurer: J. W. Chapman, McClelland Library, Pueblo.

CONNECTICUT LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: W. J. James, Wesleyan University Library, Middletown.

Secretary: Miss J. S. Heydrick, Pequot Library, Southport.

Treasurer: Miss Alice T. Cummings, Public Library, Hartford.

GEORGIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Walter B. Hill, University of Georgia, Athens.

Secretary-Treasurer: Miss Anne Wallace, Carnegie Library, Atlanta.

ILLINOIS STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: E. S. Willcox, Public Library, Peoria.

Secretary: Miss M. E. Ahern, Public Libraries, 215 Madison St., Chicago.

Treasurer: Mrs. Josephine Resor, Public Library, Canton.

The third annual meeting of the Illinois Library Association will be held at East St. Louis, Ill., Feb. 21-23, 1900. A large attendance from Illinois and Missouri is expected. The sessions will be held in the Public Library.

INDIANA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Miss Helen Guild, Bloomington.

Secretary: W. E. Henry, State Library, Indianapolis.

Treasurer: Miss Nellie Fatout, Anderson.

The eighth annual meeting of the Indiana Library Association was called to order at 2.30 p.m. Wednesday, Dec. 27, in room 83 of the State House, Indianapolis. The president, W. E. Henry, opened the program with a short address on "The establishment and conduct of public libraries." He began with the statement that the founder of a public library is a benefactor, and remarked that the large number of libraries established in Indiana during the year has been phenomenal. He gave suggestions on the founding of new libraries, and his requirements for a model librarian were keen, searching, and helpful. Among the necessary requirements of a library he mentioned a permanent fund — that the library be not dependent on the varying moods of charity. A well-qualified librarian was also an absolute necessity for successful work.

Geo. F. Danforth, of the State University, followed with a paper on "Selection and purchase of books: how and by whom?" By whom, he asked, shall the books be selected? Not by specialists, not by the board, not by the public, not by the librarian, not by any one person or group of persons, each negative being supported by excellent reasons; but by all of these combined. For whom are books bought? is a question that must be primarily considered. The European library buys first the book that ought to be in the library; the American library buys first the books that are wanted in the library — that are called for. There are two classes of readers in

every library — those who read for recreation, and those who read for study. The rights of both classes should be respected. As to the librarian, he should be broad, even if not deep, and should be a wide reader; this is necessary, both in the selection and in the use of the books. He should be a reader of reviews; this is essential for librarians, owing to lack of time. The librarian must keep out of ruts and must be the balance-wheel of his institution. The selection of books having thus been made, they should be purchased by the librarian.

Miss Freeman, of Michigan City, sent a paper, which was read by Miss Ahern, on "Management of small libraries," which was full of practical and helpful suggestions, and was fully discussed.

On Thursday morning the first paper on the program was by Miss Elrod, of Columbus, on "How to interest children in good literature." She said, in substance: Children may make their own selection of books — that is, to a great extent — but they may, of course, be directed to a choice. Acquaintance with the books on the part of the librarian is necessary, especially to secure the confidence of the child in the former's ability to select. Sympathy and systematic work should be established between teachers and librarian. The librarian should have a genuine interest in children. The three requisites, then, for interesting children in good books are access to shelves, the two-book system, and an enthusiastic librarian.

A paper on the "Relation between the library and schools" was not read, owing to the absence of Mr. W. A. Wirt, who was to have presented it. The subject was discussed informally, however, many taking part in the discussion.

At the opening of the Thursday afternoon session the president announced the death of Miss Steere, of Carthage, which occurred shortly after the publishing of the programs. The subject assigned to her, "Working with public school teachers," was not presented.

The last number on the program was presented by Frank A. Walker, of Anderson. His subject was "My experience as a library trustee," and he spoke without notes, giving, in a clear, concise, and interesting manner, a "History of the Anderson Library," what it has been, what it is, and what the trustees hope it shall be. It was a live talk by an enthusiastic trustee, and must be helpful to all who heard it. As he concluded with a word-picture of an ideal library, many caught suggestions to carry home that will certainly aid in advancing the standard of Indiana libraries.

Among various matters of business brought up from time to time was the change of time of meeting of the association from December to October. This was done in the hope that more librarians would be able to attend, and a larger attendance would mean more enthusiasm. Officers were elected as follows: President, Miss Helen Guild, Bloomington; Vice-president, Arthur Cunningham, Terre Haute; Secretary, W. E. Henry, State Library, Indianapolis; Treasurer, Miss Nellie Fatout, Anderson.

The association adjourned, feeling that a profitable and useful meeting had been held.

BELLE S HANNA, *Secretary*.

IOWA STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: W. H. Johnston, Public Library, Fort Dodge.

Secretary and Treasurer: Miss Ella McLoney, Public Library, Des Moines.

MAINE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: E. W. Hall, Colby University, Waterville.

Treasurer: Prof. G. T. Little, Bowdoin College, Brunswick.

MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB.

President: W. L. R. Gifford, Public Library, Cambridge.

Secretary: F. O. Poole, Boston Athenæum.

Treasurer: Miss Margaret D. McGuffy, Public Library, Boston.

A meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club was held at the Boston Public Library on Wednesday, Jan. 10.

The general subject for the morning session, "Aid to small libraries," was opened by Miss L. E. Stearns, of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission. She told of the area of the state of Wisconsin, embracing in size nearly all of New England, with the exception of Vermont, its polyglot population being the most varied of any state in the Union. The means exercised by the commission in reaching these people were noted, and many illustrations were given of ways of arousing interest in the library movement among such communities. The speaker then entered into detail regarding the work of the commission's library instructor in organizing the work properly. Aid is given to the librarians of the state through visits by the library organizer and the library instructor, and through the summer school of library science, through the state library association and district associations. Encouragement is offered small communities in establishing public libraries, through the gift of travelling libraries and by the alliances formed for the aid of library work through the state federation of women's clubs, represented on the commission, through the state teachers' association, the library sections of farmers' institutes, etc.

Miss Stearns was followed by S. S. Green, of the Worcester Free Public Library and the Massachusetts State Library Commission. He spoke in general terms of the work of the commission in Massachusetts, showing that Massachusetts did not need a paid secretary or travelling libraries as in Wisconsin. The commission is always ready to answer questions or give advice. As to books, he thought the individual benefactor could always be depended upon. He said that the Massachusetts Library Club could help the commission by each library making itself a center for the towns around. The technique of library work, such as cataloging and classification, he considered unessential for the small library.

Mr. Henry S. Nourse, also a member of the

state commission, then spoke. He claimed that the commission is an "organized influence." The simple library law was made for Massachusetts, and the commission would not change it. It is based upon the town as a unit. In reply to a frequent charge that the small towns are stingy he made some statistical comparisons to show that certain small libraries were doing more work than the libraries of the larger places. He gave a humorous illustration of his opinion that the graduate of a library school was, because of her training, incapable of comprehending the conditions and needs of the small library. The thermometer of a library is its use of books and not its technical care of them. His suggestion to the club was that it should "encourage" the small libraries.

Dr. Wire, librarian of the Worcester County Law Library, then spoke on "What can the Massachusetts Library Club do to help the small libraries?" He prefaced his remarks by answering to Mr. Nourse that failures in comprehension of small library's needs were due to a librarian's personality and not to training. The suggestions made by Dr. Wire included the recommended change of name from Massachusetts Library Club to Massachusetts State Library Association; a more missionary attitude toward small libraries; longer meetings, to be held in small local communities, with short courses in library science; and the establishment of centers of work in each county or similar district.

The afternoon session was opened with reports. Mr. W. C. Lane reported for the Fiction Committee which was appointed at the October meeting to find if it were possible to use the reports of the Boston Public Library fiction readers. The committee had formulated a plan which had been presented to the trustees of the Public Library, but the trustees did not think it advisable to permit the reports to be used by the club.

An invitation from Mr. W. E. Foster was read for the club to hold its spring meeting in Providence about April 5 or 6.

The subject of the morning was continued by Mr. W. H. Tillinghast, in a paper "One way to help along." He recommended that special meetings of a week or more be held in convenient centers, and elementary instruction be offered to the librarians of the vicinity, for which a moderate fee should be charged.

Mr. Frank Fuller Murdock, principal of the State Normal School at North Adams, then read a paper on "Normal school libraries of Massachusetts and their use." His paper was valuable in showing the work done in the schools for the pupils, but showed that practically no work was done to teach them how to make connection with the public libraries and make the most of these in their future work of teaching.

WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB.

President: H. H. Ballard, Berkshire Athenæum, Pittsfield.

Secretary: Miss F. Mabel Winchell, Forbes Library, Northampton.

Treasurer: Miss Mary M. Robison, Free Library, Amherst.

MICHIGAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: H. M. Utley, Public Library, Detroit.

Secretary: Miss Genevieve M. Walton, Normal College Library, Ypsilanti.

Treasurer: Miss N. S. Loving, Public School Library, Ann Arbor.

MINNESOTA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Dr. W. W. Folwell, State University, Minneapolis.

Secretary: Miss Minnie McGraw, Public Library, Mankato.

Treasurer: Miss Anne Hammond, Public Library, St. Paul.

NEBRASKA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: J. I. Wyer, State University Library, Lincoln.

Secretary: Miss Bertha Baumer, Public Library, Omaha.

Treasurer: Miss M. A. O'Brien, Public Library, Omaha.

The fifth annual meeting of the Nebraska Library Association was held in conjunction with the State Teachers' Association at Lincoln, Dec. 27, 1899, the session being held in the library building of the State University, under the presidency of A. E. Jillson, of Crete.

J. I. Wyer, librarian of the State University Library, presented a paper entitled "How to organize a small library." This was in the form of an answer to a letter from a school superintendent of a small Nebraska town of 1500 population, asking for information how to begin a library, the best and cheapest plan for getting books, lists of desirable books, etc. His answer was: First, stimulate the community with a desire to have a public library by education of public sentiment through the local press and the canvass of citizens. Second, encourage organization under the state law. Third, appoint suitable members of the library board, including head of school and business men suspected of literary tastes. Fourth, procure proper resources for maintenance by tax levy or voluntary contribution. Fifth, insist upon a money fund for books before accepting donations of books. Sixth, avoid too close connection between the school and the library. Seventh, secure an efficient librarian. Eighth, adopt improved methods of classification, charging, and records. Ninth, keep up interest by persistent missionary work. The paper elicited an interesting discussion.

The second paper, entitled "Reference work," was read by Miss Parsons for the author, Miss Tobitt, of the Omaha Public Library. Miss Tobitt emphasized the need of a reference department, so organized as to give the public ready and easy use of the books in the shortest possible time. To do this she advised open shelves, urged the importance of careful selection of books and the need of a competent attendant. She pointed out the duties of the librarian to prepare reference lists for classes and study clubs, and uttered a warning against overlooking the value of pamphlets. The popular taste should be cultivated by catering

to current events, such as the presence of noted musicians and actors, and the rendition of dramatic adaptations of literary works. Periodicals should not circulate except in duplicates. Home papers should be bound, while others can be utilized for classified clippings. The school teachers can be of great assistance in making the reference department serviceable. Likewise the study clubs and literary societies. Above all, let the reference department answer at once all demands on it for information from all sources. This paper also aroused discussion.

"Further library legislation in Nebraska" was outlined in a paper by D. A. Campbell, state librarian, who reviewed the bills introduced into the last session of the legislature, one providing for town libraries, and the other for school district libraries. Mr. Campbell synopsized the text of the bills to show that they were not antagonistic, although legislators seemed to have discovered that they were in conflict, particularly in the question of the resources for the establishment and maintenance of the two sets of libraries. Opposition is particularly centered upon either a tax levy or a legislative appropriation. He suggested changes which would make the bills unobjectionable, and urged further efforts in the same direction.

The legislative committee was continued, with directions to push library legislation.

The officers elected were: President, J. I. Wyer, librarian State University Library; 1st vice-president, Carrie Dennis, librarian Lincoln Public Library; 2d vice-president, D. C. O'Connor, Norfolk; Secretary, Bertha Baumer, Omaha Public Library; Treasurer, Margaret A. O'Brien, Omaha Public Library.

A model travelling library was exhibited by Miss Bullock, of the Iowa State Library. The staff of the University Library had prepared an extensive exhibit of rare, curious, and modern bindings, which was largely attended. The time and place of the next meeting was left to the executive committee.

EDITH TOBITT, *Secretary.*

NEW HAMPSHIRE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: A. H. Chase, Concord.

Secretary: Miss Grace Blanchard, Public Library, Concord.

Treasurer: Miss E. A. Pickering, Public Library, Newington.

NEW JERSEY LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Dr. E. C. Richardson, Princeton University Library.

Secretary: Miss Clara W. Hunt, Free Public Library, Newark.

Treasurer: Miss Cecelia C. Lambert, Public Library, Passaic.

NEW YORK LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: J. H. Canfield, Columbia University Library, New York City.

Secretary: Miss M. E. Hazeltine, Prendergast Library, Jamestown.

Treasurer: J. N. Wing, Free Circulating Library, 226 W. 42d st., New York City.

OHIO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Charles Orr, Case Library, Cleveland.

Secretary: Miss Martha Mercer, Public Library, Mansfield.

Treasurer: Miss K. W. Sherwood, Public Library, Cincinnati.

PENNSYLVANIA LIBRARY CLUB.

President: Dr. E. J. Nolan, Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia.

Secretary: Miss Mary P. Farr, Drexel Institute Library.

Treasurer: Miss Jean E. Graffen, Free Library of Philadelphia.

The third meeting of the Pennsylvania Library Club this season was held in the lecture-room of the Free Library of Philadelphia on Monday, Dec. 11, 1899. Between 50 and 60 persons were present, among whom were members from Wilmington, Chester, Haverford, and other places, showing the increasing interest taken in the meetings of the club.

The subject set down for discussion was "The proper interrelation of public schools and free libraries." The meeting was devoted to a discussion and no papers were read. The subject was opened by Mr. Thomson, who generally stated the question to be discussed, and the advantages which, in his opinion, would arise if school teachers were able and willing to use the libraries as a complement of the regular work done in schools. His remarks brought forth varying opinions. Mr. Warrington thought schools and libraries should co-operate, but that instead of books being used by students at schools and university extension centres, those selected for use in these places should be "read in class"; he also thought the lack of co-operation, which was generally deplored, arose from teachers being overworked. Mr. Ashhurst said that as he had been asked to speak, and two speakers had favored the measure, he would speak against it, and he reviewed the recent report of the Committee on the Relations of Public Libraries to Public Schools published by the N. E. A. The general method suggested by that report of making selections of books and urging that teachers should induce their pupils to read them in preference to others was freely criticised, and the general opinion expressed was adverse to the adoption of such methods. Reports of personal experiences with school teachers were also made. Dr. Thomas, of Haverford, spoke from the point of teacher as well as librarian, and his remarks led to the general conclusion that want of time and not want of inclination was the main cause of libraries not being used as fully as it is possible that they might be in the interests of education. Mr. Montgomery, Mr. Robert Bliss, and others joined in the discussion, and the point was sustained by Mr. Montgomery that libraries have a double aspect, in that they are not only centers of education but centers

of amusement from which those who draw the best books may at the same time obtain recreation from the perusal of what is generally called "light literature." Possibly one point that was freely dwelt upon deserves more consideration than it has received. Some of the speakers urged and others endorsed the thought that one of the best results to be attained from young people during their school days by using libraries is that they acquire a power of using books and of getting the greatest amount of information from the volumes in reference-rooms and magazine shelves which they undoubtedly would not be able to pick up in after life when they are overwhelmed with the cares of daily business, and find it hard to begin to practice the best methods of using libraries.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA LIBRARY CLUB.

President: Miss Helen Sperry, Carnegie Library, Homestead.

Secretary-Treasurer: Miss Mary F. Macrum, Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh.

VERMONT LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Miss S. C. Hagar, Fletcher Free Library, Burlington.

Secretary: Miss M. L. Titcomb, Norman Williams Public Library, Woodstock.

Treasurer: E. F. Holbrook, Proctor.

WISCONSIN STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Mrs. Charles S. Morris, Berlin.

Secretary: Miss Minnie M. Oakley, State Historical Society, Madison.

Treasurer: Miss Nellie C. Silverthorn, Public Library, Wausau.

Library Clubs.

BAY PATH LIBRARY CLUB.

President: Miss M. Anna Tarbell, Brimfield, Mass.

Secretary: Mrs. C. A. Fuller, Oxford, Mass.

Treasurer: Miss Nellie A. Cutter, Spencer, Mass.

LIBRARY CLUB OF BUFFALO.

President: H. L. Elmendorf, Public Library.

Secretary-Treasurer: Miss A. S. Woodcock, Grosvenor Library.

The December meeting of the Buffalo Library Club was held on Thursday, Dec. 21, at the rooms of the Historical Society. The program of the evening was most pleasant, consisting of a paper by Mr. George Alfred Stringer, entitled "A random chat on literature, grave and humorous," and an instructive address on "Lists and bulletins," by Miss Rathbone, of the Buffalo Public Library.

A. S. WOODCOCK, *Secretary*.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF CHICAGO.

President: C. H. Hastings, University of Chicago.

Secretary: A. G. S. Josephson, Newberry Library.

Treasurer: Caroline L. Elliott, Chicago Public Library.

The inaugural meeting of the society was held in the Public Library, Dec. 8, 1899.

President Hastings, in his inaugural address, dealt with "Some recent tendencies and events in bibliography." He divided these into five groups, headed respectively, co-operation, centralization, improvements in the arts, division of labor, association. Of these he considered co-operation as having failed in some measure, and put his greatest faith in centralization, advocating a central organization with the best available man at its head. Such an organization alone would be able to solve the bibliographical question.

Professor Carpenter followed, opening a discussion to consider "How best the rare books in private libraries may be made available to special students and investigators." He began by relating the practice of the British Museum, where he had been allowed to use a manuscript borrowed for him from the Duke of Devonshire, Mr. Richard Garnett, the keeper of printed books, making himself personally responsible for its safekeeping. The idea of the speaker was that, in some such way, libraries should make it possible for scholars to get access to rare and valuable books which they need for their studies, but which were not public property.

Miss McIlvaine mentioned the Edward E. Ayer library, which had been bequeathed to the Newberry Library while still under the charge of Mr. Ayer, and from which books were loaned by the Newberry, to be consulted on the premises of that library; also the practice of Mrs. H. M. Wilmarth, who was most liberal in loaning to students important books in her possession which they otherwise could not have obtained. Mrs. Wilmarth endorsed heartily the plan of systematizing such practice.

Mr. Andrews pointed out that such books were usually of very great value, and hard, if not impossible, to replace, that it involved a large responsibility to take care of them, and that restrictions would be necessary as to place of consultation and safekeeping. He was of the opinion that it was distinctly a matter for the action of the governing board of a library, and few librarians would be inclined to receive such books in their libraries on their personal responsibility. Mr. Carpenter proposed that a list of private libraries in Chicago containing specially rare and valuable books be made, with lists of such books. Mr. Andrews suggested that, to begin with, the same plan be followed as had been employed by Harvard University in its list of special collections in American libraries, so that not individual books, but special collections of books, be given.

Mr. Carpenter moved that the council of the society recommend to the governing boards of

the Chicago libraries that they take action on the proposition to receive and take care of books loaned from private collections, to be used on the premises of these libraries, under proper restrictions, by accredited scholars and persons of repute, the books, when not in actual use, to be kept under lock and key.

This motion was adopted.

On the recommendation of the council, it was then decided:

1. That a committee be appointed to gather information about, and submit for publication, a report on private libraries in Chicago, with bibliographical descriptions of specially rare and valuable books in these libraries; this committee to take into consideration the preparation of a special list of incunabula in these libraries, and, when such a list had been prepared, to send the same to Mr. John Thomson, librarian of the Free Public Library of Philadelphia, to be published in his forthcoming check list of incunabula in American libraries.

2. That a committee be appointed to prepare plans for the publication of a bulletin, and that, until such plans have been perfected, the proceedings and notes of the society be published in *The Dial* and *LIBRARY JOURNAL*.

The president announced that he would appoint these committees after consultation with the council.

The secretary reminded the members of paragraph 8 of the by-laws, which requires that "Members who have selected some subject for bibliographical research shall inform the council thereof as early as possible, and be prepared to report on the same at some meeting of the society."

AKSEL G. S. JOSEPHSON, *Secretary*.

CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB.

President: C. B. Roden, Public Library, Chicago.

Secretary: Miss Irene Warren, Chicago Normal School.

Treasurer: Miss M. E. Ahern, *Public Libraries*, 215 Madison st., Chicago.

The regular meeting of the Chicago Library Club was held at the Sherman House, Dec. 14. The attendance was unusually large, and eight new members were elected.

The subject of the evening was "Library hours and the relations of the staff to the library." Mr. Charles H. Hastings, University of Chicago, opened the discussion with some general remarks. Mr. Josephson, of the John Crerar Library, reported the length of daily service in their library as seven and one-half hours, except from June to September, when it is reduced to seven. An average of one-half hour each day is given the staff for reviewing books. One half holiday each fortnight is allowed, and all legal holidays and a month's vacation. There is no general rule regarding loss of time through sickness. Mr. Merrill, of the Newberry Library, reported daily service, seven hours for all except boys who report one-

half hour earlier in the morning. One Saturday afternoon a fortnight is given—if any other time is desired arrangements can be made with the librarian. Two weeks are allowed for sickness, two weeks vacation and all legal vacations are given. Miss Elliott stated that the staff of the Chicago Public Library is on duty from 8.45 a.m. to 5.30 p.m., except the catalogers, who leave at five. A half holiday is given Saturday afternoon from June to October, all legal holidays, and 18 days vacation. No allowance is made for sickness, which is hard for those who receive small salaries and not always of advantage to the library, because attendants often report when they are unfit for duty. Miss M. E. Ahern, of *Public Libraries*, presented an interesting comparative sketch of the hours of daily and weekly service, half holidays, vacations, and time allowed for sickness in the Springfield (Mass.) City Library Association, Princeton University, John Crerar Libraries, and the public libraries of Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, St. Louis, Detroit, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, and Pittsburgh (Carnegie). A short discussion followed.

Notice was given of the joint meeting of the Library and County Superintendent's sections of the Illinois State Teachers' Association, to be held at Springfield, Dec. 27, also of the Illinois State Library Association, which will meet at East St. Louis in February.

NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB.

President: Dr. J. S. Billings, N. Y. Public Library.

Secretary: W. H. Duncan, Jr., Flatbush Public Library, Brooklyn.

Treasurer: Miss Harriet Husted, Y. W. C. A. Library.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF WASHINGTON CITY.

President: Herbert Putnam, Library of Congress.

Secretary: W. L. Boyden, Librarian Supreme Council 33° A. A. Order of Scottish Rite.

Treasurer: T. L. Cole, Statute Law Book Co.

Meetings: Second Wednesday evening of each month.

The 43d regular meeting of the Library Association of Washington City was held at the Columbian University, Wednesday evening, Dec. 13, 1899, the president, Dr. H. C. Bolton, in the chair.

The secretary and treasurer submitted their annual reports in writing. They showed 127 names on the roll of membership and a substantial treasury.

The annual election of officers—the business of the meeting—was then proceeded with, and resulted in the following selection:

President, Herbert Putnam; Vice-presidents, Capt. Howard L. Prince and Miss Margaret C. Dyer; Secretary, William L. Boyden, re-elected; Treasurer, Theodore L. Cole, re-elected; Executive committee, Dr. H. C. Bolton, Mrs. A. F. Stevens, and Dr. Cyrus Adler.

The association adjourned at 10 o'clock.

WM. L. BOYDEN, *Secretary*.

Library Schools and Training Classes.

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

The most important event of the month is the resignation of Mr. Dewey as secretary of the Regents of the University of the State of New York, which took effect Jan. 1, 1900, leaving him free to devote his entire time and energy to the work of the state library, Home education department, and library school, of which he remains director. Those of us who have worked for many years with Mr. Dewey welcome with special pleasure his release from other educational interests which will permit undivided attention to the library field.

Miss Edith D. Fuller, librarian of the Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge, Mass., began her course in elementary dictionary cataloging Jan. 3. The course in advanced dictionary cataloging will close Feb. 19.

Miss Frances J. Olcott, graduate of the N. Y. State Library School, class of '96, and chief of the children's department in the Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, gave on Jan. 5 a suggestive and inspiring talk, dwelling on the significant features of the children's work done in that library, and showing that the foundations are being laid for fine and lasting educational work. The weekly story hour is an excellent illustration. The four or five assistants who form the centre of several groups of children in each of the children's rooms are *trained in the art of storytelling*, most of them being kindergartners. *A central thought runs through the stories* told during one season; this year they are all hero-stories. In the spring there will be a hero exhibit. At the end of an hour when Lincoln is the hero there is a collection of books on Lincoln ready for the children to take home or to use in the reading-room. Such work is neither haphazard nor sentimental; it is based on sound educational principles and is sure to produce permanent effects in life.

I give for the benefit of those of our library friends who think us characterized by an "imponderable seriousness" two rhymes which have been passing round the senior class in the form of New Year wishes, just to show that possibly we have the saving grace of a sense of humor which may keep those who cherish the ideal of the library as an educational institution, individual and sane and level-headed:

"When I can read my title clear
To mansions in the skies,
I'll stir no step, I'll stay right here,
Unless they're standard size."

"Full many a gem of purest ray serene
The dark unfathomed caves of ocean bear;
Too bad! too bad! 'Twould be not so, I ween,
Should they decide to have *free access* there."

SALOME CUTLER FAIRCHILD.

PRATT INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

Two lectures or talks to the students of the library school have been given this term. Miss Isabel Ely Lord, librarian of Bryn Mawr College Library, spoke to the class on "The scope

of college libraries"; and Miss Anne Wallace, librarian of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta, talked to them on the subject of "Reorganizing a library."

Miss Bertha S. Wildman, class of '99, also visited the school and gave an informal talk on the libraries she has recently visited in preparation for the opening of the public library at Madison, N. J., of which she has been made librarian.

Miss Esther B. Owen, class of '99, has been appointed assistant at the Madison (N. J.) Public Library.

Miss Mabel A. Frothingham, class of '99, has received an appointment as assistant in the cataloging department of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

LIBRARY BULLETINS.

The library school has been making a practical study of library advertising by preparing combined picture bulletins and reading lists, to arouse interest in holiday observances and in birthday anniversaries. Students are required at one time to present a program for a month in advance, suggesting their own advertising methods. Sometimes all compete in illustrating one assigned topic, and sometimes separate subjects are assigned. These bulletins consist of an appropriate picture or original poster design with a reading list attached.

The school now has bulletins for Hallowe'en and Thanksgiving as examples of holidays; of Coleridge, Wren, Keats, Marie Antoinette, Liszt, and Macaulay, as examples of birthday anniversaries; and of football, discovery of America, and Mme. Scalchi, as miscellaneous lists called forth by the season or by some local event. A birthday bulletin board is kept at the Urbana Public Library by the library school. A bulletin containing a list of the leading magazine articles of general interest is kept in the University Hall and changed each month. These bulletins are used freely by the local libraries and they are sent away for exhibit when desired. The school has offered to lend any of them for advertising purposes to any Illinois library which will bear the expense of transportation and insure their protection and safe return.

LOCAL CO-OPERATION.

The students of the library school are to have charge of the branch reading-room of the Champaign Public Library, which has been opened in the rooms of the W. C. T. U., close to the Illinois Central tracks. The work will be principally with children in a poor district of the city. It is hoped to make the room eventually a delivery station for the public library.

The students will also help in the new children's room at the Champaign Public Library after school each afternoon in addition to giving a talk each Saturday. The room is proving very successful under the enthusiastic direction of the librarian, Miss Le Crone. It

was opened on Hallowe'en, and during the month of November the attendance reached 1100, and 90 new cards were issued.

SPECIAL LECTURES.

In the advanced bibliography course the following lectures have been given: Latin language and literature, Prof. H. J. Barton, head professor of Latin language and literature; Scandinavian literature, Mr. Torstein Jahr and Mr. Adam J. Strohm, of the library school.

On Dec. 1 Miss Alma Mann, who has charge of the training class for kindergartners in connection with the public schools of Indianapolis, spoke to the library school and its guests upon the art of story-telling. The talk was both practical and inspiring and left a lasting impression upon all who heard it.

KATHARINE L. SHARP.

Reviews.

GARNETT, Sir Richard. *Essays in librarianship and bibliography.* London, G. Allen, [N. Y., F. P. Harper] 1899. 14 + 343 p. 12°, (The library series, ed. by Dr. R. Garnett, v. 5.)

MILKAU, Fritz. *Centralkataloge und titel-drucke; geschichtliche erörterungen und praktische vorschläge im hinblick auf die herstellung eines gesamt-katalogs der preussischen wissenschaftlichen bibliotheken.* . . . Leipzig, O. Harrassowitz, 1898. X, 151, [1] p. 35 pl. facsim. 8°, (*Centralblatt für bibliothekswesen.* Beihefte. XX.)

INSTRUKTIONEN für die alphabetischen kataloge der preussischen bibliotheken und für den preussischen gesamt-katalog, vom 10. Mai, 1899. Berlin, A. Asher & Co., 1899. 163, [1] p. 4°, (Prussia, Ministerium der geistlichen, unterrichts- und medizinalangelegenheiten.)

Dr. Richard Garnett's collection of 24 essays and addresses appeared shortly after the announcement of his retirement from the British Museum. Memorials in various forms have been offered since in recognition of his 48 years' distinguished service. A no less worthy and enjoyable testimonial to the author's successful activity in the library profession are the "Essays" themselves. "For the most part occasional and desultory," produced (and printed) at intervals from 1877 to 1898, "the most important of them . . . are yet united by the presence of a pervading idea which may be defined as the importance of scientific processes as auxiliaries to library management" (author's preface). This continuity of idea lends fresh interest to the collection, and some new aspects, not apparent in the isolated papers.

In the biographical sketches of its successive librarians the wonderful development of the British Museum is incidentally brought out, and the marked influence of strong individualities upon the progress of the institution is to be noted with particular satisfaction.

The sliding press and the pivot press, two contrivances which increase the shelving capacity of a library potentially by almost one-half, are recommended to libraries confined within narrow limits, be it by reason of location or from considerations of economy. Regular establishment of a photographic department in the British Museum (and libraries of similar character) is advocated to facilitate the reproduction at reasonable cost of rare books and manuscripts. The risk of loaning the originals is too great and scholars are therefore frequently obliged to visit libraries at a distance, at great expense of time and money. Through such means, it is pointed out, public records preserved in the archives might be duplicated and portions of great local importance deposited in the public libraries of the locality interested.

The introduction of telegraphic communication between delivery-desk and stack by means of the telautograph or similar instruments is urged. Several American libraries, the Boston Public, Chicago Public, and others, notably the Library of Congress, have effective carrier systems, conveying by pneumatic tube the reader's ticket from desk to stack, and fetching the book from the stack by endless chain; in addition there is telephone service between departments in the building, all designed to aid in the prompt delivery of books to the reader. In reference libraries, however, the reader must be provided with study-room as well, where he may use the books undisturbed by the going and coming of other readers or of library assistants. For students or privileged readers a separate room or rooms are generally reserved in public libraries. Universities have their seminary or department libraries with more or less free access to the shelves. But in the library constructed on the plan of and organized by the late William Frederick Poole, the general reader, every reader, has the advantage of comparative quiet, combined with quick service; and the question of having the books near the reading-room is solved, no matter how large the library. Dr. Poole did not live to see the library grow to proportions which favored the carrying out of the system of separate reading-rooms to its limit, but he inaugurated the system successfully.

Other things being equal, that system undeniably offers superior advantages to the reader without proportionately increasing the cost or complicating the administration.

Closely connected by subject are the four essays, numbers 2 to 5. "Public libraries and their catalogues" (1879) concisely reviews, from a standpoint somewhat influenced by local conditions, the more important contributions to the literature of cataloging, and to the question what kind of catalog is most desirable: the alphabetical (*i.e.*, author and title), the classed, or

dictionary, favoring the first, if combined with a separate alphabetico-classed subject index. The history of the printing of the British Museum catalog is instructively presented at various stages by the next three papers.

With the last of the four essays, "The British Museum catalog as the basis of a universal catalog," Dr. Garnett makes a brave incursion into the tabooed Utopia of bibliography, a subject which can be better considered in relation with the monograph of Herr Milkau. The "universal catalog" or bibliography does not come strictly within the scope of Milkau's book (he is "opposed from principle to the whole idea") but as to a related topic, he devotes his first chapter to a comprehensive survey of the various schemes for its construction, selecting for special examination some of the plans which, not confined to glittering generalities, attempt a solution of the difficult problem in detail. His conclusion is unfavorable, the cost being considered too great in proportion to the usefulness. This proportion is, however, by no means a fixed quantity and may reach a ratio quite favorable to a different conclusion.

We have the British Museum catalog, we shall have the "Gesamtkatalog," and the catalog of the Bibliothèque Nationale and other great libraries of Paris, though the publication of the former is "reserved," and that of the latter suspended for the present. Then there are the various national bibliographies which are esteemed in proportion to their completeness. It has never been contended that Kayser's "Bücherlexikon" would be more useful if it embraced a smaller period and a selection of the important books only. If Jöcher is frequently disappointing it is in so far as he is incomplete, and does not give fuller and more exact titles, though it may be admitted that many authors and titles were intentionally left out by him. The Italian bibliographical society proposes a "Dizionario bio-bibliografico degli scrittori italiani" ["grandi, minori e minimi" (450-1850) "che abbiano lasciato opere degne di nota"]. Why, we may ask, is such a bibliography needed when every inch of ground is so well covered in Italy by special bibliographies to which we have, moreover, an admirable key in Ottino and Fumagalli's "Bibliotheca bibliografica"? If the "natural outcome of the 'Gesamtkatalog,'" the crowning of the whole work, "is the printing of a complete German bibliography," as Milkau states, why should not the natural outcome of a series of complete national bibliographies be a general or universal bibliography?

"The biggest catalog [is] the best," says Dr. Garnett, and fills a want which no number of special bibliographies collectively can fill. Milkau holds that no rational person ever doubted the possibility of the world-catalog, and that the real hindrance (as Edwards had previously pointed out) lay in its doubtful value. Nevertheless, it is plain that the lack of a definite plan based on reliable data has much to do with the doubts, and that the question is, after all, one of possibility of successful performance. A uni-

versal catalog—accepting the, if liberally interpreted, wise limitation “opere degne di nota”—is a desideratum. Dr. Garnett thinks that “it could no doubt be performed by a sufficiently numerous body of competent persons,” but that “there is not . . . the least probability of the endowment of such a college of catalogers.” This may be regarded as a question of “figures.” Let it be assumed that the British Museum catalog, including accessions 1880–1905, has been reprinted, that the French and German collective joint catalogs are completed, as well as the “Dizionario degli scrittori italiani,” while the United States, Austria, Belgium, Switzerland, and other countries possess more or less complete national bibliographies. The mass to be dealt with in the compilation of the universal catalog from these and other sources, the time required to co-ordinate the titles, to cancel duplicates and to edit and complete the entries as far as possible in accordance with some adopted standard (e.g., with the “Dizionario” of the Societa Bibliografica Italiana), and the cost, could then be set down with sufficient accuracy. Suppose the cost of registration to be 10 cents per title, and the number of entries accumulated 10,000,000, with future annual accretions of 200,000: an annual expenditure of \$200,000 would complete the catalog in 5½ years, or an expense of \$100,000 would complete it in 12 years; after that \$20,000 per year would be required for the registration of new titles. The probability that time and help could be spared in some of the larger libraries for this work of comparison and compilation is more remote than that a rich patron of bibliography could be found willing to endow a “college of catalogers” for that purpose, provided the foundation perpetuate the donor’s name and secure a Van der Haegen or a Garnett to direct the undertaking.

Milkau next examines, with characteristic German “method” and thoroughness, various projects for joint collective catalogs. Regular progressive development of the joint catalog idea not being apparent, treatment by country suggests itself to the author, and the chapter opens with a sympathetic account of Jewett’s plan for stereotyping catalogs, promulgated in 1850. A review of theoretical discussions and schemes advanced in Italy, France, and Germany follows. The chief interest, of first importance to catalogers, lies however in the succeeding section, devoted to the study of what has actually been done. Milkau considers that “Typography in the service of cataloguing,” as exhibited in the printing of title entries, shows plain traces of the influence of the earlier upon later performances; chronological arrangement therefore is the order preferred, and Cambridge University Library, England, is given precedence. 34 plates, facsimiles of printed catalog cards, bulletins, etc., and a comparative table, with diagram, of sizes of cards in use, illustrate this section, America being represented by illustrations of the Boston Public Library, Harvard University Library, John Crerar Library, Library Bureau, Cambridge Botanical Supply Co., United

States Office of Experiment Stations, and the Smithsonian Institution. The plan carried out in the Library of Congress since July, 1898—which provides that title entries of books deposited under the copyright act are prepared by the catalog department of the library in “regular bibliographic form” and 50 copies thereof printed on standard cards, the surplus copies not required for the catalogs of the library being held in reserve until arrangements for supplying other libraries can be perfected—fulfills the author’s forecast with reference to such an undertaking.

Milkau’s model study of methods fittingly ends with a presentation of “Practical recommendations,” with reference to the preparation of the “Gesamtkatalog,” which merited official approval. His recommendations were accordingly adopted in substance in the “Instruktion für den gesamtkatalog vom 10. Mai, 1899,” forming section 5 of the “Instruktionen für die alphabetischen kataloge.” These instructions for the registry and arrangement of titles must be regarded as the most important contribution to the literature of cataloging since the publication of Cutter’s Rules, governing as they do not only the preparation of a catalog which will rank next to the catalogs of the British Museum and of the Bibliothèque Nationale, in magnitude, but also all the future cataloging operations of a number of libraries of first importance. These rules were “fixed by a competent commission” and are amply illustrated by examples, while in paper, typography, and press-work the book is a truly royal production. The rules for the catalog of the Royal Library, Berlin, 1892, are embodied with slight changes, and a scheme for the transcription of Oriental and Slavic alphabets and a list of abbreviations are added. Yet, with due acknowledgment of the general excellence of the body of rules, we must take exception to sections 157, 160, 162, 163, 166–173, and maintain that the “ordnungswort” should *invariably* be the first word of the title, not an article. C: M.

SPRINGFIELD (Mass.) CITY L. The Cromwell list: being notes for the study of Oliver Cromwell and his times, with special reference to Arthur Paterson’s novel, “Cromwell’s Own”; together with various other writings relating to the life of the Lord Protector. Springfield, Mass., City Library Association, 1899. 40 p. O. 25 c.

An ornate and original special bulletin, carrying decorative detail to a degree seldom attempted in such publications. There are numerous illustrations, portraits, original drawings, initial letters and head and tail pieces; and separate portraits of Cromwell, Ireton, and Vane accompany the list. The text includes an “appreciation” of Cromwell, written for the list by Arthur Paterson, an “appreciation” of Paterson’s novel, “Cromwell’s Own,” by Calvin Stebbins, a “Note on Arthur Paterson,” poetical selections regarding Cromwell, prose ex-

tracts to the same purport, and finally a 16½ page annotated list of books and articles for the study of Cromwell, compiled by Miss Medlicott—all of which awakens the thought that the wood is hardly to be seen for the trees.

In his preface Mr. Dana states that the list is an expression of an effort "to increase interest in books other than fiction"—to which end 30 copies of Paterson's novel, "Cromwell's Own," and extra copies of several other novels of the Cromwell period and lives of Cromwell have been bought. "Through the principal of the high school the attention of high-school students has been called to the Cromwell period of history, and particularly to 'Cromwell's Own'; and further publicity has been given these books and to Cromwell literature in general by notices in the daily papers. As a result, all of the Cromwell novels have been in constant use by the borrowing public. On open shelves in the delivery-room were gathered together all of the library's material on Cromwell that was suitable for circulation. Most of these books have also been in constant use." The rather novel enterprise of centering about a single novel—which "has not been selected because it is the best novel or even the best historical novel ever written; but because it is a new, wholesome story"—so elaborate a bibliographical bulletin may raise interesting question, on the part of the commercially minded, as to just what possibilities the library offers as a "booming" medium. The decorative and special features of the list are, it is stated, largely due to the co-operation of local artists and of others interested in the subject. The list has a dull gray paper cover, with a portrait in black and white; and the edition is limited.

Library Economy and History.

GENERAL.

The *Library Association Record* for December contains several of the papers presented at the Manchester meeting of the L. A. U. K.: "Ward club rooms," by Sir William H. Bailey; "County councils and village libraries," by W. R. Credland; and an interesting consideration of "Books for the reference library: some selected lists and a suggestion," by E. M. Borrajo.

The *Pratt Institute Monthly* for December is the third annual "library number," and contains much miscellany of interest to the profession. "Some eminent librarians," biographically considered and presented in good portraits, are G. Fumagalli, of the Brera Library at Milan, Dr. Edouard Reyer, of Vienna, and Melvil Dewey; "Some out of the way libraries" are described; there is an "Italian vocabulary of terms in bibliography and library economy," and an interesting "Index to facsimiles in Latin palaeography," by Julia T. Rankin.

PROPOSED CHEAP LIBRARY POST. A recent number of *The People* gives a page to comments on the movement to secure reduced postal rates for libraries, inaugurated by the New England

Education League. Extracts from letters favoring the plan are given from librarians, public men—as Chauncey M. Depew, Senator D. R. Tillman—and others, and additional library names are noted as having been added to the "council" of the committee in charge of the subject. An extract quoted from the report of the Swiss postal department states that mail matter from libraries, etc., "are admissible up to the weight of two kilograms (about four pounds) and are charged with a postal rate of 15 centimes (about three cents) for both ways, which must be prepaid by the sender. This way of sending printed matter is used frequently by librarians and booksellers for setting books into circulation and by so-called reading circles. It favors the exchange of books and periodicals from libraries, etc., and principally with subscribers in the suburbs."

LOCAL.

Alexandria, Pa. William Woolverton, of New York, and William Thompson, of Philadelphia, are building a library and town hall for the borough of Alexandria, Huntingdon county, Pa. The building, furnished and complete, will cost about \$16,000. It is hoped to have it ready for dedication by May 1, 1900. The first floor will contain a library and reading-rooms, with a capacity of about 20,000 books. The second floor will be an audience-room, with stage, etc., for entertainments—the "town hall." The hall is designed to seat about 400 people. The library will open with about 2500 volumes. It is the purpose of Messrs. Woolverton and Thompson to endow the library so as to provide for its administration and for the purchase of books. Alexandria is a town of about 500 inhabitants. It is situated, several miles from the railroad, on the Juanita river, near Water Street Gap. Before the days of railroads it was the most important town in that part of Pennsylvania. The canal to Pittsburgh—long since abandoned—passed through it. It is the native town of the gentlemen who are building the library.

Alexandria Bay, N. Y. Holland F. L. The library was formally opened to the public on the evening of Dec. 13. The building, which was turned over to the village entirely free from debt, was erected by public subscription and named in honor of Dr. J. G. Holland, the originator of the first circulating library in the village. It is a two-storied structure, 30 x 40 feet, centrally located on a lot 47 x 60, and built of moss-faced stone. The lower story is devoted to the library and reading-room, and the upper is given up to a gymnasium.

Atlanta, Ga. Carnegie L. On Dec. 22 plans for the new library building were chosen by the special jury of award appointed by the board. The successful architects are Ackermann & Ross, of Paterson, N. J., the architects of the Carnegie Library of Washington; second and third prizes going to the plans submitted by W. F. D. Denny and W. T. T. Downing, each of Atlanta. Eight sets of drawings were submitted in the competition.

Austin, Tex. At a meeting of the city council on Dec. 18 a resolution was adopted instructing the mayor to give the legislature assurance that if it would grant the city of Austin the lot now occupied by the ruins of the temporary capitol, the city would pledge itself to an appropriation of \$4000 annually to maintain a public library to be erected thereon, in addition to any private subscriptions that might be made, and would also agree to erect a handsome granite building on the lot.

Baltimore. *Henry Watson Children's Aid Society L.* As a part of its work in the aid of children the society has established a number of home libraries. The work was begun with a single library in the fall of 1897. There are now 14 libraries, each containing about 20 books in a box, which is kept in the home of one of the children. To that particular home a friendly visitor comes once a week, meets with the children of the neighborhood, and aims to interest them in good books. The children aided in this way are chiefly those who have had, either from the carelessness or poverty of their parents, little or no opportunity to attend the public schools. The object of these libraries is to develop an interest in the child so that it will of its own volition use the Enoch Pratt and other libraries of Baltimore. Miss Mary Willcox Browne, the author of "The development of thrift," is the secretary of the Children's Aid Society, and the work of the home libraries is due to her efforts.

Baltimore (Md.) City Library. Benjamin L. Turner, librarian of the Baltimore City Library, has refused to accept Mormon literature for his library. The president of the Maryland Conference, Latter Day Saints, offered to present certain Mormon works, but they were declined. Mr. Turner says he has no sympathy with Mormonism and that he does not propose to have in his library any literature of the "so-called Latter Day Saints." The city library is maintained in the city hall chiefly for the officials of the city. Most of its books are public documents.

Brooklyn (N. Y.) P. L. At the November meeting of the directors it was decided that the library should not assume charge of the Tompkins Park library, established by the Public Library Association, as it was felt that this was located too near existing branches of the library. Announcement was also made regarding the civil service status of library employees, the decision made by the state and municipal civil service commissions being that the librarian and assistant librarian alone were in the exempt class. All of the other employees were in the competitive class, but those now in the library's employ could qualify by taking non-competitive examinations under the supervision of the library board. The two commissions had agreed to practically leave the civil service requirements in connection with the library work in the hands of the board of directors.

The matter of library appointments was then taken up, Mr. Bostwick being re-elected librarian for the year at the present salary of

\$4000, and Mrs. Craigie assistant librarian at \$1500 instead of \$2000.

Brooklyn, N. Y. Pratt Institute F. L. The guarantee system of the library was dropped several months ago. Applicants for library privileges are now required only to secure the signature and address of a reputable citizen of Brooklyn of their acquaintance, merely for reference, not as security.

Since it has proved impossible to supply enough copies of new and popular novels to satisfy the demand, the library has introduced the experiment of supplying in addition to a reasonable number of copies for free circulation other copies which may be had at five cents per week by those who do not wish to await their time for the free copies. These special copies cannot be reserved or renewed by postal-card.

Chicago. Newberry L. (7th rpt., 1898.) No explanation is given of the belated appearance of this very much delayed report. The accessions are stated as 6041 v., 3380 pm. "The statistics show, for the first time in several years, a decrease in attendance. One department, however, that of genealogy, shows an increase." Regarding the catalog department it is said that "the genealogical index has been of much service to resident and non-resident workers in genealogy. At the present rate of insertion this index will contain a half million entries before the end of 1899."

Chicago P. L. On Dec. 21 the library authorities pressed a charge of mutilating periodicals against J. H. Volland, caught that morning cutting extracts from foreign periodicals in the reading-room. The defendant, who appeared to be a person of refinement and education, asked that the charge be dismissed, admitting that he had mutilated the publications in question but pleading that he used the clippings thus obtained for the compilation of statistics. Librarian Hild, who appeared for the library, told the court that such mutilations were constantly perpetrated, that they cost the library each year many hundreds of dollars, and that detection of offenders was most difficult. He asked that in the present case an example be made. The prisoner was fined \$50 and costs.

Cincinnati (O.) P. L. (Rpt. — year ending June 30. '98.) Although bearing date 1899 this report was not issued until well toward the close of that year, and it covers a period about 18 months prior to its issue. The statistics are as follows: added 4953; total 223,194. Issued, home use 370,661; lib. use 225,146; periodicals and newspapers 648,129. Active membership 27,318. Receipts \$78,689.98; expenses \$48,731.92.

Cleveland (O.) P. L. Regarding the question of consolidation of the Public and Case libraries, frequently suggested, Mr. Brett, in a communication to the *Leader*, says: "While I do not believe that a consolidation in the most complete sense of the word is possible, I do hope that an arrangement may be made which shall

place both libraries in the same building and enable them to work together in the closest harmony. Such a plan would secure greater economy, broader and more thorough work, and more valuable service to readers and students. I believe that such a plan is altogether desirable and possible, and trust it may be brought about."

Colorado travelling libs. The first travelling library of the Colorado Federation of Women's Clubs was sent out in January, in accordance with the resolutions passed at the state meeting in October last. Pledges have been received for the equipment of 10 such libraries—making a total of 500 v.—and of these eight are assured. It is hoped that this beginning made by the federation in travelling library work may result in a general awakening of library interest through the state.

East Liverpool, O. On Dec. 13 the city council decided to purchase the provisional site previously secured for the Carnegie Library building. This will cost \$20,000. Plans for the library will be drawn immediately.

Flatbush F. L., Brooklyn, N. Y. The library was on Jan. 2 formally transferred to the Brooklyn Public Library, to be maintained as a branch. The library was opened on Feb. 22 last year and was established and conducted under the auspices of the Brooklyn Public Library Association.

Hartford, Ct. Watkinson L. (36th rpt.—year ending Dec. 1, '99.) Added 1700; total 51,117, of which 3483 are the property of the Wadsworth Athenæum. There were 3614 readers, an increase of 12½ per cent. over the number for 1898. No record is kept of the number of volumes used. "Several exhibitions of books and pictures have been made for school classes and clubs. On the 300th anniversary of the birthday of Oliver Cromwell the most extensive exhibition of the year was opened. About 400 pictures relating to England and the Civil War were shown, and a number of peculiarly interesting books and pamphlets of the time."

Harvard Univ. L. LANE, W: C. Plain facts about the library. (*In Harvard Graduates Magazine*, Dec., 1899. 8:168–176.)

Mr. Lane states strongly the needs of the Harvard Library, grouping them under four heads: Additional shelf-room for books; Study-rooms for the use of professors and advance students; Increased space for administration; The reading-room. The conclusion of the whole is that "a library really worthy of the university, and equipped as it should be for the work it has to do, can only be had by giving up the old building entirely and beginning afresh."

Jamestown, N. Y. Prendergast L. Early in December the library held a "book day" exhibit of new books and holiday publications with a view to aiding private bookbuyers in their Christmas selection and to furnishing material for future private reading.

Kansas City (Mo.) P. L. The Westport Library with its 1305 volumes has been annexed as a branch library to the Kansas City Public Library. In July, 1899, Westport, a suburb, was united to Kansas City and the educational system likewise—which placed the Westport library under the jurisdiction of the Kansas City Board of Education, which also controls the Kansas City Public Library.

On Nov. 27 the Westport branch was formally opened to the public, after it had been closed for several weeks for remodelling and repairing. The opening of the branch was quite an auspicious occasion. The library was prettily decorated with palms and ferns, and plants filled the windows. A small room adjoining the reading-room is set aside for the special use of high-school students. A corner with low chairs, and a low table filled with attractive picture-books, is reserved for the children, and a very pleasing room, neatly carpeted and furnished in a cosy, home-like manner, is fitted for a general reference-room. The whole library with its rosy hue, its shelves of good books, new furnishings, and pretty plants, makes a charming little place for lovers of books, and a rapid growth is expected. 300 reference books and bound periodicals have been added, and other publications will be sent out as called for.

Besides this new branch, the Kansas City Public Library has now seven sub-stations in outlying school districts, to which from 150 to 300 books are sent every four weeks, to be distributed by the principals of the schools. These sub-stations have proved so successful that urgent requests from other schools are being made.

La Grange, Me. On Dec. 1 the L. D. Carver Library Association was organized at a public meeting held in the town hall. The association, which is named in honor of the state librarian, is formed for the purpose of maintaining a free public library.

Louisville, Ky. A mass-meeting to consider Andrew Carnegie's library offer was held on Dec. 8, when resolutions were passed which, though favoring the plan, were rather non-committal. They provided that the city council be urged to provide for and maintain a public library and co-operate with the Polytechnic Society to that end; that the library should be non-partisan and non-sectarian; and that the chairman appoint a committee of four with whom he should act, and that this committee co-operate with the Polytechnic Society in securing a public library. Public sentiment in the matter seems still divided, and there is evidently considerable opposition to the plans promulgated by the Polytechnic Society.

Macon (Ga.) P. L. The library directors have undertaken to float \$10,000 worth of bonds with the purpose of raising enough cash to enable them to buy up the outstanding \$10,000 of bonds, which bear six per cent. interest. The realty of the library association is to be pledged for the payment of the bonds. This consists of the three-story building and valuable lot of the library. In addition to this, committees are

making a thorough canvass of the city to raise funds for paying off the \$1300 floating indebtedness of the library.

Memphis, Tenn. Cossitt L. On Dec. 1 a change of hours was inaugurated, the library being opened on week days from 9 a.m. to 9.30 p.m., and on Sundays from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. The library has now about 6400 borrowers and 15,000 volumes.

New Hampshire State L., Concord. The library has recently added to its collection of city directories the latest directory of each of the following cities outside of this state: Portland, Me.; Boston, Worcester, Mass.; Providence, R. I.; Hartford, New Haven, Ct.; New York, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, and Chicago. The latest New Hampshire directory is already on file. One of the principal objects in adding these directories to the library has been to assist citizens of the state in finding the addresses of persons living in the above-named places. State Librarian Chase announces that he will furnish to residents of New Hampshire the address of any person living in any of the above cities, provided they write to the library and enclose a stamp for a reply.

New Orleans, La. Two pamphlets devoted to the two public libraries of New Orleans have recently been reprinted from *Lee's Magazine*. "A short sketch of the Howard Memorial Library" is both historical and descriptive, noting particularly some of the special collections, notably that of Louisiana authors. The account of "The Fisk Free and Public Library" is by Louise B. Krause, and contains a view of the interior and detailed information regarding the work and present condition of the library. Both pamphlets are evidence that under a judicious central management New Orleans now affords library facilities that compare favorably with those of the recognized "library cities."

New York F. C. L. Owing to the reduced appropriation made this year for the library purposes it was decided on Dec. 12 that the various branches should thereafter be closed on Sundays. The putting of this decision into operation has awakened general protest throughout the city press, and interviews with city and library authorities, editorials upon "workmen's rights," and suggestions for general library consolidation as a means of obviating such restrictions of privilege have since been the order of the day. The controller is quoted as announcing that "if the trustees persist in their determination to close the libraries on Sunday for the reason that their income from the city has been reduced, we will cut off the appropriation altogether. That is to say, we will make it contingent upon the opening of the libraries on Sunday. It is my opinion that the appropriation is sufficient for all purposes; that it is enough to insure good service and a healthy growth." The library authorities, on the other hand, state that Sunday closing means a saving of \$5000 a year, which the cut of \$21,000 in the yearly income has made imperative. The most significant result of the affair was a conference held on Dec. 29 between Con-

troller Coler and the library trustees, at which the question of uniting the Free Circulating Library with the New York Public Library was considered.

N. Y. P. L. — Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundations. At the December meeting of the trustees it was decided to establish a special department of prints. A large hall in the Lenox building will be used as a print-room. The gift was accepted from Samuel P. Avery, on behalf of John Durand, of the well-known collection of the engraved works of Asher B. Durand, numbering more than 300 pieces, with a printed catalog.

Oakland, Cal. The Carnegie library for Oakland is assured by the subscription of \$20,000 for a library site. The subscription was raised largely through the efforts of the members of the Ebell Society, a local woman's club. Collis P. Huntington contributed \$3000.

Patchogue (L. I.) F. L. The library was opened to the public on Dec. 14. It was organized under the auspices of the local Sorosis, and was cataloged and arranged by Miss Isabella Harris, Drexel Institute library class of '95.

Plainfield (N. J.) P. L. After many months devoted to enlargement and alteration the library building was thrown open throughout for public inspection on Dec. 16. A new three-storied stack-room has been installed with an approximate book capacity of 65,000, and new delivery-desk, magazine racks, and other fittings, have been added. A special department of the stack has been assigned to the Babcock collection of industrial, mechanical, and scientific works, which now numbers about 2000 volumes.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Adriance L. Regarding the children's room, Mr. Sickley, in his report to the board of education, says: "During the past year this room has been open on Sundays, the same as the reading-room for adults. From careful investigation it does not seem altogether desirable to permit children in their room on Sundays unless accompanied by older persons. Not many come, and those who do seem to come for amusement and disorder. Moreover, most of those who come are children, who can and do come on week days, and it is of no particular benefit for them to come on Sunday."

Portland, Ore. A movement has been started toward the establishment of a free public library for Portland. Over \$1000 have been subscribed and three rooms have been secured for the purpose in the city hall, while numerous contributions of books have been made.

Providence (R. I.) Athenaeum L. (64th rpt. — year ending Sept. 1, '99.) Added 1306; total 61,123; missing 12. Issued, home use 53,327 (fict. 32,856; juv. 3109).

"During the year 3939 books have been classified and cataloged, and the cards of 1383 — previously cataloged in the card catalog — revised. Since the adoption of the new classification 17,078 books have been classified and

cataloged, and 9905 classified and their cards revised. The card catalog is now complete for 26,983 v., represented by 64,870 cards."

San Francisco (Cal.) F. P. L. (Rpt. — year ending June 30, '99.) Added 12,962; total 117,737. Issued, home use, main library 340,524. From the six branch libraries, where 17,656 v. are now placed, 203,995 v. were drawn for home use; while the figures for library use are 145,383 for the main library and 64,200 for the branch libraries. Cards issued 15,319; total cards in force 26,530.

At the main library the increase of circulation (25%) is largely attributed to the popularity of the system by which readers may have access to a portion of the library on open shelves.

"During May a special record was kept, and it was found that of the 23,765 volumes issued for home use, exclusive of the books from the juvenile department, 13,730, or 57%, were drawn by people who made their own selections from the open shelves. This 'select library,' as it may be called, is described in the report of last year, but at that time it had not been in operation a sufficient length of time for the results of the system to be more than surmised. It was expected there would be some loss of books and some annoyance caused by displacements on the shelves, but the loss has not been serious, and the labor of keeping the shelves in order has been more than offset by the time saved in allowing people to wait on themselves. On the other hand, there has been a noticeable improvement in the character of the books used, the public has been given a far more satisfactory service, and there has been a gain in efficiency of more than 25%, since the same force that was required when all the books were on closed shelves has handled the increased circulation."

In the latter part of December the library received from Mayor Phelan an offer of a site and a suitable branch library building for the district south of Market street. The offer was evoked by a request made by the library board, asking the mayor to lease for library purposes a part of a new office building owned by him. Plans for the building have been drawn, and if they are approved by the library board the work of construction will be at once taken up. The only condition upon which the gift is made is that the branch shall be kept open during the day and until 9 30 p.m.

St. Joseph (Mo.) P. L. At the December meeting of the library board it was decided to send out letters asking for expressions of opinion on the subject of extending the privileges of the library to the people of the county. This is now made possible by the recent library law. Copies of petitions will also be sent out, and if the people desire that county residents shall have the use of the library, they will be given an opportunity to express their desire by signing the petitions. A petition signed by 100 resident taxpayers is required to bring the matter before the county court. The amount asked by the library to defray the expense of extend-

ing the library facilities to residents of the county is not to exceed \$1500 in any one year. Under the old law residents of the county were required to pay \$2.50 a year for the use of the library.

St. Louis (Mo.) P. L. A movement is on foot to erect a public library building on the site now occupied by the exposition building, and extending from 13th to 14th and from Olive to St. Charles streets. The site belongs to the city, and the Exposition Company, which now occupies it, has been for some time in financial straits.

Toledo (O.) P. L. The library was reopened on Dec. 12 on the open-access system, which since its installation seems to have given general satisfaction to borrowers. One of the new rules regarding admission to the shelves is that all persons entering shall remove their overcoats or wraps, and this has caused some criticism.

Tucson, Ariz. Andrew Carnegie's offer of \$25,000 for a public library building was accepted on Nov. 22, when the city council voted to provide a site on the Military plaza and \$2000 yearly for the maintenance of the library.

Washington, D. C. L. of Congress. On Jan. 8 the house passed, with amendment, a report of the committee on rules, providing "That the rooms and space recently occupied by the Library of Congress in the Capitol building shall be occupied and used hereafter for the purpose of a reference library for the use of the Senate and House of Representatives, and for that part of the national library known as the Supreme Court library."

As originally presented the resolution included no reference to the Supreme Court library, but it was decided, after considerable debate, that as the present quarters of the latter library were dark and inadequate, and that such a change would also have the advantage of centralizing reference work, it was desirable to make the transfer.

Waterbury, Ct. Bronson L. The library report of the librarian for the year ending Aug. 31, 1899, gives the following facts: Added 1289; total 56,619. Issued, home use 81,307 — a decrease of 9203 from the figures of the preceding year, attributed to "the exciting events of the past year and the increased activity in business." The circulation of books in the juvenile department was 27,536 — "a daily average of 90½ per cent. and 34 per cent. of the entire circulation."

"The proportion of solid reading by the children is very considerably greater than by adults. Of the latter the reading is 89½ per cent. fiction, the former 73 per cent. The amount of reading and the class of books read by the young show that the library is doing much for them — but it will do vastly more when teachers, as a class, do what some are now doing — aid their pupils in the selection of timely books and encouraging them to follow proper and useful courses of reading. There

has been a noticeable increase in the call for works of reference, over 18 per cent. more than last year — 5468 volumes."

Mr. Bassett says: "Sunday opening has been less popular than I had imagined it would be. Probably the future attendance will increase slowly, reaching a total of 2500 or 3000 the coming year. Much depends upon the interest in the news of the day."

Wesleyan Univ. L., Middletown, Ct. The university *Bulletin* for November contains a résumé of the affairs of the library, especially as regards the reclassification in progress for several years. The fixed location system, adopted 30 years ago, had long been outgrown, and soon after the appointment of the present librarian it was decided to reorganize the library according to the Expansive classification. The work was carried on during the summer vacation, for some time almost entirely by the librarian, but at their last meeting the trustees authorized the employment of the needed assistance. "After due consideration it was decided to confine the rearrangement to books in language, literature, science, and the arts, leaving other classes of books to be classified later. In addition to the librarian eight persons were employed, some of them for only a short time. The library was open 10 hours a day during the summer. The work which was going on was not allowed to interfere with the free use of the books, even those in the classes specified above being put at the disposal of persons using the library. The rearrangement of the 18,000 volumes in language, literature, science, and the arts, was completed by the time college opened, although certain details which did not interfere with the use of the books were not finished at that time. The amount and variety of labor involved in this rearrangement can be appreciated only by those who have taken part in similar work.

"The new classification permits the introduction of new books in their proper classes and of new classes in their proper order, and does not confine any class to a particular part of the library building. The alcoves are numbered, and guide-cards indicate the location of the different classes in the alcoves. As entire classes of books were included in the rearrangement, no difficulty has as yet been experienced in the employment of two systems of arrangement in the same building, nor is any difficulty anticipated during the time that must elapse before the disappearance of the old system. It is believed that two more summer vacations will be sufficient to complete the rearrangement of the entire library."

Standard size catalog cards have also been adopted, and the permanent services of a trained cataloger have been secured.

Wisconsin State Historical Soc., Madison. The society held its 47th annual meeting on Dec. 14, when the usual reports of officers were presented. The report of the secretary, R. G. Thwaites, gave the year's accessions as 7727 v. and pm., making a total of 206,623. The long

task of classifying and shelf-listing, using the Cutter system as a basis, is now practically complete. The quantity of binding done during the year — incident to the thorough overhauling which the library has been receiving during the past two years, as preparatory to removal — has been unusually large. A travelling library on Wisconsin history was sent out in November, going at first to the Sparta Woman's Club. It is hoped that several other travelling libraries on special topics of American history can be sent out to study clubs a year hence.

Of the new building the secretary said: "There is every prospect that the society will be able to move to its new quarters in May next. Doubtless some portions of the building will still be unfinished at that time; but it is important to go thither as early as possible, even at some inconvenience to ourselves, for it is necessarily that our present quarters in the capitol be remodelled for use as committee-rooms for the next legislature; and, as speedily as may be, we should remove our collections from the manifold dangers of fire and collapse which seem to threaten us here. The removal will, it is hoped, be signalized by ceremonies worthy of this society, of the state in whose service it is enlisted and of which it is the trustee, and of the beauty and dignity of the structure which is henceforth to be our home."

FOREIGN.

Acton (Eng.) F. L. The new library building given to Acton by Passmore Edwards, was opened on Jan. 3 with formal exercises. The chief speaker of the occasion was Joseph H. Choate, the United States Ambassador.

Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris. By the will of the late Paul Ristelhuber, Alsatian author and collector, and compiler of the well-known "Bibliographie Alsacienne" (1870-75), the Bibliothèque Nationale is bequeathed the fine private collection of works relating to Alsace, gathered by Mr. Ristelhuber during many years. The collection includes about 40,000 volumes and documents.

Gutenberg Quin-centenary. The fifth centenary of Gutenberg's birthday, which falls on June 24, 1900, will be commemorated at Mayence under the patronage of the Grand Duke of Hesse. The celebration will be made international in character, and will be marked by an exhibition, to be divided into three sections. These will cover: 1, productions of the art of printing in all times and in all nations; 2, a graphic section devoted to a comprehensive display of the graphic arts; and 3, a machine section illustrating the machinery and implements of printing. It is proposed to make the exhibit the nucleus of a Gutenberg museum.

GREEN, S. G. The John Rylands library. (*In The Leisure Hour*, December, 1899. p. 138-145.) il.

Describes the character of the rare collections in the library recently opened in Manchester. The library opened with 60,000 vol-

umes on its shelves. Its special strength is theology. Beginning with Tyndale in 1534 nearly every English translation of the Bible is represented. It contains the first and second edition of John Eliot's Indian Bible, 51 Caxtons, 2000 incunabula, and 800 Aldines.

Manila, Philippine Is. Active work has been done in San Francisco toward the establishment of a free library in Manila, primarily intended for the benefit of American soldiers. J. C. Rowell, chairman of the University of California, has had charge of the work, and liberal contributions of books, magazines, and money are asked for in the appeal which the managing committee has issued to the public. Books sent to the university library will be forwarded to the islands free of charge by the government transports, and gifts of money should be sent to P. N. Lillenthal, Anglo-Californian Bank, San Francisco, who is treasurer of the movement.

Gifts and Bequests.

Boston P. L. By the will of the late Daniel Sharpe Ford, editor and owner of the *Youth's Companion*, the Boston Public Library receives a bequest of \$6000.

Cheyenne, Wyo. On Dec. 30 Andrew Carnegie offered to give to Cheyenne \$50,000 for a free public library building, provided the city furnish a proper site and appropriate \$3000 annually for maintenance. A local fund for a site is being raised.

Davenport, Ia. The city council on Jan. 4 accepted from Andrew Carnegie an offer of \$50,000 for a free public library building, conditioned upon the provision of a site and a guarantee by the city to provide for the library's maintenance.

Dublin, N. H. Mrs. H. P. Farnham, of New York City, will give to Dublin a public library building costing \$20,000. It is to be a memorial to her husband, and to be known as the H. P. Farnham Memorial Library. The design of a St. Louis architect has been accepted and work upon the foundations has begun.

Emporia, Kan. Andrew Carnegie has offered to give to the College of Emporia \$50,000 for a library building as soon as the present college debt is paid. The payment of the debt by subscription seems assured.

Falls City, Neb. By the will of Mrs. Lydia A. B. Woods, of York, Neb., the sum of \$10,000 is left to Falls City for the establishment of a public library.

Geneva, O. A nucleus of \$1000 has been received from Mrs. M. J. Woodruff, of New York, toward a fund for the erection of a memorial library in honor of Platt R. Spencer, originator of the Spencerian system of penmanship, who was for many years a resident of Geneva and is buried there.

Houlton (Me.) P. L. By the will of the late Dr. George Cary the sum of \$12,000 is bequeathed to the Houlton Public Library. Dr. Cary had always been actively interested in the library, and it was through his efforts that it was made free. The bequest will probably be devoted to a new building.

Lincoln (Neb.) City L. On Dec. 21 Andrew Carnegie offered to give to Lincoln \$75,000 for a free public library building, to replace the library destroyed by fire in September last. The conditions are the usual ones — provision of site and maintenance by the city. There is general local appreciation of the gift.

Meredith, N. H. Benjamin F. Smith, of Beverley, N. H., has offered to give a \$10,000 library building to Meredith, provided the town will buy as a site property now occupied by the Meredith residence.

Oil City, Pa. Andrew Carnegie on Dec. 18 offered to give to Oil City \$50,000 for a free public library, provided a site is secured and \$3000 annually guaranteed for maintenance. The offer was made to the local library association, the Belles Lettres Club, which also received a check for \$300 from Mr. Carnegie for library purposes.

Pittsburgh, Pa. Carnegie L. A new year's gift of \$10,000 was made to the library by Andrew Carnegie for the extension of the special reference technical department.

Toledo (O.) P. L. The library has received from Mrs. D. R. Locke a check for \$1000, to be used in furthering the plans for extension now being carried out.

York, Neb. By the will of Mrs. Lydia A. B. Woods, of York, the sum of \$10,000 is left to that town for the establishment of a public library.

Practical Notes.

MOVABLE LOCATION FOR PAMPHLETS. The method of indexing pamphlets employed in the Central Library of Syracuse is as follows: Pamphlets are treated like books, as to cataloging and shelf-listing. They are arranged in the Library Bureau box pamphlet cases according to the Decimal classification. Each case is labelled on the outside in pencil, as 330-340, etc. When one case is filled another is added, or part of the pamphlets are moved into the next case. When this method was first chosen the rewriting of the indexes in each box was a great waste of time. The following method was finally devised:

Heavy pasteboard cards 8 by 10 inches long are fitted with side-strips of bristol board 10 inches long and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide. These side-strips are slit in on the inside at intervals of $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch to the depth of $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch their whole length, with the exception of $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch at each end. They are fastened to the edge of

the heavy card on their extreme outer edge at top, bottom, and middle, by an ordinary self-feeding staple punch which cost \$1.75. The card thus completed is called the pamphlet index card. As each pamphlet is cataloged, an "index slip" containing the subject, short title, author and book number, is made with the other cards. This index slip is of ordinary bristol board, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and 1 inch wide. A slit $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch deep is made at either end $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch from the top of the slip. These end slits are dovetailed into the slits of the side strips of the index card to hold them in place. When a pamphlet is moved its index slip is taken out and reinserted in the index card belonging to the case to which the pamphlet is moved. So a pamphlet may be moved as often as desired without having to rewrite the index.

When a reader wishes to see what a case contains, a glance down the index card, which is apparent as soon as the case is opened, shows all that the case contains.

The main objection, so far, to this method has been that the index cards have to be made by hand. There has been found no machine which can slit the side strips. I have wondered whether the device could be useful enough to a number of libraries to warrant me in attempting to have the necessary machinery made.

IRENE EARLL.

ADJUSTABLE BOOK REST. (Described in *Official Gazette* of U. S. Patent Office, Dec. 19, 1899. 89 : 2329.)

BOOK HOLDER. (Described in *Official Gazette* of U. S. Patent Office, Dec. 19, 1899. 89 : 2331.)

The frame of this holder is composed of sides and links pivoted together so that the frame may be folded.

BOOK SUPPORT. (Described in *Official Gazette* of U. S. Patent Office, Dec. 12, 1899. 89 : 2198.)

This is a tubular arrangement with a spiral spring permitting adjustment as desired.

SECTIONAL BOOKCASE. (Described in *Official Gazette* of U. S. Patent Office, Dec. 5, 1899. 89 : 1938.)

The patent for this was issued to James L. Davidson, Pittsburgh.

SECTIONAL BOOKCASE. (Described in *Official Gazette* of U. S. Patent Office, Dec. 26, 1899. 89 : 2608.)

Librarians.

ADAMS, Judge Franklin G., since 1876 secretary of the Kansas State Historical Society, and one of those most active in the development of its library, died at his home in Topeka on December 2.

BAKER, Miss Bessie, of the New York State Library school, 1891-'92: died October 28, 1899.

BALDWIN, Miss Clara M., for seven years assistant in the Minneapolis Public Library, has been appointed librarian of the recently created Minnesota State Library Commission.

BATES, Edward, formerly assistant at the St. Louis (Mo.) Public Library, and recently appointed librarian of the U. S. Treasury Department in Washington, died at the home of his father in St. Louis on Dec. 11. Mr. Bates, who was only about 25 years old, was a young man of promise, who had made a good record in the St. Louis Public Library and in literary work. His health had been poor for about a year, and early in December he was obliged to return from Washington to St. Louis on that account. He was a nephew of Gen. Bates, now in the Philippines, who recently concluded a treaty with the Sultan of Sulu.

DEWEY, Melvil, on Dec. 22 resigned his position as secretary of the Board of Regents of the University of New York, with the expressed intention of devoting himself more fully to the large requirements of his office as state librarian and director of the Home Education Department. Mr. Dewey's resignation was proffered during an animated session of the Regents, devoted to the discussion of the proposed educational unification code, and it is understood to be the result of the long contest over the proposed law waged between the secretary of the Regents and the representatives of the Department of Public Instruction. In presenting his resignation Mr. Dewey said that he felt that vastly more harm was being done to education by the heated discussions, misunderstandings, and misrepresentation now so rife, than by all the friction between the two departments. He felt that no personal sacrifice was too great to secure harmony and peace among the educational workers of the state, and was more than willing to withdraw his own personality from the discussion. The proposal to transfer the high schools from the Regents to the elementary school department had, he said, brought about the agitation over unification. The nervous strain of these unfortunate discussions was more than he had physical strength longer to bear in a position where he was the natural target, misunderstanding or misinterpretation from every side. To escape this strain, and at the same time to make a substantial concession toward educational harmony, while he secured the concentration of work in his favorite field to which he had long looked forward, he submitted his resignation from the duties of secretary, to take effect on the anniversary of the day on which he assumed them, Jan. 1, 1889.

In his letter of resignation Mr. Dewey said in part: "For 11 years I have held two positions under your honorable board, secretary and financial officer, and director of the Home Education and Library departments. The work of either of these positions demands the entire time of a strong man in vigorous health. For more than two years I have been forced to recognize that it was impossible to give the

strength which the work demands to both these positions. I am therefore constrained to ask the board to relieve me of my duties as secretary, as I believe I can accomplish more for the state and for the board by giving my entire time to the State Library and Home Education Department, because most of my life has been spent in special study and active service in these fields." The resignation was accepted in resolutions of regret, expressing the Regents' recognition of Mr. Dewey as "an organizer of genius, an executive of great skill, an educational leader of marked originality and energy, and an officer whose administration has coincided with the largely augmented usefulness and honor of the university" and James Russell Parsons, Jr., was temporarily appointed his successor as secretary and financial agent.

MYERS, William Lawrence, the veteran librarian of the Cincinnati Law Library, died at his residence in Cincinnati on Dec. 8, aged 78 years. Mr. Myers, who was born in England in 1821, had been in continuous charge of the library since 1861, and had built up the collection afresh after its destruction by fire in 1884. In his many years of service he was understood to have taken but three weeks of vacation.

NEUBAUER, Dr. Adolf, for 26 years sub-librarian of the Bodleian Library, has resigned that office. His retirement, which is in part owing to trouble with his eyes, makes a signal gap in the library service.

QUARITCH, Bernard, the famous bookseller, whose name for the best part of half a century has been familiar to librarians the world over, died in London on Dec. 17, in his 81st year. Born in Worbs, Prussia, April 23, 1819, Mr. Quaritch went to London in 1842, where he found employment with Henry George Bohn. Five years later he began business for himself with a capital of £50, and from that time his business grew steadily in volume and importance. "The Napoleon of the book trade" was one of the many titles bestowed upon him by collectors, and it is not an exaggeration to say that he made in great measure the modern market for scarce books. At every great sale he was represented, and to him generally went the greatest prizes. It is impossible to note here his remarkable purchases, but his acquisitions at the Sunderland, Hamilton, and Ashburnham sales were the amazement of collectors and of his brother dealers. As evidence of the amount of treasures kept in stock by him, it may be noted that a short time ago he offered in one list a lot of books at a lump sum of a quarter of a million dollars. His catalogs and lists of rare books were among the most important of their kind, and possessed real bibliographical value.

STEVENSON, R. W., was on Dec. 7 elected assistant librarian of the Columbus (O.) Public Library, succeeding David Jenkins, who had resigned to accept an appointment in the sheriff's office.

Cataloging and Classification.

The BOSTON (Mass.) P. L. *Bulletin* for January contains an interesting reprint of a manuscript letter from Jesse Lukens to John Shaw, Jr., describing "Boston in 1775," and giving curious particulars of Revolutionary affairs. There is also a "list of newspapers currently taken in the newspaper-room of the central library."

BOSTON P. L. Annual list of new and important books added, selected from the monthly bulletins, 1898-1899. Boston, 1900. 12+138 p. O.

Similar to its predecessors, save for the much-needed addition of a subject-index to individual biographies and the omission of the list of public documents. As usual, a well-rounded collection, representative in its various divisions; the prompt issue of the list gives it an added value to other libraries.

CATALOGUE OF ASSOCIAZIONE TIPOGRAFICO LIBRARIA ITALIANA. The great catalog recording the Italian book production of half a century, to be issued under the editorship of Prof. Attilio Pagliani, of the University of Genoa, commissioned by the Associazione Tipografico Libreria Italiana, will, it is understood, begin actual printing in January. The work of collection and editing has been carried through with vigor, and the association has used every effort to aid its progress. Advance sheets of the catalog have been received from Prof. Pagliani, who explains that the pressure of the work has not permitted the perfecting of all entries. These show a short-title author catalog, entries not exceeding two lines, giving place and publisher, date, size, paging, and price wherever possible. There are two columns to the page, which is a compact, rather solid-looking quarto. The plan for this general catalog was projected in 1897, when it was decided to combine the various existing special Italian bibliographies into one comprehensive catalog, for which the catalogs of the Italian publishers should furnish a general foundation. A special executive committee of the association was appointed to direct the work in connection with Prof. Pagliani, who was chosen as editor. Periodicals of general non-scientific and non-bibliographical character, transactions, textbooks, etc., are not included in the catalog. The material has been in process of collection for over a year. A total of 130,000 titles of books from 1867 to 1899 were gathered from the *Bollettino* of the National Library of Florence, while these were supplemented and material for preceding years secured from catalogs of libraries and publishers and special lists. It is estimated that the catalog will contain about 160,000 titles.

CARNEGIE LIBRARY, Pittsburgh. Alphabetical finding list of the periodicals received at the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh. 1st ed., Dec 1, 1899. 12 p. O.

FAZIO, *Dott.* Edgardo. *Biblioteconomia: classificazione, collocazione e cataloghi.* Napoli, Tramontano, 1899. 8°, 17 p.

The N. Y. P. L. *Bulletin* for December contains the conclusion of the translation of De Benavide's "Memorial on New Mexico in 1626," and a four-page supplement to the full list of works on South Africa published in the November number. It has also a good "Check list of works on landscape gardening and parks" (11 p.).

PEORIA (*Ill.*) P. L. Katalog deutsche bucher in der Peoria öffentlichen bibliothek. Peoria, I Jan., 1900. 38 p. O.

In three divisions: general author list, fiction author and title list, juvenile author and title list.

The PRATT INSTITUTE (*Brooklyn*) L. *Bulletin* for December contains a list of "Poems that tell stories," and a classed list of books on useful arts. The list of poems should be useful in school or children's library work, and for recommendation for reading aloud. References are to call-number only, not to title of book cited, which makes the list more useful locally than elsewhere.

The SOMERVILLE (*Mass.*) P. L. *Bulletin* for December contains a special reading list (2 p.) on South Africa.

STILES, H: R. A handbook of practical suggestions for the use of students in genealogy. Albany, N. Y., Joel Munsell's Sons, 1899. 55 p. 8°.

In almost every library there are frequent calls for the information contained in this little handbook by persons who are tracing their "family line." The book tells how to prepare for genealogical work, the sources and authorities of genealogical information (town records, state records, wills and deeds, church records, published matter, etc., etc.), how to go about the work, genealogical notation, etc.

WISCONSIN FREE LIBRARY COMMISSION. Suggestions for bulletins for birthdays and anniversaries, December, 1899. 12 p. O.

— Suggestions for bulletins for birthdays and anniversaries and library notes, January-February, 1900. 28 p. O.

The latter list is especially useful in its variety of practical hints for interesting bulletins and other special work.

WISCONSIN STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY. Bulletin of information, no. 10, November, 1899: Suggestive outlines for the study of Wisconsin history. 14 p. O.

— Bulletin of information, no. 11, December, 1899: A selected list of printed material relating to the history of Wisconsin. 20 p. O.

— Bulletin of information, no. 12, Decem-

ber, 1899: Suggestions to local historians in Wisconsin. 8 p. O.

Y. M. C. A. RAILROAD DEPT. L. *Poplar Bluff, Mo.* Catalogue of books, 1900. 24 p. nar. O.

A condensed author and title list, compiled by W. F. Stevens, of the New York Y. M. C. A. Railroad Branch Library.

CHANGED TITLES.

Pages v-xi and 1-249 of Richard T. Ely's "Strength and weakness of socialism," (N. Y., The Chautauqua Press, n.d. [copyright 1894 and 1899 by T. Y. Crowell & Co.] xii, 264 p. 12°) are identical with the same pages of the author's "Socialism and social reform," published in 1894. The fact is quite patent, although there is no indication of it in the book itself, except the running title. Perhaps this sort of thing is done regularly in the Chautauqua editions and publications, and is so understood; but it seems a trifle "shady" as a practice. — L. P. LANE.

"Dionysius the weaver's Heart's dearest," by Blanche Willis Howard, was published in London under the title of "Vroni," after the name of the heroine.

FULL NAMES.

The following are supplied by the Copyright Department, Library of Congress:

Annis, Thomas Augustas (Railway employee's book of ready reference);

Bancroft, Timothy Whiting (Gleanings in verse);

Bartholomew, Edward Fry (Relations of psychology to music);

Baum, Lyman Frank (Father Goose, his book; pictures by William Wallace Denslow);

Brockaway, Charles Ananias (La fonografia moderna);

Broughton, Leonard Gaston (The modern prodigal);

Burns, James Jesse (The story of English kings, according to Shakespeare);

Canavan, Michael Joseph (Ben Comee);

Christison, John Sanderson (Brain in relation to mind);

Clark, Frederick Hiram (Outlines of civics);

Collins, Howard Dennis, and Rockwell, William Hayden, jr. (Physiology);

Costello, Frederick Hankerson (On fighting decks in 1812);

Dana, Stephen Winchester (Woman's possibilities and limitations);

Dwyer, John William (Cases on private international law);

Frost, Harlow Quincy (English vocabular phonography);

Gemünder, Martin August (What constitutes good music?);

Hepburn, Charles McGuffey (A selection of cases and statutes on the principles of code pleading);

Ironside, Charles Norton (A handy law dictionary);

Jacobs, Henry Eyster, and Haas, John Augustus William, eds. (The Lutheran cyclopedia);

Johnson, Willard Daniel (Outlines of the history of education);

Jones, Arras (Normal methods in number);

Jouvenat, Minnie Morris (Wing-shadows of fancy [poems]);

Luff, John Nicholas (What philately teaches);

McCardell, Roy Larcom (The wage slaves of New York);

Mead, Daniel Webster (Notes on the selection and design of public works);

Morgan, Alonzo Richardson (Repertory of the urinary organs);

Opie, John Newton (A rebel cavalryman with Lee, Stuart, and Jackson);

Pepper, Charles Melville (To-morrow in Cuba);

Powell, Lyman Pierson, *ed.* (Historic towns of the Middle states);

Rockett, Perley Fremont (Our boys in the Philippines: a pictorial history of the war);

Schmitz, John Peter (Human physiology, 2d ed);

Tingle, John Bishop, *tr.* of Meyer, Hans (Determination of radicals in carbon compounds);

Ward, Edward Gendar (The rational method in reading);

Weiser, Noah Emanuel (The Hindu, or caste man of India).

Correction should be made of entry of Macbride, William Huston, in the Full names list in December L. J. This should be Thomas Huston Macbride.

Bibliography.

ANDRÉ, J: Abbatt, W: Crisis of the Revolution: the story of Arnold and André collected from all sources and illustrated with views of all places identified with it. N. Y., W: Abbatt, 1899. 120 p. il. 8°. \$20.

"Bibliography of Major André" covers p. 101-III.

DANTE. Volkmann, Ludwig. Iconografia Dantesca: pictorial representations to Dante's Divine comedy; rev. and augmented, with preface by Charles Sarolea. N. Y., Dodd, Mead & Co., 1899. il. 8°. \$6.50. Contains a bibliography, p. 222-228.

EDUCATION. Hazlitt, W. Carew. Farther contributions toward a history of earlier education in Great Britain. (*Continued in The Antiquary*, Dec., 1899. 35:371-376.)

This instalment gives Latin-English school-books and the school-books of Wales, Scotland, and Ireland.

FRANCE, *History*. Sagnac, Ph. La législation civile de la révolution française. Paris, Hachette, 1898. 20+445 p. O. 10 fr.

Bibliography, p. 5-20.

FUNGI. Underwood, Lucien Marcus. Moulds, mildews, and mushrooms: a guide to the

systematic study of the fungi and mycetoza and their literature. N. Y., Holt, 1899. 5+236 p. 12°. \$1.50.

A goodly portion of this book is given to the literature of the subject. The bibliography of each order immediately follows the scientific discussion of it.

ITALIAN TRANSLATIONS. Scott, Mary Augusta.

Elizabethan translations from the Italian: the titles of such works now first collected and arranged, with annotations. Part 4: Miscellanea. (*In* Publications of the Modern Language Association of America, Oct., 1899. 14:465-571.)

The earlier parts of this most excellent bibliography were published in June, 1895, Dec., 1896, and Jan., 1898, and were duly noted in these columns. This instalment, an account of 139 translations, treats of voyages and discovery, history and politics, manners and morals, and Italian and Latin publications in England. The arrangement is chronological under the several classes, with an index of titles, another of English translators, and a third of Italian authors. The four parts of this bibliography include 411 translations, representing 219 English translators and 223 Italian authors. There remains at least another part of this bibliography to be published.

ITALY. King, Bolton. History of Italian unity: political history of Italy from 1814 to 1871. N. Y., Scribner, 1899. 2 v., maps, 8°. \$7.50.

Contains a bibliography, v. 2, p. 399-424.

LUINI, Bernardino. Williamson, G. C. Bernardino Luini. N. Y., Macmillan, 1899. 13+144 p. 12°. \$1.75.

Contains a 3-page bibliography.

MEDICI, Cosimo de. Ewart, K. Dorothea. Cosimo de Medici. N. Y., Macmillan, 1899. 8+240 p. (Foreign statesmen.) 75 c. Contains bibliography, p. 239-240.

NEGRO. Du Bois, W. E. Burghardt. The Philadelphia negro: a social study. (Publications of the University of Pennsylvania, series in political economy and public law.) Philadelphia, for the University, 1899. 20+520 p. 8°.

Contains a five-page bibliography, arranged under General works, Books and pamphlets relating to the Philadelphia negro, Books and pamphlets written by Philadelphia negroes.

NUMISMATICS. Hill, G. F. A handbook of Greek and Roman coins. N. Y., Macmillan, 1899. 15+295 p. 12°. net, \$2.25.

Contains a 14-page select bibliography, classified.

PSYCHOLOGICAL LABORATORIES. Literature on

psychological laboratories. (*In Report of U. S. Commissioner of Education, 1897-98, v. 1, p. 1195.*)

Includes 15 titles.

SAVONAROLA. Lucas, Herbert. Fra Girolamo Savonarola: biographical study based on contemporary documents. St. Louis, Herder, 1899. 33+474 p. 8°. net, \$2.

Contains "bibliographical list," p. 11-20.

SPANISH literature. Underhill, J. Garrett. Spanish literature in the England of the Tudors. N. Y., Macmillan, 1899. 10+438 p. 12°. (Columbia University studies in literature.)

Pages 375-425 are bibliographical, in three divisions. The first is "A bibliography of the Spanish [and Portuguese] works published in the original or in translation in the England of the Tudors," arranged chronologically from 1530 to 1602. Each title is accompanied by the places and dates of the editions of the book during the Tudor period, as well as of the Spanish *editio princeps*, and occasionally by other interesting annotations. The second division is "A brief bibliography of occasional literature relating to Spain, printed in the England of the Tudors," arranged chronologically from 1501 to 1602, with a few annotations. The third and least interesting division is "A bibliography of the principal authorities consulted on the contact of England and Spain previous to the death of Elizabeth," arranged alphabetically under a few leading headings, without annotations. The first and second divisions of the bibliography show in a forceful way the character of the influence of Spanish literature on the literature of Tudor England.

STEEL WORKS. Brearley, Harry. A bibliography of steel works analysis. (*Continued in Chemical News, Nov. 24, Dec. 1, 1899.*)

The instalment of Nov. 24 contains 58 titles; that of Dec. 1 gives 55 entries devoted to the volumetric estimation of manganese.

SULLIVAN, Sir Arthur. Lawrence, Arthur. Sir Arthur Sullivan: life-story, letters, and reminiscences. Chic., H. S. Stone & Co., 1899. 8°. \$3.50.

Contains a careful bibliography by Wilfrid Bendall.

WOMAN AND THE "WOMAN QUESTION."—*Dokumente der Frauen*, a bi-monthly magazine, edited by Auguste Fickert, Marie Lang, and Rosa Mayreder, all of Vienna, and published by Otto Maier, 12 Stephanstr., Leipzig, in its issue for Nov. 15 printed the first instalment of a bibliography of works, essays, and special articles in periodicals treating of woman in general and in particular, prepared by Arthur L. Jelinek, also of Vienna. The bibliography will be continued from time to time as material accumulates. It is classified under the following heads: Frauenfrage im Allgemeinen; Bildung

und Studium; Berufe und Arbeit; Rechtswesen; Hygiene und Medizin; Geschichte (hervorragende Frauen); Kulturgeschichte; Literatur, (1) von Frauen, (2) über Frauen.

INDEXES.

ERROR IN POOLE. I find an error in Poole, 1882 vol., p. 1053, under heading "Privateering" (Gallison), N. A. v. 10. This should read N. A. v. 11, p. 166. ALFRED E. WHITAKER.

Communications.

PROUD'S "HISTORY OF PENNSYLVANIA."

MAY I ask that any bookseller or librarian who purchases during the next few months or has purchased recently a copy of Robert Proud's "History of Pennsylvania" may let me know of the fact. Upon hearing from the purchaser of the book I shall be very glad to write fully my reason for the request. C. K. BOLTON.

10½ Beacon Street, }
BOSTON, MASS. }

CARD INDEX OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

To librarians receiving the card index to the publications of the Department of Agriculture I wish to explain that by a fault in packing the first issue of the index some of the cards have been lost in the mails, and in some cases the packages have arrived in bad condition. Please notify me at once of any such deficiencies, so that they may be remedied as far as possible. The next issue will be packed better.

Notwithstanding some criticism of our policy of printing subject headings at the top of the cards, we shall continue the policy at present, as our idea is to furnish as complete a card index as possible, and in part to show to some what a subject index is. We choose popular heading words rather than scientific ones, in order to suit the majority of our users. If you want the small (2 x 5 cm.) size instead of postal size, please write us to that effect. We print both sizes. And if you like the idea of the index, write us to that effect. It will help us get money to prepare and print more.

W. P. CUTTER.

U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE LIBRARY, }
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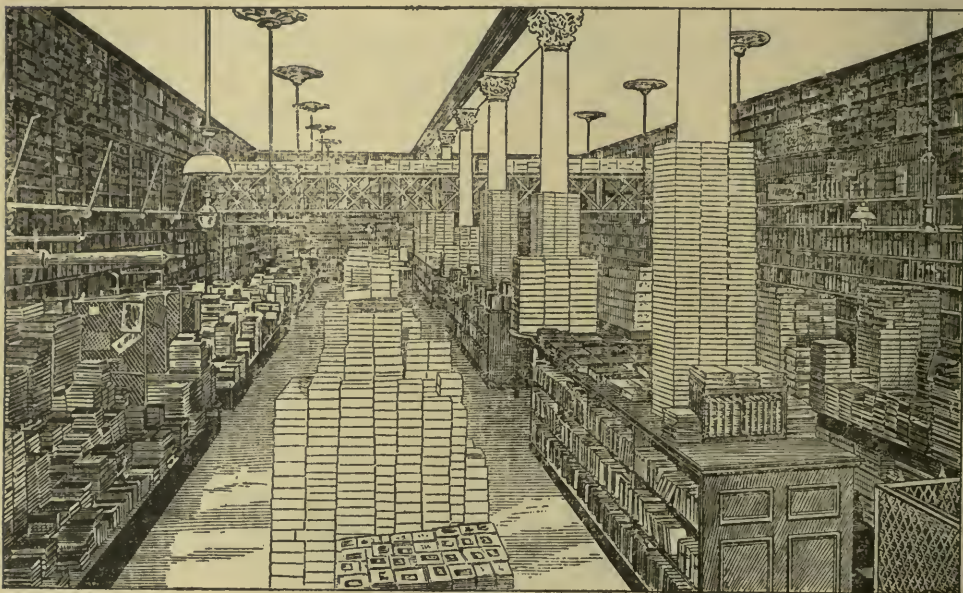
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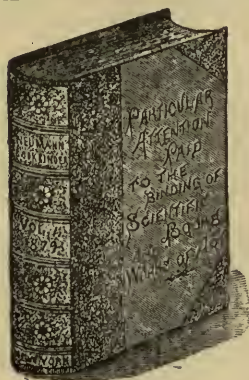
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Contents.

	PAGE		PAGE
CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF ATLANTA.	<i>Frontispiece.</i>	CLOSING OF THE SCRANTON PUBLIC LIBRARY.— <i>Henry J. Carr.</i>	71
EDITORIALS.	55	INTERNATIONAL LIBRARY CONFERENCE, 1897.	72
Montreal Conference Plans.		AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.	72
Public Documents Legislation.		Montreal Conference, June 7-12, 1900.	
The Proposed Documents Bill.		A. L. A. Publishing Section.	
Reprint of Early Documents.		STATE LIBRARY COMMISSIONS.	73
The Library Post Bill.		STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS.	74
COMMUNICATIONS.	56	LIBRARY CLUBS.	75
Report of the Librarian of Congress.		LIBRARY SCHOOLS AND TRAINING CLASSES.	77
The Classification Problem.		New York State Library School.	
Carnegie Gift to Erie Public Library.		Pratt Institute Library School.	
WHAT SHOULD LIBRARIANS READ?— <i>A. E. Bostwick,</i>		University of Illinois.	
<i>W. A. Bardwell, Wilberforce Eames.</i>	57	University of Minnesota.	
THE OTHER SIDE OF "PATERNALISM."— <i>B. W. Pen-</i>		Wisconsin Summer School.	
<i>nock.</i>	61	REVIEWS.	78
MR. PUTNAM ON THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.	63	Lawler. Book Auctions in England.	
PUBLIC DOCUMENTS BILL.	65	LIBRARY ECONOMY AND HISTORY.	78
BILL TO REDUCE POSTAL RATES FOR LIBRARY BOOKS.	68	GIFTS AND BEQUESTS.	86
SUNDAY-SCHOOL LIBRARIES.	68	LIBRARIANS.	87
THE IMPERFECT LIBRARIAN.	69	CATALOGING AND CLASSIFICATION.	87
THE PUBLIC LIBRARY IN THE FUTURE.— <i>W. H. Brett.</i>	69	BIBLIOGRAPHY.	89
CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF ATLANTA.	70	ANONYMS AND PSEUDONYMS.	90
PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN NEW JERSEY.	71		

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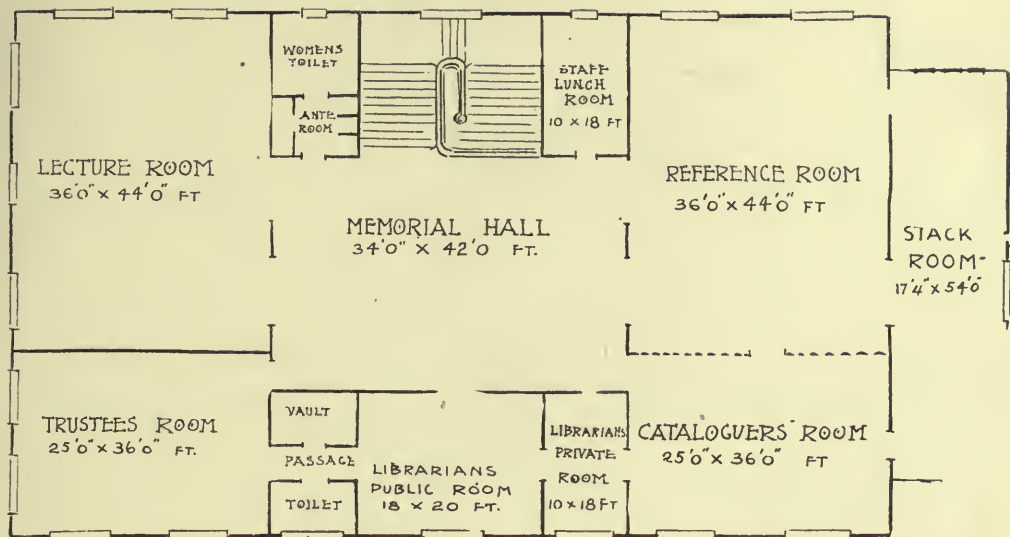
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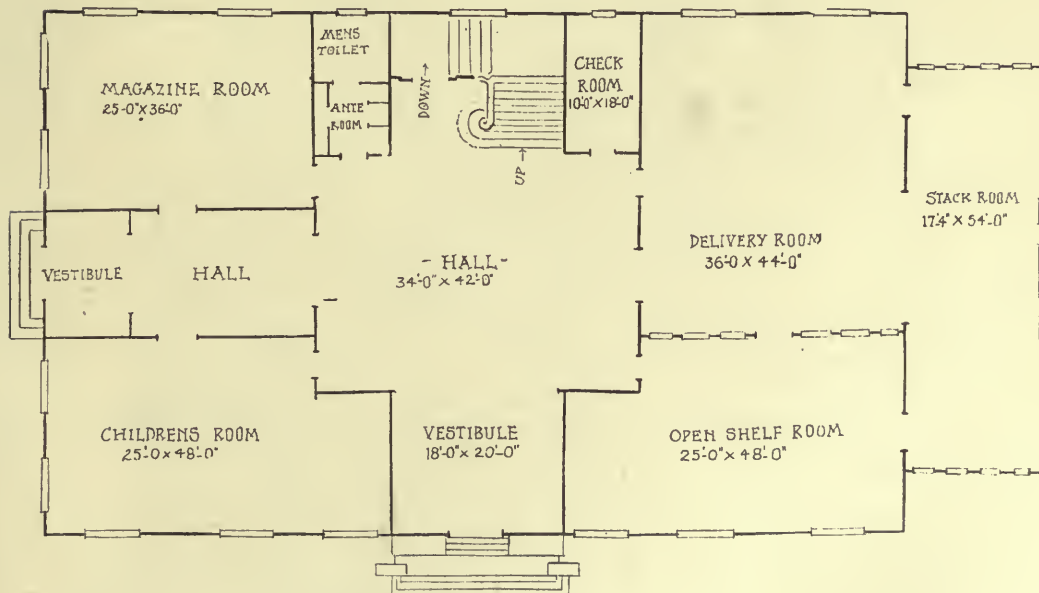
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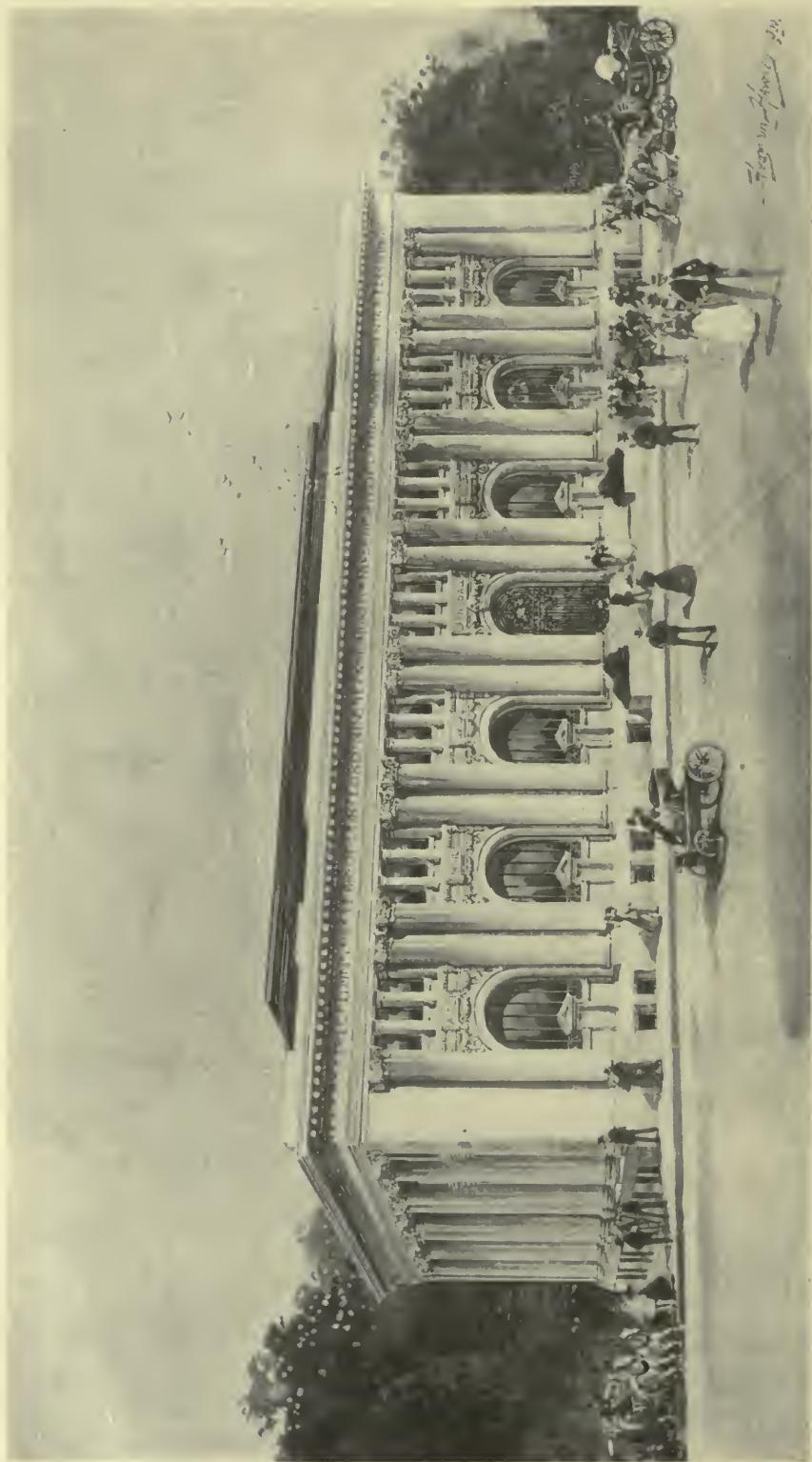
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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

VOL. 25.

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No. 2

CONFERENCE plans are now afoot again, and a recent visit of the secretary of the American Library Association to Montreal brings assurance that the annual meeting of 1900 will rank with the best of those that have gone before. Definite announcements are not yet made, but the preliminary plans outlined elsewhere give promise of interest and freshness in the program and of the most cordial and hospitable of welcomes from the Canadian brethren. The time-limitation of business sessions to two hours and a half, adopted at the Atlanta conference, will again be followed, having proved its advantages in permitting more unwearied and therefore more alert attention during the business routine, and in meeting the general desire for more time between sessions. A new departure has been made in arranging the meeting so that the working days will be broken by a Sunday, to be devoted to rest or to individual sightseeing—for which Montreal offers so much of historic significance. In its travel features the conference should abound in interest and beauty. In addition to the historic institutions and scenes of Montreal and its vicinity, there will be a post-conference trip down the St. Lawrence and up the Saguenay, with visits to Quebec and Tadoussac, and it is possible that travel parties to and from the conference may be arranged, to include special features. Among the topics assigned for consideration at the meeting, library work with children and questions of administration affecting trustees and librarians are to have special representation; an interesting feature will be a session devoted to the libraries and literature of Canada, and the specialization provided for by the various sections will be extended, in novel form, by a proposed group of "round table" meetings devoted to specific questions in library practice. The store of pleasure and profit derived each year from these annual meetings is of value throughout all the months that follow; and it is not too soon to urge upon all library authorities the importance of having their own library a sharer in this common fund of help and inspiration.

THE draft of the proposed public documents bill, amending the act of 1895, is printed in full

elsewhere, and should receive the careful attention of librarians, particularly of the depository libraries, who should write immediately to their Senators and Representatives in support of the bill, which is evidently a step in the right direction, toward the ideal of a public documents system as set forth in the report at the San Francisco conference of the A. L. A. It is understood to have been prepared as the result of careful attention from a committee appointed by the Public Printer from his department, including the Superintendent of Documents, and embodies many of the features included in the previous bill prepared through the missionary efforts of Dr. Ames and Mr. Crandall. What librarians most want in such a bill is a method of prompt supply, which will bring to the depositories all government publications of general interest promptly on their issue, so that they may be of current usefulness instead of historic value, as now. This should be accomplished, in some measure, by separating the department reports from the sheep set of Congressional documents, as is proposed by the bill, binding the set of each department in a distinctive color of cloth, and issuing them without the present delay in completing Congressional sets.

AMONG salient features of the bill, the "usual number" is extended to cover the actual number of depositories, considerably increased of late years, and a few over-copies for the use of the Superintendent of Documents; copies of documents not required by Congressmen are to be delivered to the Superintendent of Documents, bound, so that they may be utilized for the public; the Public Printer is authorized to print, on the requisition of the Superintendent of Documents, 500 copies additional of documents for which there is public demand; and there are other features of importance. A consolidated index, bi-yearly, is provided for, to contain the documents of an entire Congress and of the corresponding two fiscal years of the departments. While the bill does not accomplish everything that might be desired, perhaps as much is undertaken as can be obtained under present circumstances, and the principle of the bill should certainly have the support of the library profession.

IN view of the fact that many of the early government publications are not only absent from the files where they should be in Washington, but are in some cases unique copies in the possession of individual libraries, and that many of them are not even cataloged in Poore, it is suggested that it would be well for the government to provide a reprint of the earlier documents up to the 15th Congress, from which Congress sets are in existence or easily to be had. While many of these documents are reprinted in the American State Papers, many are not so included, although of considerable historical value, and the proposal is at least worthy of investigation by the Congressional committee on printing, or by other authority. Of course, the burning of the capitol in 1814 made many of the earlier documents extremely rare, and their loss should ultimately be in some way made good. It is true that there would be many documents scarcely worth reprinting, and the proposal might, on investigation, be narrowed to a reprint of selected documents.

THE proposed library post bill is printed elsewhere and seems to have the general support of the library profession, although there is much diversity of opinion regarding it. There is a general feeling that libraries as disseminators of literature are entitled to be ranked with newspapers, as to postal facilities, and that the quality of the literature which they supply is certainly better than the average supplied by the newspaper press, particularly when the "yellow journals" are counted in. The original plan for a library post included many details which provoked severe criticism, but the present bill has the merit of extreme simplicity. The A. L. A. has already put itself on record, through the appointment of a committee at the Atlanta conference, in favor of the principle of the measure; on the other hand, at the recent meeting of the New York Library Club the trend of argument was rather against than for the bill, partly because of the existing postal deficit, the one cent rate being far below actual cost; partly on the ground that large central libraries would under a postal system of distributing books be called upon to do more than their share of the work, and that the growth of local libraries, now stimulated by making the travelling library a nucleus, might be seriously checked.

Communications.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS.

WE are having very many requests for this year's report of the Librarian of Congress. The edition printed was but a limited one; a large part of it is taken up by the regular exchanges of the library, and we are obliged at present to limit closely the distribution of other copies. Considering the accessibility of the report, we must give preference to institutions as against individuals, and within any particular city or district to the institutions with which we are in particular relation, or in which the report may seem to render most useful service.

I ask you to give publicity to this statement because I mean it in deprecation of our failure to respond to the very large number of requests that come to us beyond those that we can meet.

The report is so brief, and contains so little except the mere statistics which you have quoted and which are accessible in other forms, that no doubt a misapprehension accounts for the number of requests that have come; an impression that it contains a general and interesting discussion of the library and its future.

HERBERT PUTNAM.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, }
Washington, D. C. }

THE CLASSIFICATION PROBLEM.

THE admirable skit on classification in the January LIBRARY JOURNAL suggests the serious reflection that the classification problem belongs not to the librarian, but to the professional bibliographer. Thus the divisions and proper form of entry in chemistry should follow say Bolton's "Bibliography of chemistry"; in classics, the "Jahresbericht für altertumswissenschaft"; in psychology, the "Psychological index," etc. This seems to me the only rational method, and would it not be extremely useful if the Library Association should recommend a series of standard bibliographies for general adoption, and should keep librarians informed of the progress of classification?

H. M. STANLEY.

LAKE FOREST UNIVERSITY LIBRARY, }
Lake Forest, Ill. }

CARNEGIE GIFT TO ERIE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

PERMIT me to call attention to an omission in the list of Mr. Carnegie's gifts, published in the January number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

The first annual report of this library mentions the gift which Mr. Carnegie made to us in February, 1899. In his letter expressing his regret at being unable to attend the dedicatory exercises on Feb. 16 Mr. Carnegie said, "... probably the best speech I can make is to subscribe myself very truly yours to the extent of five thousand dollars, enclosed." Mr. Carnegie had previously (in 1898) given the library \$1000, stipulating only that it should be spent for books.

CHAS. E. WRIGHT, *Librarian*.

PUBLIC LIBRARY, }
Erie, Pa. }

WHAT SHOULD LIBRARIANS READ?

BY A. E. BOSTWICK, W. A. BARDWELL, AND WILBERFORCE EAMES.

It is astonishing how the choice of an auxiliary verb has broadened out this question. Had it been "What *can* librarians read" we might have been hampered in answering it by base considerations of time and space, of mental fatigue, and of the relative importance of rival duties; but fortunately the little word "should" emancipates us from all such and places us at once on the lofty plane of what our friends, the philosophers, call the categorical imperative. If we so wish, we can declare that the librarian should be familiar with all literature—should take in with the eye and store away in the brain all that has been written since the mythical Cadmus first scratched down his alphabet up to the latest sensational "juvenile" fresh from the pen of an Adams or a Fosdick. The fact that not one, but many, lifetimes would be required does not enter into the discussion. The "should," and not the "can," is our watchword.

Far-fetched as this may seem, it is, nevertheless, the keynote of the subject. Stern logic tells us that no book should find a place on the shelves of a library unless the librarian is familiar with what it contains. Still sterner experience warns us that the sole reliable means of attaining to such knowledge is by reading the book. The conclusion is that the librarian should read, from cover to cover, everything that enters the library before placing it on the shelves. This seems to be decidedly what he "should" do, and were we to limit ourselves strictly to the question, its discussion might come to a sudden end.

But I am tempted to say a little about what the librarian *can* read, about the very small approximation that he can make to an ideal knowledge of what comes under his charge. Not being able to read everything, he must perforce fall back on the opinions of others. In the case of well-known and standard works this is comparatively easy, but in the case of current literature, and especially current fiction, the inadequacy of the means at our disposal must constantly be apparent. To be sure, a large and continually increasing band of reviewers is telling us in print of the works that unceasingly fall from the press; and these do their work conscientiously enough; but the trouble lies in the fact that they are work-

ing toward many different ends and performing their tasks in many different ways, and about the only end and the only way not included in their list are those that appeal to the librarian. In other words, the book review is written for the information of the student, or the critic, or the ordinary reader, not for the librarian of the large public library. What he wants most to know is usually not told therein, and when it is, he must search diligently before he finds it.

Even from a literary standpoint it must be acknowledged that the average book review leaves much to be desired. It conforms in general to one of several types. Often it is merely a disquisition on the general topic of which the book treats, the object being to display the writer's learning. In such a review the book itself is often scarcely mentioned. No profane critic would dare to lay his hands on this variety of review, for the great English quarterlies have made it sacred and it flourishes from one end of literary Europe to another. Yet surely it is hardly what the librarian wants to aid him in his selection of books.

In another prevalent form of review the writer strives to give the reader a correct idea of what the book contains, without attempting criticism, either by means of copious extracts or by an abstract. This is better, yet no one can be sure that the reviewer is honest, and if he is not this method is eminently fitted for giving the unwary reader a totally false impression.

Another system is to pick out, here and there, such inaccuracies, misstatements, and errors as the reviewer can find, and correct them with an air of superior knowledge, closing with the remark that where there is so much that is good it may be considered hypercritical, etc., etc.—you all know the formula.

Finally we come to genuine criticism, which many reviewers essay and many pretend to employ, while few actually practise it. Some under its cloak indulge in indiscriminate praise or in mean depreciation; others mingle the two judiciously under the impression that they are impartial; few, indeed, give in a compact form an idea of what the book contains and then lay before the reader a calm, just, and well-balanced opinion of its merits. Those who do,

attain the goal at which all honest literary criticism should aim; but even these do not satisfy the librarian.

The librarian wants to know whether or not he shall buy the book in question for his library. To this end he wishes, in particular, the following pieces of information, besides the author's and publisher's names, the size, the price, etc., which he gets from bad reviews as well as from good ones. He wants to know:

1st. — For what class of readers the book is adapted.

2d. — Whether it is so written that among that class it will be eagerly sought for, or whether only those who are particularly interested in its subject will read it.

3d. — Whether it contains anything that would make it objectionable, either generally, as indecency, or to any class of readers, as political or religious aspersions; and whether such matter would render the book unavailable for library purposes.

4th. — What the literary merits of the book are; whether it is trash, or merely tolerable, or highly praiseworthy.

5th. — How much reliance can be placed on its facts.

Some such information as this we obtain by reading a book ourselves; it is not too much to ask that it be contained in a brief review.

Finally, we must know whose opinions the review contains. I know that signed reviews are now generally condemned by literary folk, and that their chief upholder in England has now, in its reorganized form, omitted them; but from a library point of view it seems to me they are the only ones of much worth. And not only this, but the signature must be that of some one whose judgment we value. When Mr. Stedman or Mr. Gosse assures us of the literary value of a work we know what to think, but when the assurance comes from John Doe or Richard Roe it might as well have no signature at all.

When this has been said, it is, of course, equivalent to saying that the reviews that are to be of value to librarians must be written by librarians.

If we could have, once a week or once a month, a periodical in which the books of that week or month should be treated briefly from the librarian's standpoint in signed reviews by well-known librarians, I think I run no risk in saying that we should then have the ideal literary paper for the librarian, and the best possi-

ble substitute, from his point of view, for the impossible thorough personal knowledge of every book that he takes into consideration for purchase.

I do not mean to say that no personal contact with his books is necessary. I believe that every book that comes into a library should pass through the librarian's hands, and should be looked at long enough to obtain at least a bowing acquaintance; but this is not reading, and hardly comes within the scope of this discussion.

A periodical such as I have described would, it seems to me, solve many library problems at one stroke. We have some feeble strivings toward it already — our lists of books, our discussions at library meetings, but the regular appearance of such a visitor at our libraries — a review of current literature *by librarians for librarians* would silently but emphatically answer the question we are now discussing — what should librarians read?

ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK,
Brooklyn Public Library.

It has been affirmed that "the librarian who reads is lost." The origin of this epigram is veiled in antiquity, but it means that the custodian of books cannot spend a great deal of his time in reading without neglecting his duty to his constituency.

A remark once made by the late Mr. Noyes, of the Brooklyn Library, that "a man should have finished his reading before becoming a librarian," would seem to imply that he agreed with the author of the maxim quoted. Is, then, the ox to be muzzled as he treads out the corn? Is the librarian to be debarred from reading? Perhaps it can be demonstrated that he *MUST* read to some extent or "be lost." A reader asked one day if the librarian had read a certain book "in his official capacity." Evidently in this instance the librarian was supposed to read sufficiently to ascertain what books could be recommended for the reading of others. The librarian's reading might be divided into two classes — the official and the unofficial, that which is essential and that which is not so necessary, but yet is proper if time permits.

We all know what the "official" or professional reading is. One must become familiar with the publications of the time in order to be ready to answer inquiries about them. This implies a persistent, daily study of book-lists and circulars, of advertisements and notices of

new books. The librarian has only to be absent a week or two to realize how rapidly this literature accumulates if not sorted and sifted each day as it arrives.

The examination of reviews and critiques is also instructive and desirable so far as time can be spared for it. The *Publishers' Weekly*, the *Bookman*, the *Review of Reviews*, contain much that is useful, and repay one for a little time spent in browsing upon them. The LIBRARY JOURNAL is helpful reading either in or out of business hours. In cataloging and classing books one requires scraps of information regarding their contents which, if the memory is retentive, will be found useful in directing others to the stores of knowledge they contain.

All these things increase one's knowledge of bibliography, but can scarcely be said to give a thorough acquaintance with literature. Now, aside from this professional reading or study, can time be found to become familiar with the contents of some of the books of which one knows little beyond the author, title, and publisher? Experience in library work demonstrates that the more comprehensive our knowledge of the contents of books the happier and pleasanter will be our relations with readers. Every additional book we read increases our fund of information regarding the contents of our collection, and helps us to supply intelligently the wants of inquirers. This is especially true in reference work, where the memory of the librarian or of his assistants is useful in suggesting works that apply to subjects of study.

It is my own belief, after 30 years' experience in library work, that no librarian or assistant who has a proper enthusiasm for his work can find much time for reading, other than the professional reading mentioned, during business hours. There is too much to do. The details of administration require the constant attention of all those employed, and such acquaintance with literature as they may gain during working hours can be only incidentally acquired in their contact with the books they care for and supply for the use of patrons. But there is a way by which much reading may be accomplished and a wide acquaintance with literature gained. It can be done by the systematic utilization of the moments left over from other occupations outside of business hours. There is a world of literature awaiting those who have formed the reading habit. One dislikes to go through life knowing nothing of the histories of our own and other countries or the

delightful books of travel in various parts of the world. We can cultivate acquaintance with the standard writers of fiction—Thackeray, Dickens, Hawthorne. We may familiarize ourselves with the descriptions of Scott, the sunshiny humor of Irving, the fascinating narrative of Parkman. We should know enough of authors and the contents of their books to treat them appreciatively, and the mere reading of book-lists, or auction catalogs, or reviews will hardly give the intimate acquaintance that is in many cases to be desired.

There are many odds and ends of time which, if utilized, will enable one to accomplish a great deal of reading. If one reads on the way to and from lunch it will be a matter of surprise; if one keeps account of them, how many books can be read in the course of a year. Then there is the half-hour or hour before retiring, which may often be devoted to a standard author. And there is the advantage connected with reading in this manner that what is read is more apt to be remembered than when several hours are given to it continuously. It then gets tiresome, for the reader becomes fatiguedly. Also, there is the benefit of a change of thought. When one drops work and leaves for home an interesting book read on the way takes the attention from business and turns thought into other channels, leaving the mind refreshed when work is again resumed. If one resides a mile or two from his daily work, 20 pages or more can be read during the trip home and back, and if this is habitual it is wonderful in how few days a book of several hundred pages can be read enjoyably and profitably. The ordinary trip in the trolley car is not particularly delightful unless one meets a friend to talk with; but with a book for companionship the time seems short. Cases have been known of pedestrians who read and cover nearly as much ground while reading as when walking without a book, thus acquiring information and getting exercise at the same time. This is, perhaps, hardly to be recommended unless the reader is sure-footed and can avoid vehicles and dodge other pedestrians instinctively.

But sufficient has been said to argue that the librarian should read and can do so if he will. There are enough scraps of time left over from his busy life which, if used to the best advantage, will afford him a knowledge of the contents of some of the books he catalogs and supplies for the enlightenment of others.

W. A. BARDWELL, *Brooklyn Library.*

THE question of what a librarian should read, and how he should read, will of course be determined by circumstances, and it will depend largely on the character of his work and on the time at his disposal. With many of the profession I dare say that it is hard to get time to read at all; but some reading has to be done, or the librarian will get out of date and behind the times. The problem is how to do it, and how to do it to the best advantage. The kind of reading best adapted to each librarian depends on the character of the library under his care. From the standpoint of the general and circulating library, we see that it is of the first importance to keep one's self well informed by reading of the progress of science, of the best and most economical methods of work, of new and labor-saving devices, and of the best ways to make the library of the most use to the most people. And this reading should be supplemented by visiting other libraries and inspecting their methods.

It is very useful for a librarian to know something of everything, but it is more important to know besides everything of something. In a large library it is now considered desirable to specialize the departments, and to have some one in each case who knows everything of history, everything of science, everything of art, and everything of literature; in short, to divide the special lines of reading among the heads of departments, so that each one's knowledge will practically supplement and not duplicate that of the others. We will take American history, for example, as it is a large subject in itself. The librarian of this department should read and make himself familiar with the many bibliographies and guides that have appeared. They require constant study, and checking, and supplementing, and bringing up to date. It is a big undertaking in itself to keep pace at the present day with the many new publications that seldom or never get into the regular book markets, like those of the historical societies, the histories of towns and counties, and the numerous genealogies or family histories, which are often printed merely for private circulation. Then the wants of the antiquarian and historian have to be provided for in the older class of publications on American history, and a very large group it is, covering 400 years from the time of Columbus to the present day, and in half a dozen languages. In order to understand this material and to know how to make it useful to others, the librarian

must get acquainted with it, he must read some of it, and he must read a good deal about it.

One more special subject may be referred to, simply to show what course of reading is sometimes required of a librarian, and it is a subject that does not trouble many librarians in this country. I refer to the incunabula, or books printed in the 15th century. They have their use, and they have to be cataloged. To do this properly the librarian should read on the subject sufficiently to inform himself of the practical details of the art of printing, of the literature relating to its discovery, of the general bibliographies of the 15th century books, of the special histories of printing in particular towns and by particular presses, of the biographies of early printers, and of any other helps there may be.

These are merely outlines, but they will indicate the kind of subjects that serve to shape a librarian's course of reading. He has no choice but to meet the requirements as they come, and to prepare himself for them in the best way he can, by judicious reading. He must know how to aid the student in many out-of-the-way branches of knowledge, in ancient as well as in modern times, and he should know how to do it fairly well. It is desirable, therefore, that his reading should include an outline of every subject in the various departments under his care, in whatever language they may be, and that he should know something of the literature and bibliography of each.

Whatever the subject may be, if the librarian reads with skill and with judgment he can make the books under his care all the more useful.

Another thing I wish to mention is the duty of librarians to their assistants in providing for them a course of reading and books that they may borrow and read at home. It seems to me that the neglect to perform this duty in any instance is an unwise policy. The library that has an intelligent staff of workers is certainly better prepared to serve the public.

It is one thing to know about books and it is another thing to know the books themselves. He is a fortunate librarian who knows both; but in such cases there is sometimes danger that the latter kind of knowledge may be overdone.

You are familiar with that paradoxical epigram, "The librarian who reads is lost." Its author was the Rev. Mark Pattison, of Lincoln College, Oxford, who died a dozen years ago, and it first appeared, I believe, on page 207 of

his well-known biography of Isaac Casaubon, the learned librarian of King Henry the 4th of France. The sentiment, it seems to me, is not rightly worded, and in its present form it is generally misapplied. It should rather be "The librarian who reads only for himself is lost." This I take to be the meaning intended,

for Casaubon neglected his duties as librarian in the pursuit of his own studies. Instead of Mr. Pattison's epigram I would therefore substitute the following: "The librarian is lost who does not read wisely."

WILBERFORCE EAMES,

Lenox Library.

THE OTHER SIDE OF "PATERNALISM."

BY B. W. PENNOCK, *Free Public Library, New Bedford, Mass.*

WITH the contentions in the paper on "Paternalism," by Mr. Lindsay Swift, in regard to the management of libraries and the selection of books, probably no one familiar with library affairs will find fault. Indeed, almost any librarian could duplicate these experiences. Committees are about as successful in the selection of books and other details of administration with which they are constantly interfering as the average librarian would be in pleading a law case or doctoring a patient. Each committee-man thinks every book relating to a subject in which he is interested is an important one for the library to have, while all others are useless cumberers of the shelves and a waste of funds, and he will usually only consent to the purchase of such as he thinks necessary for a sort of sop to Cerberus. The result is that it is often difficult for the librarian to get books on subjects in which no member of the committee happens to be interested.

Mr. Swift's experiences with the school children, too, are, I suppose, the experiences of almost every other public librarian. Certainly my own labors with them are an exact parallel to his.

The poems of Longfellow and Whittier are so often asked for that I sometimes wonder whether the teachers in the schools have ever heard of the other and greater poets. And the lives of Washington and Lincoln are in almost constant demand, while the names of Alexander and Nelson and William of Orange are apparently never mentioned in the public school-room. Every day in term time these children come to me for help upon subjects to the information upon which they have not the "remotest clue"—in many cases they do not even know what the subjects mean, but have the words written down, and come to the library to learn something about them. And I am bound to confess to being in some doubt at times whether

I am supposed to be teaching school or managing a library.

That this is all very far from an ideal state of things must be freely admitted, but the whole of this matter is not to be seen at the first glance. By far the larger part of these children are not blessed with cultivated homes, and thus do not enter school with the predisposition to study and learning which children from more favorable conditions often have. Further, their stay in school is brief at best, and often more or less interrupted.

That the teachers are to blame for the ignorance of the children under their care, as Mr. Swift suggests, is probably true in some cases, but it certainly is not in all. Indeed, it seems to me that the teachers as a whole do about as well as they could be expected to do under the circumstances. And if the library can add something to the slender stock of learning which these children get, and, perchance, help them to a slight taste for books—even no greater books than the poems of Longfellow and the life of Lincoln—it is doing something to justify its existence, it is in some degree brightening and enlarging the lives of these future fathers and mothers of the land. And as a public librarian I am willing to do what I can to help them, even though I have to do some things which properly belong to the teachers in the schools.

In other words, it seems to me the province of the library to be of whatever service it can to the public as a whole—not to one class alone, but to all classes, to the child of the schools, to the ordinary reader, and to the scholar—if, perchance, the community is lucky enough to have one.

That is to say, the aim of the library is to benefit the community, to help it into a higher and better form of life and thought. And this means a great deal more than that the library

should be simply a distributing point for the products of the press. If it is to fulfil its mission, it must be also a sifting medium with meshes as fine as the best sentiment of the community will sustain it in being.

It may be a "solemn matter," as Mr. Swift says, "to load a child's mind with what you think it ought to learn," but it seems to me a much more solemn, not to say criminal, matter to turn him loose into the sea of literary slush which is poured forth in a constant stream from the novel press, without the guidance of some experienced person. We find it necessary to exercise care over our children in all other relations of life: their food, their clothing, their entertainment, their companions, etc.; why should we make an exception of their reading? We do not turn our children loose in the streets to pick up whatever companions chance may throw in their way. And any one who does do so is thought to be guilty of criminal neglect. But experience has shown that evil companionship in books is as dangerous as evil companionship in the streets.

I do not know with what sort of children Mr. Swift may be familiar, but those I know have no divine instinct by which they are able to select what is wholesome out of the vast mass of literature, a large part of which is either worthless or positively bad. Most of us with college training and many years of literary experience and study find it difficult to select the good out of the weekly products of the press. And if men trained to do such work find it difficult, how can the ordinary person, and especially the child, be expected to do it successfully? Indeed, intelligent people are glad to avail themselves of the help the library can give them in selecting what it is worth while to read.

As everybody knows, the average child, especially the average boy, is sufficiently prone to coarseness and vulgarity in both language and conduct, and it seems hardly the part of wisdom to encourage the tendency by coarse and vulgar books. I entirely agree with the Sunday-school library committee which excluded some of Kipling's books. They were not only justified in doing it—they were in duty bound to do it. It seems to me a very mistaken notion, to say the least, that because a man has written some good things we are bound to accept everything he may choose to put forth without stopping to consider whether it is good or bad.

And what is true regarding books containing

profanity, cursing, and slang is doubly true of the pornographic novels, of which we have had such an abundance in the last few years. Books like "Trilby" and "Jude the obscure"—not to mention the thousands of those in the lower grades as regards their literary quality—free as they are for the most part from objectionable language, but containing most vile and insinuating suggestions, are far more destructive of moral sanity in the young and unlearned than the foolish vulgarity of "Chimmie Fadden" or the uncalled-for profanity of Kipling, bad as these are. Indeed, I almost think they are worse than the books of the "Tom Jones" style—they certainly do more harm, for they are read much more widely by the young and the untutored.

But unfortunately there are some who seem to have gotten the notion that books are "strong" in the degree that they are vulgar and indecent, and that books which are fit to be read are weak and wishy-washy. And the state of mind which objects to the gutter slang of Chimmie Fadden, or the companionship of prostitutes as presented by Zola, is characterized by Mr. Swift, if I have read him correctly, as "refined stupidity."

Now, if inability to see this matter according to Mr. Swift's dictum constitutes "refined stupidity," I shall have to accept the title, for I have labored hard, but unsuccessfully, to see why it is necessary for a man who would write a strong and healthy book to adopt the language of the Bowery or find his characters in the slums of Paris. Are the inhabitants of these dens of vice the only real people in the world, while the remainder of humanity is only a vain show? Is the only true human life capable of being depicted in books to be found in the gutters in the company of thieves and prostitutes, while decency is simply a matter of parade?

That human nature includes these lower strata, our jails and police systems testify; but we do not maintain these burdensome institutions because we delight in them and consider them an ornament to society, but rather because we must as a matter of protection. If these things are not delightful in themselves, why should they be so attractive in books? If an intelligent man should forsake a comfortable home in a decent street and go to live in the slums, unless for some philanthropic purpose, we should think him insane. Is not the appetite, then, for such scenes in books a depraved and undesirable one? It seems to me it is

wholly undesirable, even dangerous to the stability of society. Is there, then, any good reason why this savage tendency should be fostered at the public expense? Shall we deliberately make criminals and prostitutes, that we may fill our jails and homes for the fallen? For it seems to me this is the logical outcome of Mr. Swift's whole argument against what he calls "paternalism."

I have no letter to present from a wronged Russian deprived of his needed mental pabulum; but if the book Mr. Swift's Russian had so much trouble in getting was like those of which I have spoken, it would have been fortunate for the Russian if he had never been able to get it even in cipher. But the censorship of the Russian Government, for political reasons, is as far as the opposite poles from the care taken in this country to protect the young and inexperienced from the selfish greed of unscrupulous purveyors of lewd fiction, trading upon the baser instincts of the untrained. And why it is that any one should care to read coarse and indecent books, even when well written—though in most cases they are not—when there is such an abundance of good, healthful, inspiring books, more than any one can ever read, is something—well, I suppose some people may understand it, but I cannot. And I suppose it must be due to my "refined stupidity" that I cannot. In fact, I can see no more reason why a public institution founded for the public well-being should help on the increase of vice and crime by the free circulation of vile books, no matter how well written, than I can why the same institution should run a gin shop or a gambling den. It seems to me that Mr. Swift's theory would permit every particle of writing that can be called even fairly good from a purely literary point of view to be freely circulated, no matter how great may be its moral turpitude. And this is simply because there is a class in the community demanding such stuff. On this ground the public has no right to restrain any evil propensity for its own protection. It is only necessary to state the logical outcome of this sort of philosophy to see its absurdity. My own judgment in the matter is that libraries are not half careful enough of the kind of reading matter they put into the hands of their readers. In our own community a good many readers depend upon us not to put into their hands or the hands of their children coarse and indecent books.

MR. PUTNAM ON THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

IN the *Atlantic Monthly* for February the first place is given to a condensed review of the record and conditions of "The Library of Congress," by Herbert Putnam, who indicates clearly and concisely the special directions in which development is needed to bring the library to its proper place as a national institution. His consideration of present conditions Mr. Putnam prefaces with an informing summary of the historic development of the collection. Its legislative history, he points out, "although not a brief, is a meagre one."

"It was established in the year that witnessed the removal of the capital to Washington; but from 1802, when the appointment of the librarian was vested in the President of the United States, to 1897, when the act was passed for the organization of the work in the new building, its constitution has remained practically unchanged.

"In August of 1814 the entire existing collection was destroyed by the British troops. The first 14 years, therefore, left no survival, and the birth of the present library as a collection must date from 1815, when the purchase of the library of ex-President Jefferson started it anew with 6700 volumes. Its history since is divided into a few main periods by events which have had an important influence.

"In 1851 a second fire—not, however, caused by the public enemy—destroyed all but 20,000 volumes of the then existing collection. \$75,000 was appropriated for its replenishment, and from that time on the growth has been uninterrupted. From 1846 to 1859 the library received a copy of all copyrighted publications. Discontinued in 1859, this privilege was revived in 1865, and five years later was enlarged by the law which transferred to the library the entire copyright business, and incidentally required both copies of the article copyrighted to be deposited therein.

"In 1866 came the agreement, authorized by Congress, which transferred to it the library of the Smithsonian Institution, with the stipulation that future acquisitions should follow. The transfer was not a gift. The books may be withdrawn on reimbursement of expense of binding and care; but until withdrawn they remain in effect an integral part of the library.

"The only other events affecting the growth of the collection which have depended upon legislation are two important purchases by special grant: that of the Peter Force collection in 1867, and that of the de Rochambeau in 1883. Each of these brought to the library material of inestimable value in which it was weak: the Force Americana, including original manuscripts, and also some incunabula; the de Rochambeau, manuscripts important to the study of the war of the Revolution.

"The gift, in 1882, of the Toner collection brought also some Americana, its most individual contribution consisting of the transcripts of writings of Washington, which Dr. Toner had prepared during a long series of years."

"A list of the influences at work in the development of the library and in the determination of its scope and character would not be complete, however, without mention of an influence most potent upon both—the appointment, in 1864, of Ainsworth R. Spofford as librarian. Down to 1815 the librarian had been but the Clerk of the House of Representatives for the time being. From 1815 until 1864 there had been only three appointees to the office, the last of whom served but for the three years ending 1864. With the appointment of Dr. Spofford, however, who had already served as an assistant during the incumbency of his predecessor in the librarianship, came the conception of a larger scope for the library. The means within his control were indeed small—for general purchases only \$5000 a year—but they were applied chiefly at auction sales, with consistent purpose and consistent thrift; while the range of purchase indicated a purpose, indeed, not merely implied, but under Dr. Spofford freely expressed, that the library (so called 'of Congress') was eventually to become a library truly national. . . .

"When Dr. Spofford took office in 1864 the library contained but 99,000 volumes. Within a decade these had grown to 293,000, and the space for further increase was wanting. Then began the agitation for more ample provision, for adaptation of other rooms in the capitol building, for a new wing—finally for a new building. Year after year went on in appeal, reference, discussion, report. Meanwhile the books accumulated in heaps upon the floors, in vaults, in closets, and in attics—the medley familiar to all who visited the library between 1875 and 1897. . . .

"The last 20 years of the library in the capitol were, however, years of administrative anguish. The attention of Congress was directed to the erection of a new building. From 1883 to 1896 there was no legislation whatever providing for special purchases, nor any looking to immediate improvement of administration or enlargement of service."

The establishment of the library in its magnificent building is briefly noted, and Mr. Putnam then proceeds to consider the questions:

"What is the Library of Congress? What is it to be? If a national library, how far has it advanced toward such a title? What have been its opportunities?"

A striking contrast is drawn between the development of the British Museum Library, through private and national munificence, and the insufficient aid extended to our own national library. The former received gifts valued at £400,000 between the years 1825 and 1835 alone, and has had since 1845 not less than £10,000 annually for the purchase of books, while in the Library of Congress, since the partial destruction of the collection in 1851, "the regular appropriations for the purchase of books have aggregated less than \$250,000, only one-half the sum expended by the British Museum during the ten years from 1845 to 1855 alone, when values in certain lines were, perhaps, no more than a third as great. In the

entire 100 years of its existence it has had but eight special grants for special purposes. The total amount of these has been less than \$165,000. One of them was for law books. Only three have exceeded \$10,000 in amount; the grant, in 1815, of \$23,950, for the purchase of the library of Thomas Jefferson (of which but 2000 volumes survived the fire of 1851); that of \$100,000 in 1867 for the purchase of the Force collection, and that of \$20,000 in 1883 for the purchase of the military papers, maps, and letter-books of the Count de Rochambeau. Excepting the Smithsonian collection—which, though an accession, was not a gift, but a deposit—and the Gardiner Greene Hubbard collection of engravings, not yet transferred, the Library of Congress has received, in the course of its entire history, but one eminent gift—that in 1882 of the Toner collection. In its entire history it has not received a single gift of money."

The present condition of the library is then reviewed, and the special points at which strengthening and development are required are touched upon. Its contents consist "nominally of 850,000 printed books and 250,000 pamphlets, 26,000 pieces of manuscript, 50,000 maps, 277,000 pieces of music, and over 70,000 prints," these totals including the law library, Smithsonian deposit, and a very large proportion of duplicates. A general rounding out and strengthening of classes is needed—in the distinctive divisions of public documents, jurisprudence, and Americana in which the library should take special eminence, and in the more general subjects of scientific literature, literature proper, and literary history—and there is necessity for generous increase in the appropriations for direct purchase of books.

Among the other needs of the library Mr. Putnam points out the importance of carrying through the reclassification begun in 1898 and now extended to the first of the 44 "chapters" according to which the collection is arranged, the necessity of complete catalogs for public and official use, and the need of providing for the establishment of order and shelf departments. A department of documents is also considered essential, as is "a well-equipped department of bibliography," and the lack of provision for a printing department in the library building and for a library bindery is noted. The use of the library is briefly touched upon, and the average issue of books to readers is given as "about 500 per day"—this being apparently an error, as the recent report of the Librarian of Congress for 1898-99 gives an average daily issue of 1090 volumes, with a maximum record of 2041.

The data presented is thus summarized: "The Library of Congress is not now, as a collection, an organic collection, even for the most particular service that it has to render; it is not yet classified, nor equipped with the mechanism necessary to its effective use; the present organization is but partial; and the resources have yet to be provided, not merely for proper development of the collection, but for the work of bringing the existing material into condition for effective service." It is this

work that Mr. Putnam's presentation of the subject is intended to aid. "The purpose of this article," he concludes, "is not to prophesy a future for the library, but to recall the significant incidents of its past, and to describe, as simply as may be, the existing conditions, an appreciation of which must precede any serviceable discussion of its future."

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS BILL.

THE following bill for the printing, binding, and distribution of public documents, amending the existing law of 1895, has been submitted by the Public Printer to the Joint Committee on Printing, and will, it is understood, be presented to Congress:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act entitled "An Act providing for the public printing and binding and the distribution of public documents," approved January 12, 1895, be amended as follows:

Amend section 28 so as to read:

"SEC. 28. That there shall be advanced to the Public Printer from time to time, as the public service may require it, and under such rules as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, a sum of money not exceeding at any time the penalty of his official bond, to enable him to pay for work and material."

Amend section 42 so as to read:

"SEC. 42. That the Public Printer shall furnish to all applicants giving notice before the matter is put to press copies of bills, reports, and documents, said applicants paying in advance the cost of such printing with ten per centum added: *Provided*, That the printing of such work for private parties shall not interfere with the printing for the Government."

Amend section 54 so as to read:

"SEC. 54. That whenever any document or report shall be ordered printed by Congress, to which a Congressional number shall be assigned, such order to print shall signify the 'usual number' of copies for binding and distribution among those entitled to receive them. No greater number shall be printed unless ordered by either House or as provided by existing law. When a special number of a document or report is ordered printed, the usual number shall also be printed, unless already ordered. The usual number of such documents and reports shall be one thousand seven hundred copies, which shall be distributed as follows:

"OF THE HOUSE DOCUMENTS AND REPORTS, UNBOUND: To the Senate document room, one hundred and fifty copies; to the office of the Secretary of the Senate, ten copies; to the House document room, four hundred and twenty copies; to the Clerk's office of the House, twenty copies; to the Library of Congress, two copies.

"OF THE SENATE DOCUMENTS AND REPORTS, UNBOUND: To the Senate document room, two hundred and twenty copies; to the office of the

Secretary of the Senate, ten copies; to the House document room, three hundred and sixty copies; to the Clerk's office of the House, ten copies; to the Library of Congress, two copies.

"That of the number printed the Public Printer shall bind five hundred and ninety-eight copies, which shall be distributed as follows:

"OF THE HOUSE DOCUMENTS AND REPORTS, BOUND: To the Senate library, fifteen copies; to the Library of Congress, two copies, and fifty additional copies for foreign exchanges; to the House library, fifteen copies; to the superintendent of documents, five hundred and sixteen copies for distribution to State and Territorial libraries and designated depositories.

"OF THE SENATE DOCUMENTS AND REPORTS, BOUND: To the Senate library, fifteen copies; to the Library of Congress, two copies, and fifty additional copies for foreign exchanges; to the House library, fifteen copies; to the superintendent of documents, five hundred and sixteen copies for distribution to State and Territorial libraries and designated depositories.

"These documents shall be bound in full sheep, and in binding documents the Public Printer shall give precedence to those that are to be distributed to libraries and designated depositories. The remainder of said documents and reports shall be reserved by the Public Printer in unstitched form and shall be held subject to be bound, in the number provided by law, upon orders from the Vice-President, Senators, Representatives, Delegates, Secretary of the Senate, and Clerk of the House, in such binding as they shall select, except full morocco or calf, and when not called for within one year after printing, shall be delivered, suitably bound, to the superintendent of documents for distribution to public, school, or college libraries, or for sale.

"That whenever any document not bearing a Congressional number is furnished for the use of Congress five hundred and ninety-eight additional copies shall be printed when the same shall be ready for publication, and shall be bound and distributed as follows:

"To the Senate library, fifteen copies; to the House library, fifteen copies; to the Library of Congress, two copies, and fifty additional copies for foreign exchanges; to the superintendent of documents, five hundred and sixteen copies for distribution to State and Territorial libraries and designated depositories. The documents herein provided for distribution to the Senate library, the House library, and the Library of Congress and its foreign exchanges shall be bound in full sheep, and the remainder of such documents shall be bound in first grades of cloth. In binding the latter a distinctive color shall be assigned to the publications of each department, the offices under it, and other offices, as may be agreed upon by the proper officer thereof and the Public Printer, and when assigned such color shall be continued thereafter.

"Of all such documents printed for the use of Congress, the 'usual number,' which shall also be printed unless previously ordered, shall

be one thousand one hundred and two copies, which shall be distributed as follows :

"In unbound form: To the Senate document room, one hundred and eighty copies; to the House document room, three hundred and ninety copies; to the Secretary of the Senate, ten copies; to the Clerk of the House, twenty copies; to the Library of Congress, two copies. The remainder of said documents shall be reserved by the Public Printer in unstitched form, and shall be held subject to be bound, in the number provided by law, upon orders from the Vice-President, Senators, Representatives, Delegates, Secretary of the Senate, and Clerk of the House, in such binding as they shall select, except full morocco or calf, and when not called for within one year after printing, shall be delivered, suitably bound, to the superintendent of documents for distribution to public, school, or college libraries, or for sale."

Amend section 58 so as to read :

"SEC. 58. That whenever printing not bearing a Congressional number shall be done for any department, bureau, commission, or officer of the Government, except confidential matter, blank forms, and circular letters not of a public character, or shall be done for the use of Congressional committees, not of a confidential character, two copies shall be sent, unless withheld by order of the committee, by the Public Printer to the Senate and House libraries and the superintendent of documents, respectively, and one copy each to the document rooms of the Senate and House for reference, and these copies shall not be removed; and of all publications of the Executive Departments, bureaus, offices, and commissions, unless the requisition for the printing thereof shall certify that the same is not intended for public information or distribution, but exclusively for official use, five hundred and eighteen copies shall be delivered at once, as follows :

"To the Library of Congress, two copies; to the superintendent of documents, five hundred and sixteen copies for distribution to State and Territorial libraries and designated depositories."

Amend section 61 so as to read:

"SEC. 61. That the Public Printer shall appoint a competent person to act as superintendent of documents, and shall fix his salary. The superintendent of documents so designated and appointed is hereby authorized to sell at cost any public document in his charge the distribution of which is not herein specifically directed, said cost to be estimated by the Public Printer and based upon printing from stereotyped plates; and upon the requisition and certification of the superintendent of documents that the same is necessary to supply the public demand for any document out of print, the plates of which are available for reprint, the Public Printer shall print and suitably bind not to exceed five hundred copies thereof and deliver the same to the superintendent of documents for sale: *Provided*, That not less than one-third of the number of documents so ordered shall have been previously subscribed and paid for; and

whenever any officer of the Government having in his charge documents published for sale shall desire to be relieved of the same, he is hereby authorized to turn them over to the superintendent of documents, who shall receive and sell them under the provisions of this section. All moneys received from the sale of documents shall be returned to the Public Printer on the first day of each month, and be by him covered into the Treasury monthly; and the superintendent of documents shall report annually the number of copies of each and every document sold by him and the price of the same. He shall also report monthly to the Public Printer the number of documents received by him, and the disposition made of the same. He shall have general supervision of the distribution of all public documents, and to his custody shall be committed all documents subject to distribution, excepting those printed for the special official use of the Executive Departments, which shall be delivered to said departments, and those printed for the use of the two Houses of Congress, which shall be delivered to the folding rooms of said Houses and distributed or delivered ready for distribution to Members and Delegates, upon their order, by the superintendents of the folding rooms of the Senate and House of Representatives."

Amend section 62 so as to read :

"SEC. 62. That the superintendent of documents shall, at the close of each Congress, prepare and publish a comprehensive index of public documents, beginning with the Fifty-fifth Congress, upon the plan heretofore approved by the Joint Committee on Printing. Such index shall contain entries of all numbered Congressional documents ordered printed through an entire Congress, and of all documents not bearing a Congressional number those covering the two fiscal years ended June thirtieth in odd-numbered years. And the Public Printer shall, immediately upon its publication, deliver to him a copy of each and every document printed by the Government Printing Office; and the head of each of the Executive Departments, bureaus, commissions, and offices of the Government shall deliver to him a copy of each and every document issued or published by such department, bureau, commission, or office, not confidential in its character. He shall prepare and print in one volume a consolidated index of Congressional documents, and shall index such single volumes of documents as the Joint Committee on Printing shall direct. Of the comprehensive index and of the consolidated index two thousand copies each shall be printed and bound in addition to the usual number, two hundred copies for the use of the Senate, eight hundred copies for the use of the House, and one thousand copies for distribution by the superintendent of documents."

Amend section 69 so as to read :

"SEC. 69. That a catalogue of Government publications shall be prepared by the superintendent of documents on the first day of each month, which shall show the documents printed

during the preceding month, where obtainable, and the price thereof. Two thousand five hundred copies of the monthly catalogue of public documents shall be printed in pamphlet form for distribution by the superintendent of documents to Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in Congress, the officers of the two Houses, heads of departments, bureaus, offices, and commissions, and public libraries, and in addition thereto such number as may be necessary to supply all who shall subscribe therefor at sixty cents per annum."

Amend paragraph 18 of section 73 so as to read:

"The Secretary of State shall cause to be printed and bound at the Government Printing Office, for delivery to the superintendent of documents, as many volumes of the Revised Statutes of the United States and supplements thereto as may be needed for distribution to designated depositories, State and Territorial libraries, and for sale at the cost thereof; and the Secretary of State shall hereafter cause to be printed a sufficient number of pamphlet copies of the statutes of the present and each future session of Congress, the Statutes at Large of the United States, and the Supplements to the Revised Statutes of the United States to enable him to furnish, and he shall furnish, to the Department of Justice, including those for the use of the Chief Justice and associate justices of the Supreme Court, and the judges and the officers of the United States and Territorial courts and to State supreme court libraries, seven hundred copies of each of the above-named publications. He shall also furnish said department, from time to time, through the superintendent of documents, such additional copies of these publications and of the Revised Statutes of the United States as may be needed to supply new courts and to replace copies which are worn out, lost, or have been destroyed."

Amend paragraph 22 of section 73 so as to read:

"The Public Printer shall deliver to the folding rooms of the Senate and House of Representatives seven thousand copies of the pamphlet laws, two thousand copies of which shall be for the Senate and five thousand copies for the House."

Amend section 73 by adding the following:

"The Public Printer shall print and deliver to the Department of Justice, for distribution to the judges of the United States courts, one hundred and twenty-five copies, in slip form, of the public laws and resolutions. He shall also print and deliver to the superintendent of documents, for distribution to State and Territorial libraries and designated depositories, five hundred and sixteen copies, in slip form, of the public laws and resolutions."

Amend section 89 so as to read:

"Sec. 89. That no printing shall be done for the Executive Departments in any fiscal year in excess of the amount of the appropriation; and none shall be done without a special requisition, signed by the chief of the depart-

ment and filed with the Public Printer. Heads of Executive Departments shall direct whether reports made to them by bureau chiefs and chiefs of divisions shall be printed or not."

SEC. 2. That annual reports of heads of Executive Departments and chiefs of bureaus, commissions, and offices, reports of special boards and commissions appointed by the President or other executive officer, periodicals issued weekly, monthly, yearly, or at other regular intervals, and serial publications issued at regular intervals shall not be numbered and printed as Congressional documents.

SEC. 3. That the color and lettering of the binding and the phraseology and typography of the title-page of every public document shall be the same on and in all copies of such document, except reprints, which may show the addition of new matter and the date thereof: *Provided*, That this provision shall not be held to preclude or curtail any privilege now enjoyed by members and officers of Congress of having documents specially bound for their personal use.

SEC. 4. That the documents, bills, resolutions, and reports of the Senate and House of Representatives, respectively, shall be numbered consecutively through a Congress.

SEC. 5. That the Public Printer shall print and deliver to the Library of Congress, for the purpose of exchange in foreign countries, fifty copies of all documents printed by order of either House of Congress or of any department or bureau of the Government.

SEC. 6. That the Attorney-General shall from time to time cause to be edited, and printed at the Government Printing Office, an edition of one thousand five hundred and sixteen copies of such of the opinions of the law officers as he may deem valuable for preservation in volumes, which shall be, as to size, quality of paper, printing, and binding, of uniform style and appearance, as nearly as practicable, with volume eight of such opinions. Each volume shall contain proper headnotes, a complete and full index, and such footnotes as the Attorney-General may approve. One thousand copies shall be distributed in such manner as the Attorney-General may from time to time prescribe, and the remainder shall be delivered to the superintendent of documents for distribution to State and Territorial libraries and designated depositories.

SEC. 7. That it shall be the duty of the author or compiler of any public document to furnish the title-page and index for the same.

SEC. 8. That the Public Printer shall sell to any person or persons who may apply therefor electrotypes of relief-plate illustrations which appear in Government publications, at a price not to exceed the cost of metal and making to the Government and ten per centum added: *Provided*, That the full amount of the price shall be paid when the order is filed.

SEC. 9. That all laws in conflict with the provisions of this Act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

BILL TO REDUCE POSTAL RATES FOR LIBRARY BOOKS.

THE movement initiated by the New England Education League, through its secretary, W. Scott, of Cambridge, Mass., to secure reduction in the postal rates for books sent to or from libraries, has resulted in the preparation of a bill providing for such reduction. The bill, which was introduced in the Senate by Senator Lodge on Jan. 24, and in the House by Representative Lawrence on Jan. 27, is as follows:

"A BILL TO ESTABLISH A LIBRARY POST.

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

"That, subject to such regulations as the Postmaster-General may from time to time determine, books and other printed matter belonging to and passing from and to any of the libraries enumerated below be, and are hereby, admitted to carriage by the mail at one cent per pound, or fraction thereof, namely:

"Public libraries maintained wholly or in part by taxation, by towns, cities, states, or other political units, or by the United States.

"School libraries supported by taxation, or having tax exemptions, belonging to educational institutions of all grades.

"Society or social libraries having entire or partial tax exemption, or other public privileges maintained by endowment or taxation, or from both sources, by religious, literary, professional, trade, industrial, or library associations.

"SEC. 2. That this act shall take effect from and after its passage."

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

THE committee on libraries of the American New-Church Sunday-School Association has made through its chairman, W. C. Lane, a report which is printed as a supplement to *The Sower*, the organ of the association. The committee has examined 200 books and has prepared a list of 56 which were considered suitable for Sunday-school libraries. Its intention has been "to reject all books of a sensational type and those which set forth false or low ideals. The committee also thinks it right to insist upon fairly good English in the books it recommends, and accordingly rejects books in which slang is carried to too great an excess or in which dialect or incorrect language is made too prominent an element. Slang, bad grammar and dialect cannot be absolutely excluded, but realism in this direction is often carried too far, and when so carried is surely harmful in children's books, and adds nothing essential to the reality of the story. It is unnecessary perhaps, to add that the committee likewise rejects those vapid and unreal productions not so common now as formerly, but once considered to be specially suited for the Sunday-school, books with a very thick layer of morality and religion spread over the surface, but with very

little real morality or religion in their substance.

"The list presented includes picture-books for the youngest children, simple books of nature, travel, and history, and wholesome stories for young folks of all ages, but it does not often trench on the field of adult literature properly so called. At the same time, the committee recognizes that an early acquaintance with much of this literature, especially with much of enduring value which has come to us from the past, is desirable, and it calls attention to this lack in its list only that it may be supplied from the home, the public library, and the school.*"

Useful suggestions for the work of Sunday-school libraries are made:

"A good deal has been said lately in regard to the relation of the public library and the Sunday-school library. Some librarians have suggested making Sunday-school libraries branches of the public library, to be supplied with books from the public library as a centre. This is certainly enterprising on the part of the public libraries, and shows how eagerly they are trying to fulfil their purpose and make themselves of use to every one. Such co-operation we can accept gladly wherever the public library is in a position to offer it, and wherever we can be sure that the selection of books to be sent to the Sunday-school library will be made with a sympathetic understanding of the wants of the special group of children to be provided for. Other librarians have advocated abolishing the Sunday-school library on the ground that the public library furnishes all that is required and reaches the children better than ever before. It is no doubt true that the public library by co-operation with the school and the teacher, and by providing special rooms for children and special assistants to help them, is doing better work than ever before, and there may be some places where it can satisfactorily perform the service that the Sunday-school library is specially adapted for. But in general it is true that the Sunday-school library has its own work to do and that it has certain special advantages in doing it. In the first place it does not have to cover so wide a range of subject as the public library, so that it can cultivate the field it does occupy more carefully; in the second place, it can generally allow more freedom and informality in the use of its books; and in the third place, the group of children who use it is usually more homogeneous in character and environment. The public library must provide for all classes, for all stages of civilization so to speak, and what is good reading for one set of children is very poor reading for another class. The Sunday-school library escapes this difficulty to a large extent and so its problems are simplified. It is accordingly worth fostering and making as efficient as possible, because it furnishes one more opportunity to get good reading into children's

* The lists prepared by the committee may be obtained at 10 c. each, on application to Rev. W. H. Alden, 2129 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

hands and to become intimate and friendly with them."

In conclusion the committee suggests the adoption of the "travelling library" idea for the Sunday-school libraries as a means of enabling the better equipped libraries to make their books more widely useful.

THE IMPERFECT LIBRARIAN.

From Scribner's Magazine, February, 1900.

THERE was under consideration at the time of the opening of the Boston Public Library a plan for establishing, in the juvenile department, a species of advisership for boys and girls selecting books, which advisership was to be exercised by a woman capable of filling the so difficult demands of the position. Whether the plan passed into execution the present writer does not know. As to its value, however, and also as to the extraordinary qualities of tact, wisdom, and sympathy required for its effectual carrying out, there can be no manner of doubt.

Now these are hard things to ask of a librarian, or librarian's assistant. And it is certainly unreasonable to expect them, either for the use of children or adults. To be a librarian is not to belong to the most opulently remunerative professions; and there are so many mechanical details to be attended to in a well-managed modern library that you quite see how the for the most part very practical gentlemen and alert young women who minister to your wants should have little leisure for infusing into their ministrations the aroma of the psychic element.

After having freely admitted that one is quite unreasonable to expect the average librarian to be anything but a mechanical librarian, one may go on with a quiet conscience to say that one does expect it; at least, that there are some of us who expect it, and who are bruised in our sensibilities when the matter falls out otherwise. There is browsing, for instance. The outward arrangements of a library may all be undisturbing enough, but the atmosphere is somehow wanting. And every browser knows that the atmosphere is the beginning and end of all. That is, he knows it when he comes to think the matter over. When he is in the midst of the ruminating act itself he is dumbly conscious only of being comfortable or the reverse. But when he is comfortable he comes out rested, refreshed, renewed; and when he is not, the browsing has, in the true sense, been a failure; he has got no good from it.

And what have the librarian, and the librarian's assistants, hurried, overworked, and underpaid, to do with this? Truly, they have a great deal to do with it. The perfect browser, especially if he be into the bargain a lover of the physical body of the Book, is not a little of a harmless lunatic. He is beyond conventions, and has entered for the moment into the true humanity. Emperor and beggar alike would be brother and friend to him who loved these things as he loves them. Let us suppose that he meets the cold glance of the young woman

in shirt-waist and eyeglasses, who at the circulating desk is handling books with up-to-the-minute movements that indicate that this is no world to moon in. The browser's mood changes, and with the result that he finds it difficult to draw the two ends of the magic circle that before encompassed him together again.

This clearly is not as it should be. The perfect librarian is a subjective being, and moves more within than without the world of books that surrounds him. He is subdued to the reverence of what he works in, and has the student's preceptions, discreet and catholic. He helps to create the ambient with which a library should be permeated, and even to those who have no feeling for the right spirit of the place his manners and personality are an instruction, unconsciously absorbed, and leading them to a humaner attitude. In short, the most precious qualifications that a librarian can have are precisely such as cannot be taught; exactly as is the case with teachers, whose true efficiency is dependent upon some priceless personal gifts which are wholly incommunicable. The ideal of these qualifications should enter more prominently into the training of librarians than is now the case, even though the gifts are rare and difficult to secure.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY IN THE FUTURE.

W. H. Brett, in Cleveland Leader, Jan. 1.

THE public library of the future will sustain the same relation to all other educational work in the city that the college library does to all the other departments of the college.

Beginning with the youngest children who have learned to read, it supplies reading collateral to and illustrative of their studies. It goes with them step by step through to the close of their school or college course. The students of the professional schools may draw upon it for subjects related to their studies. To the reader whose school life is past, it offers opportunity of continuing his education through life. It will in the future become still more definitely the centre of organized associations for study, such as literary and scientific clubs, and in order to do this it will provide not only quiet study-rooms for the individual student, but meeting-rooms for such clubs. It will have a drafting-room in connection with its mechanical and architectural books, and a developing-room for the photographer. So far as is desired, it will care for the libraries of societies, making them all the more valuable from their connection with the general library. It may have an audience-room in which lectures may be given intended to arouse an interest in important subjects which may be further studied in the library.

The city library of the future will probably consist of a main library, with a series of branches and stations reaching to all parts of the city. The main library will be the convenient centre for administration, for bookbuying and cataloging, and for all which concerns the library as a whole. It will house the book-

bindery and printing office, it will contain the great reference library, the collection of books for the scholar and student. The main library building should be in its architecture and surroundings worthy of the important place it will fill in the civic life. The main library and the branches so far as possible should include adequate provisions for public comfort.

The branches and stations should be so placed as to bring books within a reasonable distance of all parts of the city. Anything less than this is an injustice to the sections which are neglected. One of the most practical and advisable ways of extending the library may be by providing a library-room in a sufficient number of the school-houses. These would serve both for a school and neighborhood library, and would make the school-house more fully the centre of neighborhood life.

Much which I have so briefly sketched has already been accomplished in some of our American cities. I trust and believe that the new era will see it all in operation. The library is as definitely an educational institution as the school, and is broader in its scope. Its use does not terminate with the years of pupilage, but extends through life. It is the one institution in which all may be interested, and which may be of value to all. It may be counted with the home, the church, and the school, as one of the forces making for social betterment.

CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF ATLANTA.

THE Carnegie Library of Atlanta began the new year with the plans for its new building selected, its site secured, and all signs set fair for the prompt execution of the work that is necessary to establish the library in its handsome home. The plans for the building were chosen in a competition limited to nine invited architects, the successful competitor to be awarded three and a third per cent. of cost of building. Second and third awards of \$500 and \$300, respectively, were assigned for the competitors next in rank. Eight plans were submitted, and on Dec. 21 the special jury of award—consisting of President Kelley, of the library board, Miss Wallace, and J. H. Dinwiddie, supervising architect—selected the designs of Ackerman & Ross, of New York, the architects of the Carnegie Library of Washington.

The successful plans, reproduced elsewhere, call for a building somewhat similar in style to that designed for the Washington Carnegie Library, being of the conventionalized Ionic order, with classic ornamentation. The general effect, though simple, is effective, the chief criticism to be made being the seeming subordination of ample light to architectural consistency. The material to be used has not yet been decided on, although the plans provide for marble. The total cost is given as about \$115,000. The main entrance on Church street is reached by a low stairway, with recumbent lions on either side, and guarded by massive iron gates, within which are heavy oak doors. Through these is reached the vestibule, 18 by 20 feet,

which leads to the large main hall, giving access to all rooms on the main floor, save the stack-room, and containing the handsome central staircase, which is the chief architectural feature of the interior. The hall branches to the left, connecting by a vestibule with the second entrance on Forsyth street, not less spacious, but somewhat less ornate than the Church street entrance. The first floor provides for a delivery-room and large open-shelf room on the right-hand side, connecting with the stack building; a children's room and magazine-room, check-room, etc. The plans, as shown, are modified by the transposition of the delivery-room and the open-shelf room, the latter being assigned the larger space of 36 x 44 feet, with ampler stack-room connection, and the similar transposition of the children's room and the magazine-room, the latter being thus given a space of 25 x 48 feet. On the second floor there is a large central memorial hall, 34 x 42, from which opens, on the right hand, the reference-room and catalogers' room, both connecting with the stack. The librarian's public and private offices connect with the catalogers' room on the right and the trustees' room on the left of the memorial hall, and a lecture-room, 36 x 44, corresponds with the reference-room on the opposite side of the building. The partition now provided between this lecture-room and the trustees' room is only a temporary arrangement, the idea being that these two rooms will eventually be thrown into one, as the main reading-room, with capacity for about 2000 volumes, special collections, etc.

In the basement, on the west side, which is 12 feet above ground, it is probable that later on a children's room will be established, with a separate entrance, leaving the room now assigned to that purpose free for other use. Here, also, provision is made for a bindery, for storage, delivery-station room, etc.

In their report upon the successful plan the jury of award stated that "it possesses all of the special features wished for by the librarian, and bears evidence of great architectural taste and ability. It has a maximum floor area with a minimum length of enclosing walls. Its halls and stairways are simply and tastefully designed, at the same time they are in effective and prominent positions, and of liberal proportions. In the proportions of the rooms it differs from all others and makes minimum distances from all parts of open-shelf room and reference-room to attendant desks. The lighting is good throughout. Especial care has been given to the basement arrangement, which is well studied, and presents attractive features for its use as reading-rooms in the future. The arrangement on second floor is well adapted to future growth. The whole plan is straightforward and simple, and the design is uniformly graceful and monumental."

Work upon the site of the new building was begun early in January, and it will be cleared for excavation within a short time. The contract for the building will be assigned early in February, and it is hoped to have the process of erection well under way by spring.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN NEW JERSEY.

THE committee on state library commission of the New Jersey Library Association has issued an excellent pamphlet on "Public libraries in New Jersey," which should be of service in its campaign for library development. It gives in definite and compact form the facts regarding the libraries of the state, the library law, and the efforts that have been made for the establishment of a state commission. There are reported, as the result of careful inquiry, 47 free public libraries in the state, supported wholly or in part by the city or town in which they are located; 23 subscription libraries, carried on under the auspices of clubs or associations of various kinds; and school libraries in many towns, which, however, "are not doing the work of the free public library." There are 129 cities and towns having a population of over 750 without a library of any kind. Among the libraries of the state, the oldest is that of Burlington, organized in 1758 under a charter granted by George II.; the largest are Newark, Jersey City, Paterson, and Hoboken. In circulation the rank is: Jersey City, Newark, Hoboken, Paterson. Camden has the distinction of having the largest circulation in proportion to the number of volumes, Passaic ranking second.

Of the libraries reporting, "comparatively few are familiar with the modern improved methods of library work;" 26 use the Dewey system, 36 have card catalogs, 38 have printed catalogs, 28 encourage special work with schools, 23 have the two-book system, and 54 permit access to shelves. Tabulated statistics are appended, giving detailed information of the reporting libraries—date of establishment, class, books and circulation, source and amount of income, and data as to branches, catalogs, school work, access to shelves, etc.

Within the past few years New Jersey has seen an encouraging library development. The generous gifts and improvements for the Princeton University Library, the fine building now in course of erection at Newark, the new buildings planned or in progress for Jersey City, Orange, East Orange, and Montclair, the new libraries in Camden and Madison, and the development of the state library under its new administration, are all hopeful signs for the future. The travelling library system, established by act of 1897, is also in operation, and though it reaches mainly women's clubs, it should materially aid in library development. As the most important means of such development, the library association, through its committee, has striven long to secure a state library commission. A bill for such a commission was passed by the legislature in 1896, but failed to become a law, and its adoption is again strongly urged. The proposed bill is modelled upon the act creating the Massachusetts commission. It provides for five commissioners, serving without pay; appropriates \$500 annually for clerical assistance; and authorizes state aid, through the commission, to the extent of \$100 for books, to be given to such free

public libraries, containing less than 5000 v., as shall set aside an equal sum for book purchases. The existing library laws of the state are also given, that most generally approved being the act of April 1, 1884, which provides for the establishment of free public libraries in cities by popular vote, authorizing the appointment of five trustees by the mayor and the appropriation of an annual library assessment of one-third of a mill; by act of April 2, 1890, this law was amended to embrace towns and townships.

CLOSING OF THE SCRANTON PUBLIC LIBRARY.

LATE in January the issue of books for home use from the circulating department of the Scranton Public Library was suspended, for a time, by direction of the city health authorities. All books then out of the library were ordered to be kept apart when returned, and not replaced on their shelves until fumigated. Other departments of the library were permitted to carry on the customary work in reading-room and reference use. Such an extreme action in the case of an epidemic not especially severe is unusual, to say the least, and the mere fact may, in the future, be cited as a precedent and cause needless trouble to other libraries, unless the peculiar circumstances connected with it are fully known.

An epidemic of diphtheria, more or less prevalent for several months past, has been succeeded by one of scarlet fever. Although no markedly large number of deaths seems to have resulted from either cause, considerable feeling has been evinced against the city board of health and its health officer. Under the laws of Pennsylvania their powers are deemed to be ample for either protection against or for prevention of the spread of such diseases, if properly and efficiently exercised. Unfortunately, very many of the local practicing physicians, it is understood, do not act in harmony with the health officials. On the other hand, the latter charge the doctors with failure to report contagious cases, and have also publicly admitted their inability to obtain such reports to a satisfactory degree.

Very naturally the health board, and officer, are desirous of making a show of activity and effectiveness, and, among other steps, closed many of the schools for a time. After that, and before consulting the library officers, they announced an intention of "shutting up the public library." Despite all arguments to the contrary, the citation of investigation made by the American Library Association in prior years, and every offer of co-operation through the means of notices and messengers so customary elsewhere in circumstances of this nature, they persisted in the temporary closing, but modified it so as to apply to the circulating department only. The final excuse for this action was a plea that so many cases were likely to exist unknown to the health authorities that the proposed co-operation could not be made effective; and hence, for fear of the few that might

escape notice, it was necessary to deprive of library reading the innocent and the offending alike, till the epidemics were overcome. Later, however, the decision was rescinded, and the home issue of books was resumed on Feb. 15.

In accordance with orders, while the circulation was suspended, the library disinfected by means of formaline vapor all books returned after the closing went into effect (some 3000 volumes). The books were placed in a vault room, arranged loosely apart on temporary shelving, and were then subjected to a thorough injection of formaldehyde gas, the air in the room having been previously moistened with live steam for about five minutes. The books were left in this condition for about 36 hours, and were then replaced on the shelves ready for use, and a fresh lot were then subjected to the same treatment. It is thought that this is possibly the first instance of book disinfecting on a wholesale basis and without injury (so far as known) to the volumes themselves.

It is to be hoped that no future occasion will arise for so broadcast a procedure in the effort to head off a possible unknown instance of carrying contagion. It is proper to add that none but harmonious relations exist between the library management and the respective health officials, despite a frankly stated difference of opinion regarding the necessity for ceasing the issue of books.

HENRY J. CARR, *Librarian.*

INTERNATIONAL LIBRARY CONFERENCE, 1897.

HENRY R. TEDDER, honorary treasurer of the Second International Library Conference of 1897, has made his final financial report of the receipts and expenses of that conference, as follows:

"I am glad to be able to present the final balance-sheet promised in my financial statement printed in the 'Transactions and Proceedings' (London, 1898, pp. 277-9), a copy of which has been forwarded to every member of the conference. The printing, binding, and distribution of the volume cost £197 7s. 3d., which was just within the estimate. Additional secretarial and petty expenses were £16 15s. 4d., so that there remained a surplus of £102 10s. 1d.

"A circular letter addressed to all the members of the conference on 6th October, 1899, stated that the organizing committee, after having most anxiously considered the administration of this surplus, decided to refund a grant of £20 by the Bibliographical Society, and then to hand over whatever money remained after winding up the affairs of the conference to the Library Association, being fully satisfied that body would devote the money to the best advantage in advancing the objects which all the members of the conference had in view.

"Before drawing up the final balance-sheet, the organizing committee felt it their duty to offer to return to any contributor to the reception fund a sum equal *pro rata* to his or her share of the net balance of that fund. Applications for such

a return were to be made not later than 15th November, after which date the organizing committee announced that they would consider themselves fully at liberty to dispose of the entire surplus in the way mentioned, and many letters were received both from the United States and this country heartily approving of the proposals of the committee. One application was received for the proportionate return of a contribution to the reception fund which amounted to 2s. 10d.

"Five-and-twenty of the surplus copies of the 'Transactions and Proceedings' were presented to the American Library Association for distribution in the United States at their pleasure, and the remainder were handed over to the Library Association, to which society it is also proposed to entrust all the minute books, letters, papers, and other property accumulated by the conference." An itemized account, audited by T. J. Agar, honorary auditor of the conference, is appended to Mr. Tedder's statement.

American Library Association.

President: R. G. Thwaites, State Historical Society, Madison, Wis.

Secretary: Henry J. Carr, Public Library, Scranton, Pa.

Treasurer: Gardner M. Jones, Public Library, Salem, Mass.

MONTREAL CONFERENCE, JUNE 7-12, 1900.

It is possible to announce a preliminary outline of the plans made for the 22d annual meeting of the American Library Association, which will be held at Montreal, June 7-12 inclusive, followed by a post conference trip extending probably from June 13 to 16.

The conference will be arranged to give five full days to business sessions, relieved by provision for local entertainment, and the working days will be broken by a Sunday, to be devoted to rest or individual sightseeing. This is an innovation on previous conferences, where, as a rule, the business sessions have begun on Monday or Tuesday and continued through the greater part of the week; but it is thought that the new arrangement will have two advantages, in providing a restful break in the business routine and in giving special opportunity to see the churches and famous religious institutions of Montreal. Business will then be resumed on Monday, June 11, and on Wednesday evening, June 13, the post conference party will leave for a three or four days' trip up the Saguenay, as far as Chicoutimi, and return, stopping at Tadoussac and Quebec.

The program, as outlined, provides for business sessions on every morning of the conference, for two afternoon and three evening sessions, one of the latter to be a public meeting in Windsor Hall, and for several delightful local trips and entertainments. The various travel parties will probably reach Montreal in the late afternoon or evening of Wednesday, June 6, and the first session will be the usual informal social gathering, held on the evening of arrival. The arrangements of the local hosts include in part a trolley trip through the city to

Mount Royal and the Westmount Library; visits to the Chateau de Ramezay, Fraser Institute, and historical points, under the auspices of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society; a trip to the La Chine Rapids, and a formal reception tendered by the authorities of McGill University. The list of interesting and historic scenes for which other visits are likely to be arranged, individually or in parties, might be indefinitely extended, but it may suffice to mention St. James's Cathedral, Notre Dame, the Gray Nunnery, Bonsecours Market, the Jesuit College, and the art gallery. Headquarters will be at the Windsor Hotel, and sessions will be held in one of the buildings of McGill University by the courtesy of the faculty of the university.

For the program no definite announcements are made, but it is understood that special features will include a session devoted to library work for children, a joint session of trustees and librarians, a session devoted to Canadian libraries and literature, and a group of "round table" meetings on specialized topics.

Announcement regarding rates, routes, and local arrangements and details of program will be made later.

PUBLISHING SECTION.

PRINTED CATALOG CARDS FOR PERIODICAL SETS
AND FOR BOOKS OF COMPOSITE AUTHORSHIP.

Of the publications given in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for which the Publishing Section is prepared to print catalog cards, the following are among the ones most called for by librarians, and will be printed during 1900:

10. American Historical Association. Papers, 1885-91, v. 1-5. (57 articles.)
 11. — Reports, 1889-98. (175 articles.)
 12. Mass. Historical Society. Collections, 1792-1899. (About 370 articles.) Only the more important articles will be taken from the earlier volumes.
 13. Old South leaflets, series 1-4. (100 articles.)
 14. Shaler, N. S. United States of America, 1894. 2 v. (30 articles.)
 - *15. Smithsonian Institution. Contributions to knowledge, 1862-95, v. 1-28. (124 articles.)
 - *16. — Miscellaneous collections. 1862-97, v. 1-36. (155 articles.)
 17. U. S. Bureau of Education. Circulars of information, 1873-99. (99 articles.)
 - *18. U. S. National Museum: Bulletin, 1875-98, nos. 1-49. (49 articles.)
 19. U. S. Special consular reports, 1890-98, v. 1-14. (27 articles.)
- Price, 75 cents per 100 cards.*
20. Great Britain. Parliament. Sessional papers, 1896-99. Regularly continued reports, about 200; special reports and papers, about 100 each year, selected.

Price, \$1 per 100 cards.

As in the case of the sets recently printed and others now in press, suggested subject headings will be printed at the foot of the card, and enough cards will be provided to furnish for each title an author entry and the requisite

number of subject entries. The cards will be of both the standard sizes.

The number of articles noted after each title is in many cases a careful estimate only. The number of cards in each set may be expected to be about two and a half times the number of articles.

The asterisk (*) indicates that the current numbers of the publication are included among the periodicals for which printed cards are already regularly issued.

In giving orders for these sets, please indicate if the current issues are desired. The latter are issued at the rate of \$4 per 100 titles, two cards being furnished for each title. The additional price is due to the additional expense of distributing the cards for periodicals selected from the periodical list.

Address orders to the A. L. A. Publishing Section, 10½ Beacon street, Boston, stating the size of card desired.

The cards for the Smithsonian Institution reports, 1886-97, have just been issued, and can be obtained of the Publishing Section for \$7.14.

On Jan. 1, 1900, the principal publications of the A. L. A. Publishing Section were transferred from the Library Bureau to Houghton, Mifflin & Co., who will in future be the regular publishers of the Publishing Section. The "List of subject headings" remains in the hands of the Library Bureau. Orders for all publications may be addressed to the Library Bureau or to booksellers.

Orders for all card publications should be sent to the Publishing Section, except for the printed cards for current books, which should be ordered from the Library Bureau.

W. C. LANE, *Treasurer.*

State Library Commissions.

COLORADO STATE BOARD OF LIBRARY COMMISSIONERS: C. R. Dudley, chairman, Public Library, Denver.

CONNECTICUT F. P. L. COMMITTEE: Caroline M. Hewins, secretary, Public Library, Hartford, Ct.

GEORGIA LIBRARY COMMISSION: Miss Anne Wallace, secretary, Carnegie Library, Atlanta, Ga.

INDIANA STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION: W. E. Henry, secretary, State Library, Indianapolis.

KANSAS STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION: James L. King, secretary, Topeka.

MAINE STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION: George T. Little, chairman, Bowdoin College Library, Brunswick.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION: Miss E. P. Sohler, secretary, Beverly.

MICHIGAN F. P. L. COMMISSION: Mrs. M. C. Spencer, secretary, State Library, Lansing.

MINNESOTA LIBRARY COMMISSION: Miss Gratia A. Countryman, secretary, Public Library, Minneapolis.

NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION:
A. H. Chase, secretary, State Library, Concord.

NEW YORK: Public Libraries Division, State University, Melvil Dewey, director, Albany.

OHIO STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION: C. B. Galbreath, secretary, State Library, Columbus.

VERMONT FREE LIBRARY COMMISSION: Miss M. L. Titcomb, secretary, Norman Williams Public Library, Woodstock.

WISCONSIN FREE LIBRARY COMMISSION: F. A. Hutchins, secretary, Madison; Miss L. E. Stearns, librarian, Milwaukee.

State Library Associations.

CALIFORNIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: F. J. Teggart, Mechanics' Institute Library, San Francisco.

Secretary: R. E. Cowan, 829 Mission Street, San Francisco.

Treasurer: Miss Emily I. Wade, Public Library, San Francisco.

COLORADO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: A. E. Whitaker, State University Library, Boulder.

Secretary: Herbert E. Richie, City Library, Denver.

Treasurer: J. W. Chapman, McClelland Library, Pueblo.

CONNECTICUT LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: W. J. James, Wesleyan University Library, Middletown.

Secretary: Miss J. S. Heydrick, Pequot Library, Southport.

Treasurer: Miss Alice T. Cummings, Public Library, Hartford.

GEORGIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Walter B. Hill, University of Georgia, Athens.

Secretary - Treasurer: Miss Anne Wallace, Carnegie Library, Atlanta.

ILLINOIS STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: E. S. Willcox, Public Library, Peoria.

Secretary: Miss M. E. Ahern, Public Libraries, 215 Madison St., Chicago.

Treasurer: Mrs. Josephine Resor, Public Library, Canton.

INDIANA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Miss Helen Guld, Bloomington.

Secretary: W. E. Henry, State Library, Indianapolis.

Treasurer: Miss Nellie Fatout, Anderson.

IOWA STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: W. H. Johnston, Public Library, Fort Dodge.

Secretary and Treasurer: Miss Ella McLoney, Public Library, Des Moines.

MAINE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: E. W. Hall, Colby University, Waterville.

Treasurer: Prof. G. T. Little, Bowdoin College, Brunswick.

MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB.

President: W. L. R. Gifford, Public Library, Cambridge.

Secretary: F. O. Poole, Boston Athenæum.

Treasurer: Miss Margaret D. McGuffy, Public Library, Boston.

WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB.

President: H. H. Ballard, Berkshire Athenæum, Pittsfield.

Secretary: Miss F. Mabel Winchell, Forbes Library, Northampton.

Treasurer: Miss Mary M. Robison, Free Library, Amherst.

MICHIGAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: H. M. Utley, Public Library, Detroit.

Secretary: Miss Genevieve M. Walton, Normal College Library, Ypsilanti.

Treasurer: Miss N. S. Loving, Public School Library, Ann Arbor.

MINNESOTA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Dr. W. W. Folwell, State University, Minneapolis.

Secretary: Miss Minnie McGraw, Public Library, Mankato.

Treasurer: Miss Anne Hammond, Public Library, St. Paul.

NEBRASKA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: J. I. Wyer, State University Library, Lincoln.

Secretary: Miss Bertha Baumer, Public Library, Omaha.

Treasurer: Miss M. A. O'Brien, Public Library, Omaha.

NEW HAMPSHIRE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: A. H. Chase, Concord.

Secretary: Miss Grace Blanchard, Public Library, Concord.

Treasurer: Miss E. A. Pickering, Public Library, Newington.

NEW JERSEY LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Dr. E. C. Richardson, Princeton University Library.

Secretary: Miss Clara W. Hunt, Free Public Library, Newark.

Treasurer: Miss Cecelia C. Lambert, Public Library, Passaic.

NEW YORK LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Dr. J. H. Canfield, Columbia University Library, New York City.

Secretary: Miss M. E. Hazeltine, Prendergast Library, Jamestown.

Treasurer: J. N. Wing, Free Circulating Library, 226 W. 42d st., New York City.

The New York State Library Association will hold a joint meeting with the New York Library Club on Thursday, March 8. The meeting will be held at the Y. W. C. A. building, 7 E. 15th st., New York City. The morning session will be conducted by the state library association; the afternoon session by the New York Library Club; and in the evening the two associations will dine together. Friday will be spent by the state association in visiting New York libraries, in connection with which special courtesies and invitations have been arranged. No detailed announcement of program is yet made, but it is promised that the topics will be fresh and up-to-date; that several new voices will be heard, and that every arrangement will be made for the comfort and enjoyment of the members visiting the city.

OHIO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Charles Orr, Case Library, Cleveland.

Secretary: Miss Martha Mercer, Public Library, Mansfield.

Treasurer: Miss K. W. Sherwood, Public Library, Cincinnati.

The association is preparing, in connection with the state library commission, a full statistical report of the libraries of Ohio. The work of compilation is now nearing completion, and it is the purpose of the association to request an appropriation of \$1000 from the legislature to meet the cost of publication.

PENNSYLVANIA LIBRARY CLUB.

President: Dr. E. J. Nolan, Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia.

Secretary: Miss Mary P. Farr, Free Library of Philadelphia.

Treasurer: Miss Jean E. Graffen, Free Library of Philadelphia.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA LIBRARY CLUB.

President: Miss Helen Sperry, Carnegie Library, Homestead.

Secretary-Treasurer: Miss Mary F. Macrum, Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh.

VERMONT LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Miss S. C. Hagar, Fletcher Free Library, Burlington.

Secretary: Miss M. L. Titcomb, Norman Williams Public Library, Woodstock.

Treasurer: E. F. Holbrook, Proctor.

WISCONSIN STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Mrs. Charles S. Morris, Berlin.

Secretary: Miss Minnie M. Oakley, State Historical Society, Madison.

Treasurer: Miss Nellie C. Silverthorn, Public Library, Wausau.

Library Clubs.

BAY PATH LIBRARY CLUB.

President: Miss M. Anna Tarbell, Brimfield, Mass.

Secretary: Mrs. C. A. Fuller, Oxford, Mass.

Treasurer: Miss Nellie A. Cutter, Spencer, Mass.

LIBRARY CLUB OF BUFFALO.

President: H. L. Elmendorf, Public Library.

Secretary-Treasurer: Miss A. S. Woodcock, Grosvenor Library.

In place of its regular meeting for January the Buffalo Library Club held a reception for Miss L. E. Stearns, of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission, in the children's room of the Buffalo Public Library, on Jan. 18. The rooms, which were tastefully dressed with flowers and ornamented with a few choice pictures, made many of the older guests remark upon the advantages that the children of the present day enjoy. Mrs. Elmendorf and Miss Stearns received the members of the club and their guests, among whom were some of the librarians from the surrounding towns, in a delightfully informal manner. The president then called the meeting to order and announced that at a late meeting of the executive board Mrs. B. S. Fulton had been appointed chairman of the program committee. Miss Stearns then gave a very bright and amusing account of her experiences with travelling libraries. Music was furnished by Miss Elizabeth White and Miss Frazer. After refreshments had been served the evening closed with social intercourse.

ANNIE S. WOODCOCK, *Secretary*.

CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB.

President: C. B. Roden, Public Library, Chicago.

Secretary: Miss Irene Warren, Chicago Normal School.

Treasurer: Miss M. E. Ahern, *Public Libraries*, 215 Madison st., Chicago.

The regular meeting of the Chicago Library Club was held at the Sherman House, Thursday evening, Jan. 11. There were about 70 people present, and the meeting proved truly a social one. There were no formal papers, but an excellent short musical and literary program, which was followed by refreshments and dancing.

IRENE WARREN, *Secretary*.

NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB.

President: Dr. J. S. Billings, N. Y. Public Library.

Secretary: W. H. Duncan, Jr., Flatbush Public Library, Brooklyn.

Treasurer: Miss Harriet Husted, Y. W. C. A. Library.

The January meeting of the New York Library Club was held on the 11th of the month, at the Astor building of the New York Public Library. Despite the inclemency of the weather, a goodly number of members turned out. The meeting was called to order at 8.15 p.m., with Dr. J. S. Billings in the chair. The question of the affiliation of the club with the

New York State Library Association was taken up, and the report of the executive committee of the club, advising that no action making for affiliation be taken at this time, was adopted.

The evening was devoted to the discussion of state library laws. Mr. J. N. Wing introduced the subject, speaking on the laws of Massachusetts and New York. He said that although the Massachusetts law is the simplest of all state library laws, it had tended wonderfully to the establishment of public libraries. The Massachusetts library commission is authorized to give \$100 to libraries applying for aid. Unless the advice of the commission is asked, it takes no further particular interest in a library thus assisted, relying upon individuals and the locality to foster the movement. The speaker thought that great results had accrued from this simple system. In New York the influence of the state authorities was strongly felt, and the library clause in the proposed "Education bill" now before the New York legislature gave still more control to the Regents over libraries. Nevertheless, Mr. Wing thought the new law to be a good one; it tended toward the establishment of libraries and set up a good system of library management.

R. E. Helbig, the next speaker, discussed the laws of New Hampshire and Wisconsin, noting the similarity of the law of the latter state with the law of Massachusetts, and pointing out the special features of each. Miss A. R. Hasse spoke on the laws of California, Illinois, and Iowa. She said that Illinois in 1872 had passed the first full and specific library law, and that all later state laws, more particularly the western, had been in a measure modelled upon it. Under the Illinois law 39 public libraries, aggregating 618,000 volumes, had been established; under the Iowa law, passed in 1873, and remodelled in 1888, 14 public libraries, representing 150,000 volumes, had been inaugurated; and in California, under the law of 1880, 18 public libraries, aggregating 320,000 volumes, had been established.

"The library laws of Connecticut, their advantages and defects," was responded to by Miss D. S. Pinneo, of the Norwalk Public Library. Miss Pinneo thought that the most important movement in the state had been the appointment of a library committee of five in 1893. This committee, she said, had been indefatigable in its labors, endeavoring to establish libraries in towns where there were no libraries and to stimulate and encourage libraries already alive. The work of the library committee, supplemented by state aid to the extent of the payment of \$100 to libraries raising a like amount, had resulted in the establishment of libraries in all but 25 of the towns of Connecticut. Miss Pinneo believed in a modification of the existing law, which should not make the library tax a separate tax, as such separation was apt to awaken opposition on the part of taxpayers who feared an extra burden.

Dr. Canfield, of Columbia University Library, in the general discussion of state laws that followed, brought out the point that the library

tax should be stated as a separate tax and not hidden under the name of a fund or in any other way concealed. He felt that if the library tax were specifically announced as a tax it would put library interests to the front. Mr. W. C. Kimball spoke briefly of the movement toward a state library commission which has been developed in New Jersey through the state library association, and Miss L. E. Stearns, who was a welcome guest at the meeting, said a few words on the work of the Wisconsin commission.

The discussion of the question of cheaper postage for library books, which was to have been opened by Mr. C. A. Nelson and Mr. A. E. Bostwick, was postponed until the next meeting, owing to the absence of the principal speakers and the lateness of the hour.

WILLIAM HENRY DUNCAN, JR., *Secretary*.

The March meeting of the club will be a joint meeting with the New York State Library Association. (See p. 75.)

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF WASHINGTON CITY.

President: H. L. Prince, Librarian U. S. Patent Office.

Secretary: W. L. Boyden, Librarian Supreme Council 33° A. A. Order of Scottish Rite.

Treasurer: T. L. Cole, Statute Law Book Co.

Meetings: Second Wednesday evening of each month.

The 44th regular meeting of the Library Association of Washington City was held at the Columbian University, on the evening of Jan. 10, with Vice-president Capt. H. L. Prince in the chair.

The executive committee reported the election to membership of Mrs. L. C. Waring, of the Library of the Bureau of Ethnology. The secretary then read a communication from Mr. Herbert Putnam regretting his inability to accept the presidency at the present time and declining that office. This was accepted, and the association proceeded to vote for a president, resulting in the election of Capt. Howard L. Prince. The election of a vice-president was deferred until the next meeting.

A communication from Mr. E. C. Richardson, president of the New Jersey Library Association, suggesting a joint spring meeting of the associations of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Washington, was read and accepted, and referred to the executive committee for further arrangements.

The committee on handbook made report, action upon its suggestions being deferred until the next meeting.

The first paper of the evening was by Mr. A. R. Spofford, entitled "Rare books," and was an instructive dissertation on the various circumstances that tend to make books rare, illustrated by the citation of many references.

Mr. W. P. Cutter then gave an interesting talk on "Some lessons from European libraries," his conclusions and experiences being the result of personal observations of European libraries during the summer of 1899.

WM. L. BOYDEN, *Secretary*.

Library Schools and Training Classes.

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

The school enjoyed most heartily the visit of Miss L. E. Stearns, librarian of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission, who gave two addresses, Jan. 15 and 16, on "The circuit rider of to-day" and "The child and his book." We were much impressed in Miss Stearns's visit, as in Mr. Hutchins's last year, with the importance of the personal side of state work. An intelligent user of libraries said to me lately, in speaking gratefully of a reference librarian, "He knows the resources of his library, and he cares supremely to have me, an individual reader, get the right book."

It is the vital problem of library work for the state to secure the added intelligence, the technical skill, and the economic gain of a large center, without losing the sympathetic effort of the librarian. This must always be a large factor in bringing together the book and the reader, which is after all the essence of library work. To secure this nice balance of intelligence and sympathy is the chief study in developing the library for the blind, which is a part of the home education work of the New York state library. A finding-list of the library, containing about 300 books, has just been issued, and can be had free.

Most city libraries contemplating a department for the blind are startled by its cost compared with its probable use. The books are expensive, most of the readers are unable or unwilling to visit a library, and there are few blind people in any one community except in the very large cities. As Mr. Utley pointed out in his paper on "Books for the blind," read before the meeting of the A. L. A. in 1898 (L. J. 23: C93-95), the circulation of books for the blind is most easily and appropriately done from a state center. We are hoping to secure the advantages of this plan and to avoid its disadvantages. Our readers seem to enjoy very much the correspondence which we carry on with them in their own language, as it were, by the use of the kleidograph, an ingenious special typewriter. We send out letters which they can read with their fingers, and in reply they use this machine or writing tablets.

Our plan involves securing the co-operation of libraries throughout the state, and of individuals, one or more in each town, who will be glad to act as references for blind readers, to visit them in their homes, explaining the plans of the library and the ease with which they may share its unusual opportunities. Since about 80% of the blind lose their sight in adult life, the first step consists in circulating alphabets and primers and persuading those who have not learned to read type for the blind that it is worth while for them to put forth a little persistent effort. These local co-operators may also be of great service in securing gifts of money to be spent in printing new books. By the gift of a man interested in our state work

for the blind the "Bonnie brier bush" has just been printed. The total expense of 50 copies, including making the plates, was \$176. The most urgent need in developing libraries for the blind is the production of new books. Indeed, it cannot be done on any large scale until the present literature is multiplied many times.

It is not unlikely that Wisconsin will be the first western state to undertake this work through its efficient library commission, which succeeds to such a remarkable degree in combining the two essential elements of successful state work for libraries.

SALOME CUTLER FAIRCHILD.

ANNUAL REPORT.

The University of the State of New York has issued State library bulletin, Library school, no. 6, December, 1899, devoted to the 13th annual report of the library school for 1899 (p. 272-295, O. 5c.). This covers the year ending Sept. 30, 1899. The class of 1899 opened on Oct. 5, 1898, with 10 seniors and 34 juniors, representing 14 states and two foreign countries, and numbering more college students than were listed in any previous year. At the final examinations in June degrees and diplomas were conferred on three of the class of 1899 and on one of the class of 1897. The events of special importance in the year—introduction of elective system, annual visit to libraries, etc.—have already been recorded in these columns. The report includes a tabulated record of A. L. A. attendance of school students from 1887-99, reports on the alumni association and on the summer school course, and lists of faculty, lecturers, and students. It is an interesting summary of varied activities and earnest work. Mr. Dewey concludes with a short appreciation of the school's development. "It has proved," he says, "as was prophesied, as important a step as was the founding of the first normal schools for training teachers. Without it the American library could never have attained its full place as the necessary complement of the school in any complete and satisfactory system of public education."

PRATT INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

Since the opening of the second term three lectures have been given before the library school students in the course of lectures by visiting librarians. Mr. Arthur E. Bostwick, librarian of the Brooklyn Public Library, gave the class the benefit of his experience in the "Management of branch libraries"; Miss Frances Olcott, of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburg, told them about the "Home libraries" under her charge; and Miss L. E. Stearns, of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission, gave them a very vivid and interesting description of her work in connection with that commission, arousing their enthusiasm for the missionary side of library work, as well as giving them an hour of keen enjoyment by her recital of the many amusing incidents inseparable from her travels through the state.

The usual spring visit made by the school to libraries of other cities will not be made this year. In its place the school will attend the Montreal conference of the A. L. A., stopping on the way at Albany.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

The Illinois State Library School will have charge of the course in library science at the Winona Assembly, in Indiana, in July and August. Miss Frances Simpson, Ph.M., Northwestern, 1884, Library School, 1888-89, will be the chief instructor. Miss Simpson is now cataloger at the Chicago Institute, which is the school of pedagogy recently founded by Mrs. Emmons Blaine, with Col. Francis Parker as president.

Miss Margaret Mann, senior instructor in the library school, will have charge of one session of the next annual meeting of the Indiana Library Association, which will be devoted to instruction.

Miss Henriette von Briesen, of the senior class, left the school at Christmas to become librarian of the public library at Manitowoc, Wis.

At the January meeting of the Library Club Dr. D. K. Dodge, head professor of English in the University of Illinois, gave an address on old Norse literature. At the meeting of the club on Feb. 6 the subject for discussion was "Paternalism in libraries." Miss Shawhorn, of the senior class, was the leader, Misses Spellman and Pickrell, of the junior class, presented special phases of the question, and general discussion was very free.

The department of history in the university has recently furnished four lectures to the advanced bibliography class; American history, by head professor Greene; Mediæval history, by Mr. Alvord; and Modern European history, by Dr. Schoolcraft. Head professor Kinley gave a lecture to the same class later on Social science.

The bulletins made by the students last semester were sent to Chicago for exhibit at the February meeting of the Chicago Library Club.

KATHARINE L. SHARP, *Director*.

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA.

It is planned to hold in connection with the next session of the university summer school a course in library training, under the auspices of the state library commission and under direction of Miss Gratia Countryman.

WISCONSIN SUMMER SCHOOL.

The Wisconsin Free Library Commission announces the sixth annual session of the Summer School for Library Training, to be held in Madison, as a department of the summer session of the University of Wisconsin, from July 9 to Aug. 31, 1900. The course will be under the direction of Miss Cornelia Marvin, instructor of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission. Full information regarding course, tuition, and requirements of application may be secured by addressing Miss Marvin, Free Library Commission, Madison, Wis.

Reviews.

LAWLER, John. Book auctions in England in the seventeenth century (1676-1700); with a chronological list of the book auctions of the period. London, Elliot Stock, [1899.] 44+241 p. 16°. (The book-lover's library.)

The selling of books by auction was begun in England in 1676 by William Cooper. The practice met with immediate favor, and from that time to 1700 upwards of 100 auctions were held, some 350,000 works were sold, and the total sum of money realized from them was a quarter of a million pounds, or three-quarters of a million in the English money of to-day. In the present volume Mr. Lawler gives, at some length, the details of the auctions of the last quarter of the 17th century, and incidentally shows that they gave a considerable impetus to the spread of literature. The chapters are as follows: William Cooper's sales, 1676-88; Edward Millington's book-auctions, 1680-98; other English book-auctioneers of the 17th century; Dr. Bernard's library, 1686; John Dunton's Irish book-auctions.

The first library sold by auction in England was that of Lazarus Seaman, D.D., of London, on Oct. 31, 1676. It contained over 7000 different works (more than 15,000 volumes), and, as might be expected, most of them related to its owner's profession. The great majority of the libraries sold by auction, as described in this volume, were those of clergymen. The largest sales were from the stock of Richard Davis, the Oxford bookseller. The catalogs for the three sales of this collection describe over 22,000 works.

Perhaps the point of greatest interest brought out by Mr. Lawler is that two centuries ago books were not bought for their rarity, nor for furniture, nor as works of art, but only for their contents. John Eliot's Indian Bible sold for 19 shillings; the edition of Homer, printed in 1488, for 9 shillings. For many of the books sold there is no record of the price received.

S: H. R.

Library Economy and History.

GENERAL.

ASSOCIATION OF MEDICAL LIBRARIANS. The report of the second annual meeting of the Association of Medical Librarians, held Oct. 5, 1899, is given in the December number of *Medical Libraries*. At that meeting a new constitution was adopted, and the executive committee for 1900 was elected, as follows: Dr. G. M. Gould, Dr. J. C. Merrill, and C. P. Fisher.

The *Centralblatt für Bibliothekswesen* for January-February inaugurates its supplementary series of *Blätter für Volksbibliotheken und Leshallen* with nos. 1-2. This contains a review of the libraries and reading-rooms of Berlin by Arend Buchholz; a study of the development

of public libraries in Austria, by E. Reyer, and a miscellany of general library and bibliographical news and information. In the *Centralblatt* the leading articles are on the progress made in palæography with the aid of photography, by Gabriel Meyer; and a full directory of the officers of the libraries of Germany and Austro-Hungary, arranged alphabetically by name of place.

The *Library Association Record* for January contains a survey of "English bibliography before and after 1660," by A. W. Pollard, and a consideration of "The provision of technical books in public libraries from the technical education fund," by Alfred Lancaster.

PUTNAM, Herbert. What it means to be a librarian. (*In Ladies' Home Journal*, Feb., 1900, p. 22.)

A condensed statement of the general characteristics of modern library service, and the chief qualifications required in it; evidently intended for the information of aspirants for library work.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LIBRARIES. Chamberlin, F. W.

What has happened to the Sunday-school library? (*In Sunday-School Times*, Jan. 27, 42:52-53.)

The Sunday-school library may be an unusual power for good—and many have ignored it. Its vital need is a live librarian.

— CONANT, Hamilton S. The public library and the Sunday-school. (*In Congregationalist*, Jan. 4) 2 col.

Calls the attention of Sunday-school teachers to the use they may make of the public library in studying the life of Christ—the subject of the International Sunday-school lessons for the next year and a half. In Massachusetts a list of books on Christ has been prepared for the use of Sunday-school teachers, and this list, which is recommended by Dr. Dunning, Dr. Schauffler, Dr. Peloubet, and others, is published as a part of Mr. Conant's article.

LOCAL.

Beaver Falls, Pa. Soon after the announcement of Andrew Carnegie's library gift the local school board offered to furnish a site and guarantee a \$3000 maintenance fund provided the library be placed in its charge. In a letter addressed to the secretary of the board, on Jan. 24, Mr. Carnegie stated that he preferred to have the town council rather than the school board control the library.

Braddock, Pa. Carnegie F. L. The library gives the following comparative abstract of its work: Books added 1898-1900, 6629; increase in readers for same period, 3020; circulation, 1899, 107,404, an increase of 50,329 over that of 1897; fiction percentage, 1897, 72.9%, 1899, 67.8%.

Brooklyn (N. Y.) P. L. Sunday opening was put in operation in all the library's branches but two on Jan. 21. The hours of opening were from 2 to 6 p.m., and included the circulating

as well as the reading-room departments. It is proposed to extend the plan to the two remaining branches at an early date.

On Jan. 8 was held the formal opening of the Williamsburg branch, at 380 Bedford ave., which has been in operation for some months past. The rooms were attractively decorated, addresses were made by ex-Mayor Boody, Mr. Bostwick, and others, and music was furnished by the St. Cecilia's Guild of Christ Church.

The travelling library department of the library, conducted by Mrs. Craigie, has placed a collection of books on forestry in the Litchfield mansion in Prospect Park, where two rooms have been assigned for library purposes by Park Commissioner Brower. In addition to the books there will be displayed numerous plates of birds, flowers, and trees.

Buffalo (N. Y.) P. L. Possibly others may be interested in a short account of a meeting of the Buffalo Public Library staff, which was held on Thursday evening, Jan. 11. It is the second meeting of the kind, one having been held last year in a similar way.

Some weeks ago the superintendent gave notice, by means of the staff bulletin board, that he would like to meet all heads of departments, enumerating them, at his own home, on Jan. 11, where each one would be asked to present and read a report of his own department's work for the year 1899, and that any suggestions for the betterment of the department would be gladly heard. The young folk assembled at 8 o'clock, and from that time until 10.30 the reports were read with a running fire of comment between. The comment, according to true A. L. A. precedent, had to be cut short more than we liked, "because of the length of the program." Many, indeed most, of the reports were very interesting, and contained pertinent suggestions for improvement during the coming year.

Reports were made by Mr. Fletcher, of the ordering department; Miss Chandler, of the cataloging department; Mrs. Fulton, of the circulation department, her report including reports by Miss Rathbone, of the open-shelf room, and Miss Coit, of the children's room; Mrs. Ransom, of the periodical-room, Mr. Shepard, of the reference-room, Mr. Fowler for the stations, Mr. Leland for the public schools and travelling libraries, Miss Bushnell for the Monroe street branch, Miss Provoost for the binding, Miss Blossom for registration, and Mr. Ramsey for the newspaper-room.

It seems to me that the good accomplished is by no means to be measured by the reports themselves. It requires much consideration and much capacity to sum up masses of details into results and tendencies; and that very consideration of what each one is accomplishing has a very awakening result.

In the reports the superintendent has a mass of material which he again sifts and weighs and combines for his own report, made later to the directors.

After the business meeting was over came a little time for talk and very simple refreshments.

Theresa Elmendorf.

Burlington (Ia.) P. L. The librarian's report for the year ending Dec. 31, '99, gives the following statistics: Added 443; total 17,720. Issued, home use 57,308 (fict. 31,998; juv. 11,784), a net increase of 12,000 over the preceding year. New cards issued 513; total registration 4740. Receipts \$3963.90; expenses \$3418.75.

Carlisle, Pa. Bossler Memorial L. The J. Herman Bossler Memorial Library was formally opened on Jan. 30. The chief address was by Dr. G. E. Reed, state librarian and president of Dickinson College, on "The uses and abuses of public libraries."

Cleveland (O.) P. L. The library has issued a New Year's book-mark for the children of the library league, this being the fifth of the special league book-marks. It is as follows:

"A happy New Year to you, boys and girls!"

"We hope that you will enjoy the library this year more than ever before, and here is an idea which may help you to do so.

"Do you know that some people become tired of reading because they read only one kind of books, nothing but stories, perhaps? Now the mind needs different kinds of thoughts to enjoy and feed on, if it is to grow strong and healthy, just as the body needs different kinds of food.

"Suppose you plan your reading this year so that besides the stories you read you also read one book each month on a different subject, choosing your subjects for the months somewhat as follows:

"January—Animals.

February—Great inventions.

March—How to make and do things.

April—Science.

May—History of our own country.

June—Life of some great man or woman.

July—Travel.

August—History of some other country.

September—Flowers.

October—Birds.

November—Outdoor sports.

December—Poetry.

"Try this plan, and see if it does not give you more pleasure, and show you that the library is a great treasure-house of interesting things which you want to know about, some of which you have never even dreamed of before."

Columbus (O.) P. School L. (23d rpt.—year ending Aug. 31, '99.) Added 5246; total 37,967. Issued, home use 141,170 (fict. 50+%; ref. use in reading-room and school-rooms, 188,023. Receipts and expenses \$2849.58.

The department of school classics has been especially satisfactory. From this collection 54,512 v. were issued, being an average of 5451 per month of the school year, and each issue meaning the use of a book for four weeks, or an entire school month. Of the total circulation, home and reference, of 329,193, 273,753 were to children. Issues to children are limited to one volume of fiction a week during the school year.

Small branch libraries are maintained in the

various school buildings, additional books being drawn as desired from the library.

Illinois Farmers' Institute travelling libraries. The Illinois Farmers' Institute, from its headquarters in Springfield, has sent out a system of travelling libraries to the various county farmers' institutes throughout the state. Each library, in addition to a good collection of general literature, contains a special set of books dealing with agriculture and farm subjects.

Jamestown, N. Y. James Prendergast F. L. (8th rpt.—year ending June 30, '99.) The first printed report of the library, issued in a neat pamphlet, with a frontispiece view of the library and portraits of its founders. A short historical sketch prefaces the report proper, which gives the following facts: Added 521; total 14,148. Issued, home use 62,883 (fict. 5489%; juv. fict. 2056%); reading-room attendance 24,021. New registration 846; cards in use 3375, "or one for every eight residents of the city."

The open-shelf corners in the reference-room and the children's room continue to give general satisfaction. Much work has been done for local study clubs in preparation of reference lists, etc.

Louisville, Ky. At a meeting of the city board of aldermen, on Jan. 16, consideration was refused of a petition presented urging that a library tax be levied in accord with the conditions of the Carnegie library gift. The petition was ironically referred to the committee on cemeteries without reading. In the board of councilmen the petition was read and referred to a special committee. It is thought that further efforts will be made to obtain acceptance of the gift.

Lowell (Mass.) P. L. The library has received from Joseph Coram, of Lowell, two large paintings by V. L. George, of Malden. The first is called the "Art of printing," and represents Gutenberg beside his press explaining the art of printing; the second illustrates "Textile industry," and is in four parts, representing weaving, spinning, dyeing, and designing.

McKeesport, Pa. On Jan. 17 the city council passed an ordinance appropriating \$3000 annually for the maintenance of the proposed Carnegie Library.

Macon, Ga. Price F. L. The Price Free Library was informally opened to the public on Jan. 6, the date of the formal opening having been indefinitely postponed. It is attractively placed in a substantial two-story brick building in a central part of the city. The first floor is given up to the library rooms, fitted with open wall shelves, while the second story is devoted to an industrial school conducted by a Hebrew aid society. The library was the plan of the late Mayor Price, of Macon, and he gave much time and care to its development. His work was supplemented and carried through mainly by T. J. Carling, a warm personal friend, who gave the building in which the library is housed. Miss Sallie Boone has been appointed librarian.

Macon (Ga.) P. L. It has been proposed by the directors to make the library free to the public, and to that end a petition has been presented to the city council asking an appropriation of \$300. If the petition is granted the present subscription plan will be abandoned.

Maryland State L., Annapolis. (Rpt., 1899.) Added, "about 3000 v. and 1000 pm." The rearrangement and cataloging of the collection was continued through the year, most important being the work done in this direction for the law library and the allied collections of Congressional documents and Maryland miscellany. "Another important and laborious undertaking was the examination of numerous pamphlets, a collection of years, which had been stowed away in every available corner, in closets, galleries, and the storerooms in the basement." Effort has been made to collect and arrange a complete set of state publications, but the result "has not proved satisfactory." All books relating to Maryland have also been brought together, showing "a very small collection on this most important subject," in all only 252 volumes and 439 pamphlets. The books generally are said to be in good condition, and only a few missing volumes are reported.

Massachusetts State L. (Rpt. — year ending Sept. 30, '99.) Added 4084 v., 4391 pm. One of the most important gifts is a complete set of the *Liberty Bell*, one of the rarer anti-slavery publications; the set comprises 15 volumes, covering the years 1839–1858, except for 1840, 1850, 1854, 1855, and 1857, in which there was no issue.

"The index to 'current events,' which was begun in 1892, is becoming increasingly useful, and in connection with the articles relative to New England history and genealogy, which the library is now gathering through a 'clipping bureau,' a large mass of valuable historical material which would otherwise be hidden is made accessible and useful."

The "20th annual supplement to the general catalog," covering p. 16–284, is appended.

N. Y. P. L. — Astor, Lenox, and Tilden foundations. On Jan. 23 Assemblyman Davis introduced into the state legislature at Albany a bill removing the limit on the appropriation of \$2,500,000 authorized by act of 1897 for the erection of the new building of the New York Public Library. The bill is in the form of an amendment to the act of 1897, and its effect will be to permit as large an expenditure for the new library building as the authorities may deem necessary. In an interview regarding the amendment Dr. Billings said: "One need for a larger appropriation for the new library is that iron and other materials necessary for the construction of the building, and labor also, have advanced at least 25 per cent. in cost since the 1897 act was passed. Also, the amount fixed by that act was not computed upon any arbitrary estimate, and was made before any plans or specifications had been prepared. When the original appropriation was determined upon the material to be used in con-

structing the building had not been determined upon. The passage of the new bill will not commit the city to anything, but will simply give the municipal authorities a free hand to settle as they please the kind of building that should be erected and the sort of material that shall be employed. The architects have devised a large and beautiful structure that may be built of stone, but which more suitably should be of marble. As a matter of fact, it was proposed at the outset to use Indiana limestone, but the present appropriation would not permit even limestone being used, and I am doubtful if under existing conditions it would defray the cost of even a brick building.

"As no bids have yet been received, we have no definite knowledge as to what the new library will cost, but it seemed the wisest course to the authorities to free themselves of the trammels and limitations of the 1897 measure. In the first place, it was quite apparent that we should want as large a building as had been planned, because the number of readers is constantly increasing, and in the last year alone 50,000 volumes and 100,000 pamphlets were received, making in themselves a good library. It now seems probable, also, that there will be a consolidation of the circulating libraries of the city, and that the New York Public Library will ultimately have charge of the circulation throughout the metropolis. That work alone would require a great deal of space in the central building, so that it does not seem possible to reduce the size of the new library as planned.

"It must not be forgotten that this library will be a city building, and that it will belong to the city. The municipal authorities will undoubtedly be swayed by public opinion as to what form that building shall take. Our interests are mainly centered in getting a building commensurate with the needs of the library, but if it is decided to put up a handsome monumental structure which will be a credit to the metropolis of the United States, we shall, of course, not object."

On Dec. 21 the library received from Miss Helen Gould the Berrian collection of books and pamphlets on Mormonism, which will be placed in the Lenox building.

The January number of the library *Bulletin* contains summarized statistics for the year 1899, as follows: Additions 59,377 v., 105,396 pm. 55,840 v. and 35,451 pm. were cataloged, and 224,716 catalog cards were written. The total number of readers was 115,246; 501,092 v. were consulted, not including those on the free reference shelves. "There are now on the shelves of the Astor and Lenox buildings, available for readers, 479,359 v. and 129,406 pm., and there are uncataloged and unaccessioned, and therefore not yet available, 3100 v. and 49,500 pm., making a total of 52,600 pieces to be cataloged." The large accessions have greatly crowded the shelves of the Astor, "making it necessary to fill up nearly all the alcoves with cases, and still further crowding, with double banking on the shelves, may be expected in the near future." It has for this reason been necessary to withdraw all alcove priv-

ileges until the completion of the new building. A view of the latest perspective drawing of the new building is given.

Newark (N. J.) F. P. L. The library has made a new form of adoption of the decimal classification by using its classes on the façade of its fine new building, which it expects to occupy about next September.

Omaha (Neb.) P. L. Statistics for the year 1899 are given as follows: Added 3914; total 51,789. Issued, home use 191,258 (juv. 59,737); ref. use 34,615. New cards issued 3987. Cards in use 13,039.

The library was described at length in a good illustrated article in the New Year number of the *Omaha Illustrated Bee* for Dec. 31, 1899.

Orange (N. J.) F. L. (16th rpt. — year ending Dec. 31, '99.) Added 462. Issued, home use 40,487 (fict. 75 %), of which 9291 were juvenile. Receipts \$7069.92; expenses \$6447.36.

The adoption of open shelves and of the two-book system has resulted in largely increased use of the library. The special incident of the year was the offer of a \$50,000 library building from Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Stickler as a memorial to their son. The plans for the building submitted by Brower & Albro have been selected, and the contracts will soon be awarded. The library lot on Main street and Essex avenue will be the site of the new structure, which is to be 110 x 100, one-storied, in the Grecian style. It will be of Indiana limestone, with a red tile roof, and will have a stack-room with book capacity of 30,000 v. McKim, Mead & White will act as supervising architects.

Palo Alto (Cal.) P. L. The library is described in an illustrated article in the *Century edition* of the *Palo Alto Live Oak* for Jan. 1, 1900. Established in 1896 by the local woman's club, it was strengthened by the transfer of the Y. M. C. A. collection, and by 1898 it had been opened in a convenient room, with voluntary assistance from the women interested. In 1899 funds were secured by public subscription, a regular librarian was engaged, and a total of 660 books was added. To-day the library contains 1270 v. and issues about 1000 books a month to nearly 600 borrowers; it receives a city appropriation of \$20 monthly, and its future development seems fairly assured.

Pasadena (Cal.) P. L. Plans are being prepared by local architects for an addition to the library building, to cost not less than \$9000. Provision will be made for a separate juvenile department, and additional room in the reference and circulating departments. The material to be used will be green stone, to match the rest of the building.

Passaic (N. J.) F. P. L. (Rpt., 1899.) Total 8000. Issued, home use 54,212 (fict. 19,721); reading-room attendance 74,565. The most important event of the year has been the opening of the children's room of the Dundee branch, in the heart of the mill section of the city. This has proved a great success. The branch was supported during the year by a donation

of \$2000. The course of entertainments planned for the present season by the library association will furnish funds for a large supply of new books.

Peabody Institute L. UHLER, P. R. Library of the Peabody Institute. (*In New Pedagogue*, January, 1900. 3: 74-8.)

The second in the series of articles on "Libraries of Baltimore," of which the first, describing the Enoch Pratt Library, appeared in February, 1899. Mr. Uhler gives a brief history of the library, of its collections, and of its catalog.

Philadelphia. F. L. of Economics and Politics. (2d rpt. — year ending Oct., '99.) During the nine months, October to June, the library was open daily, including Sundays, from 2 until 10 p.m., those in attendance giving their time voluntarily. Accessions for the year were 110, exclusive of pamphlets, which now amount to 1449. There were 10 lectures delivered during the winter, and the library rooms have been used for meetings by 12 different associations. The "Handbook of labor literature," compiled by Miss Helen Marot, was published by means of a special financial contribution.

Philadelphia Mercantile L. At the annual stockholders' meeting, on Jan. 16, a resolution was adopted authorizing the sale of the site of the present library building. It is stated that the probable result of this action may be the merging of the Mercantile Library into the Free Library of Philadelphia.

Rochester (N. H.) P. L. The librarian's report for 1899 gives the following facts: Added 327; total 6814. Issued 26,008 (fict. 13,881; juv. 6806); reading-room attendance 3694. No. cardholders 3340.

Sandusky (O.) L. A. A site has been secured for the library building to be given to Sandusky by Andrew Carnegie.

St. Joseph (Mo.) P. L. An effort has been made on the part of the local Central Labor Union and others interested to secure a library donation for a new building from Andrew Carnegie. In responding to the request Mr. Carnegie said that "he had found so many prompt acceptances of his offer to give money to build a library if the community would maintain it that he must stop, at least for the present, making further promises. He has now to take care of the payments for those already promised."

The library has decided to adopt the plan of charging a small fee for extra copies of popular novels in large demand.

San Francisco Mercantile L. It is announced that the directors have decided to lease or sell the library building at Vanness and Golden Gate avenues, and to move to a more central location in the business district. The present library room is handsome and adequate, but the site is too far from the centre of the town, and the offices on the two upper floors do not rent. The building will probably be converted

into a private hotel. The Mercantile is one of the oldest libraries in the city, but it has had many vicissitudes, due to unfortunate business conditions. Now, however, its revenue has been increased, and there seems promise of a restoration of prosperity.

Seranton (Pa.) P. L. (9th rpt., 1899.) Added 2613; purchased 2067; total 35,832. Issued, home use 121,022 (fict. 73.4%); lib. use, 5509. No record is kept of ref. use. New registration 1750; total cards in force 7248; "there are also 509 extra or students' cards now valid." Receipts \$14,268.13; expenses \$13,656.85.

The decrease in circulation which has continued throughout the year is attributed in part to the increased reading of newspapers and magazines, and also to what Mr. Carr justly notes as "the somewhat marked stress laid upon a few of the 'best selling books' of the day." This, it is pointed out, "has caused a feverish rush and demand for certain four or five extremely advertised and overrated novels far beyond their real merits or permanent value. It is not within the scope or means of any public library, nor just to its other users, to supply the hundreds of copies that would suffice for such exceptional demands. Lacking such free supply, large numbers of individuals have purchased and read the books in question, and thereby lessened by so much their borrowing from the public libraries." These causes have contributed especially to lessen the reading of fiction, in which class the percentage has fallen from 79.8 in the years of greatest circulation to 73.4. In the reference department all facilities of space and service have been taxed, and the improvement of these facilities is needed.

"The decrease in circulation of light reading, already spoken of, served to lessen our bills for rebinding to an appreciable extent. On the other hand the prevailing influence of greed and 'commercialism' has led nearly all publishers into a pernicious and regrettable use of flimsy binding and inferior paper. This is the case with both cheap and high-priced books alike. Such practice entails an unreasonable burden upon all libraries, and one likely to grow to large proportions. It is already a difficult matter to make more than five or six issues of a current new book without calling upon the bindery to re sew and replace it in the covers. Nor are the other wearing qualities of most books, as now produced, at all equivalent to the prices asked for them."

Springfield (Mass.) City L. A fine Cromwell exhibit was shown at the art museum of the library, in connection with the special bibliographical "Cromwell list" recently published. The exhibit was planned in view of the lives of Cromwell now appearing in two American magazines, and of the literature evoked by the tercentenary of his birth, celebrated last year. The library happens to be unusually rich in pictorial material bearing on Cromwell and his times, and from its histories, special books, prints, and photographs an interesting selection was made. The pictures were effectively ar-

ranged on screens, and the portraits included many fine representations of Cromwell, of Charles I. and the royal family, of Milton, Hampden, Fairfax, and many others. A type-written biographical note was attached to each portrait. The exhibit is to be shown during the next few months at several other libraries, among them Pittsfield, Concord, Northampton, South Hadley, Amherst, and Norwich, Ct. The greater part of the edition of the "Cromwell list" has been disposed of, and the price has been raised to 50 cents.

The library committee have decided to charge a small sum, probably two cents, per day for the issue of new novels in large demand, the charge being necessary to defray the cost of extra copies required to meet demands.

On Jan. 8 the library issued invitations to about 400 persons connected with the local street railway to visit the Horace Smith collection of casts of Greek and Renaissance sculpture in the art museum on the evening of the 10th from 6 to 10 o'clock. The invitation was accompanied by a circular descriptive of the collection and its general scope. Ever since the collection was installed the library association had been wishing to open it evenings, but decided that it would be too expensive, in view of the small number of people who would come any one evening. Then it was thought wise to try the plan of opening it on an occasional evening, and after still further thought it was decided to open it on special evenings, and for those evenings to send out invitations to a sufficient number of people to insure a good attendance. If to these invitations there is a free response, the plan will be tried on other occasions and with other groups of people. The association adopted the plan of taking given groups of people because of the convenience in issuing invitations, and also because people interested in the same line of work are likely to find a source of pleasure in meeting each other at the museum.

Stanford Univ. L. The new library building was dedicated on the afternoon of Jan. 11. The exercises were opened with an address by Herbert Nash, the librarian, reviewing the university's efforts to secure a suitable library, and the success which has been attained thus far. George E. Howard, professor of history at Stanford, followed with an address on "The social meaning of the open library," tracing the progress in the direction of the open library that had been made in the last 25 years, or since the United States government first made investigation of library systems in 1876. Dr. Benjamin Ide Wheeler also spoke, and a short address was made by Rev. Horatio Stebbins.

The new library was given to the university two years ago by Thomas Welton Stanford, Senator Stanford's brother, whose home is in Australia. To the building Mrs. Stanford has contributed three beautiful stained glass windows. The building is the first to be erected in the series of the outer quadrangle, and together with that of the assembly hall, stands immedi-

ately east of the main entrance, above which, towers the colossal memorial arch. The building is two-storied, with a round tower and a jutting wing; it is of buff sandstone, and its ground dimensions are 84 x 160 feet. The reading-room is 69 x 70 feet, with provision for 300 students. Here are placed 26 reading-tables. Down the centre of each of these runs a partition some 14 inches high, dividing the table lengthwise, and from these smaller divisional boards, running at right angles, divide either side into individual study sections. The tables are lighted by individual gooseneck incandescent lamps, and by day the whole room receives abundant but tempered light from the stained glass dome 40 feet above the floor.

Besides the reading-room there are, on the first floor, four smaller rooms, each about 40 x 25 feet. One of these is to contain the Hopkins railway library, a second is termed the conference-room, where students may repair for discussion; another is the cataloging room, and a fourth the reference-room. At either side of the stack-room are the offices of the librarian and the assistant librarian. Up the marble stairs one passes to the second floor, where, about the central space, extends a balcony with copper railing and square marble pedestals, upon each of which statues are to be placed. From this balcony one enters the seminar rooms, six in number, devoted to English history, economics, French and German, and Latin and Greek, with one as yet unassigned.

South of the main building is the stack-room, 70 x 74 feet, with a capacity on its three floors of 200,000 volumes. This, with the shelving space of the smaller rooms, allows storage for 250,000 volumes. Lifts running between the three floors of the stacks carry the books to the reading-room floor.

The library of the university contains at present 43,000 bound volumes and 1800 pamphlets. Funds having now become available, this number will be added to rapidly. During the coming year alone \$12,000 is to be expended on books. This means an addition of approximately 10,000 volumes for that length of time. Beyond the regular endowment of the university there is available for the purchase of books moneys secured from registration fees and from the profits of the two dormitories, Encina Hall and Roble Hall.

Stuebenville, O. On Jan. 9 the city council passed by unanimous vote the ordinance accepting Andrew Carnegie's gift of \$50,000 for a public library.

Washington, D. C. L. of Congress. The report of the Librarian of Congress for the year ending June 30, 1899, has been issued in a bound pamphlet of 40 pages. The main features of this report have already been summarized in these columns from advance proofs. (See *L. J.*, Dec. '99, p. 672.)

The report of the Register of Copyrights is given as an appendix. It shows a total of 80,968 entries of title made during the year.

Of this number 73,015 were by citizens or residents of the United States. There were 25,155 certificates and copies of record of copyright furnished, 22,834 being for works by authors who are citizens or residents of the United States; 1218 assignments of copyright were recorded and certified. Copyright deposits for the year aggregate 120,143 articles, 5834 being "books proper." The net money receipts were \$57,858.10. The weekly catalog of copyright entries has been carried on, covering during the year 3693 pages of octavo print. "The catalog is prepared on cards, and each article is represented by two cards. These cards become part of the permanent index of the copyright office, each book or other article deposited being indexed by title or author, and also under the name of the copyright proprietor."

"The mail matter required to be handled in the copyright office is steadily increasing. During the fiscal year the letters received numbered 67,666, while there were dispatched 98,729 separate pieces of mail matter." There were more than 30,000 letters received which required special attention. Mr. Solberg gives also full statistical tabulations of fees, entries, mail matter, and other details of the work of the office, the volume of which is far in excess of the provision made for handling it.

A short biographical sketch of the late John Russell Young forms the first appendix to the report.

The newspaper reading-room of the library was opened on Jan. 22. For the present this department is closed at 6 p.m., but it is hoped that Congress may make an appropriation sufficient to cover the expense of opening until 10 p.m.

— Music in the Congressional Library. (*In Music*, Jan., 1900. 17 : 270-272.)

Describes the character of the music collection in the Library of Congress, most of which is received through the copyright department.

Washington, D. C. Smithsonian Institution L. (*In rpt. of S. P. Langley*, year ending June 30, '99.) "The number of volumes, parts of volumes, pamphlets, and charts added to the library has aggregated 36,663. A considerable number of these were retained in the working libraries of the Institution and the Museum, but the great majority were transferred to the Smithsonian deposit in the Library of Congress. The improved facilities for reference and care of books in the new building make it possible to send to the Library of Congress a much greater proportion of books received than heretofore, and it is gratifying to report that most of the vast mass of Smithsonian material that had accumulated in the old library has now been arranged in a systematic manner, and is available for study.

"A special room is being fitted up in the Institution for the care of engravings and works relating to the fine arts. . . . Lack of sufficient room prevents the introduction of desired improvements. The cataloging and read-

ing rooms that seemed ample for the growth of many years, have in a brief time become greatly crowded, and additional quarters will soon be absolutely necessary."

Wichita (Kan.) P. L. By a resolution passed on Jan. 22, the city council decided to appropriate \$50 per month for the support of the library, provided it was made free to the public and that the rules governing the Indianapolis Public Library were adopted. The general membership fee of \$1 will be abolished. The new plan is made as an experiment, the appropriation being authorized for eight months only.

Worcester (Mass.) F. P. L. The library has just added 15 feet to the front of the older portion of its building. The addition harmonizes well with the remainder of the front. By the addition, rooms in three stories were much enlarged—in fact, nearly doubled in capacity.

In the basement more room was obtained for the storage of books. On the first floor the delivery-room of the circulating department was enlarged. The room as changed is admirably lighted and ventilated; it has been painted and tinted in shades of green and newly furnished. A long counter enables more attendants to serve the public at the same time and secures greater expedition in giving out books. The new room has 3000 or 4000 volumes of late publications on shelves around the sides, which users of the circulating department may rummage among freely, just as the users of the reference department have hitherto been allowed to rummage among a large collection of books. An attendant will be in the new room to keep books in order and to protect the books. In the reference department the library lost a number of books when it displayed those on the shelves of the reference-room. It put an attendant in the room who does work there, but whose business is, first of all, to quietly guard the books. We have lost nothing since. So we concluded to begin with an unobtrusive attendant in the circulating department delivery room. Our idea is that it is not proper to put temptation in the way of people without gently trying to prevent stealing.

The library of the Worcester District Medical Society has hitherto occupied the second story. This library can be used exactly as the books in the intermediate department of the Free Public Library are used. They can be had for use within the building or be taken home, by permission of the librarian or such assistants as he chooses to delegate authority to. This library is by far the most valuable medical library in Massachusetts outside of Boston; it is endowed, and buys its own books. The Free Public Library gives it the use of rooms.

The officers of the medical society were induced to move its library up one story. This change enabled the Free Public Library to use the second story of the enlarged older portion of its building for the benefit of children. In the front portion of the building is a delivery-room and a reference-room for children under the high school age. It is intended to have all young children go to the children's room for

study and for books to take home. An attendant of tried fitness will be present outside the counter to aid children and to guard the 2000 books from which they can select books to take home, and the books of reference. Children can also use the catalog and select books placed in a stack behind the counter. Children will enter and leave the rooms by a turnstile and have a separate entrance to their rooms from the sidewalk.

The Free Public Library has had these changes in mind for ten years, but after putting up its new building did not like to ask the city in hard times to spend the amount of money needed in making them. On the revival of business in 1899 a successful effort was made to get the money needed, and the present year the city will make an increased appropriation for running the new department and for affording added facilities to grown-up persons, both in the circulating and reference departments.

SAMUEL S. GREEN, *Librarian*.

FOREIGN.

Belfast (Irel.) F. P. L. (11th rpt.—1898–99.) In the reference library, now containing 19,283 v., there were 30,227 readers, to whom 64,202 v. were issued. The number of readers showed an increase of 349, and the volumes issued a decrease of 1242, as compared with the previous year's statistics. In the lending library 174,991 v. were issued (66% being fiction) from a total stock of 19,400 v. The issue represents an average of 21 volumes to each borrower. There are 8094 borrowers' tickets in use. The home circulation showed a decrease of 17,771 v. In the news-room there was an attendance of 1,202,047, or a daily average of 4020. Lists are given showing "number of times notable and popular books have been issued during the year" in both reference and circulating departments. In the former Quain's "Anatomy" leads with 307 issues, Juvenal and Lucretius following with 274 and 260 issues respectively; in the latter first place is given to Shakespeare's works, with 176 issues, "Pickwick papers," with 139, and "Lorna Doone" and Crockett's "Red axe," with 135 and 104 issues respectively.

Manchester (Eng.) P. F. L. (47th rpt., 1898–99.) Added 12,867 (ref. lib. 3604; lending lib. 9263); total 279,957; lost and not paid for 22. Issued, home use 870,401; ref. lib. use 410,116; children's branch reading-room use 513,170; branch newsrooms use 74,445. The total use of books "has fallen below the numbers of the preceding five years"—a result attributed to improved trade conditions, continued fine weather, and multiplication of cheap newspapers and periodicals; also to the fact that the reference library was partly closed for six weeks during repainting. The total number of visits to libraries and newsrooms is estimated as 5,594,661; the total Sunday attendance was 348,586. There are 44,647 cardholders.

Montreal, Can. On Jan. 16 a public meeting was held in the Chateau de Ramezay to consider the establishment of a public library for Mon-

treau. Mayor Prefontaine occupied the chair, and made a short introductory address, urging that public sympathy be actively enlisted in favor of the proposed library. He praised highly the work of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society, which has established the nucleus of a library in the Chateau de Ramezay, and referred to the clause in the charter which permits the establishment of a library. He urged that every effort be made to raise \$10,000 for the purpose within the year. After speeches favoring the project, the following resolutions were passed:

"Whereas, The city of Montreal does not possess a true public library worthy of its position as the commercial metropolis of Canada;

"And whereas, The beginning of a public library has been installed in the Chateau de Ramezay by the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Montreal;

"Be it resolved, That the said society be requested and aided to open up the said library, thoroughly equipped, so that the books may be circulated among the citizens.

"Whereas, Adequate means are not available for the maintenance of a circulating library;

"Be it resolved, That the Council of the city of Montreal be requested to set apart a sufficient sum for this purpose.

"Whereas, The public library should have provided for it a regular income over and above the cost of maintenance, for the purchase of new books as they are issued;

"Be it resolved, That a committee be appointed to raise a sufficient endowment fund the revenue from which may be applied to the purchase of such books as may be required to keep the library well equipped."

A resolution was also passed providing that the government be requested to assign as part of the proposed library endowment fund the sum of \$10,000 allowed to the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society as a rebate from the price of the Chateau de Ramezay, and hitherto unpaid.

South African libraries. It may interest librarians to learn that there are libraries at Ladysmith, Greytown, Estcourt, Newcastle, and Dundee, the towns involved in the present war in South Africa. Ladysmith Library, established in 1872, has 1511 v., or perhaps we should say had that number early this year. Newcastle (1880) had 1950, and Dundee (1891) 600 v.—*Lib. World*.

Victoria (Australia) P. L., Museums and National Gallery. (Rpt., 1898.) Added 3623; total 163,965. "This total includes the volumes added to the lending library and it is clear, therefore, that the supply of new books is quite inadequate to meet the requirements of the institution. The ordinary annual increase of the reference library should not be less than 5000 volumes."

From the lending library 97,756 v. were issued to 5541 borrowers, the percentage of fiction being 52.7. It has been decided to reorganize this department, giving all borrowers access to the shelves. In the travelling libra-

ries department considerable additions are needed. In this department 19 libraries received boxes of books containing 2550 v.

Gifts and Bequests.

Canton (O.) P. L. A. As a New Year's gift, the library has received from Hon. W. W. Clark the deed of a piece of property, valued at \$10,000, to be the site of a new library building. Mr. Clark has been the president of the library association for 15 years—since the organization of the library. It is hoped that this gift may be the beginning of a vigorous movement for a new building.

Chillicothe, Mo. On Jan. 10 Andrew Carnegie offered to give Chillicothe \$25,000 for a public library building, provided the city furnish a site and guarantee \$3000 annually for maintenance.

Coal Center, Pa. On Jan. 24 Andrew Carnegie offered to give \$50,000 for the erection of a public library for the benefit of the citizens of the adjoining towns of Coal Center and California, provided the two corporations furnish a suitable site and guarantee the sum of \$4000 annually for the maintenance of the library.

Covington, Ky. On Jan. 19 Andrew Carnegie offered to give \$40,000 to Covington for a public library building, on condition that the city furnish a site and guarantee \$5000 yearly for maintenance. There is already a public library in process of organization, for which a library fund of \$25,000 is available under the state law.

East Orange, N. J. On Jan. 20 Andrew Carnegie offered to give \$50,000 to East Orange for a public library building, provided the city furnish the site and guarantee \$5000 annually for maintenance. On Jan. 22 the city council voted unanimously to accept the offer.

Houston, Tex. Andrew Carnegie has offered to give \$50,000 for a public library, provided the city will furnish a site and guarantee an annual appropriation for maintenance. The offer was made originally to the local women's club, which has been active in securing the nucleus of a public library in Houston.

Lancaster, Pa. The Mechanics' Library Association received on Jan. 16 from Miss Eliza Smith, of Lancaster, the gift of a private dwelling, known as the Reynolds mansion, to be used as a public library building.

Leavenworth (Kan.) P. L. On Jan. 22 Andrew Carnegie offered to give the Leavenworth Public Library \$25,000 for a new building, on condition that the city furnish a site and guarantee \$3000 annually for its maintenance.

Lincoln, Neb. City L. The library has resumed circulation of books, and the general rebuilding of the collection after the disastrous fire of last year seems to be well under way.

The Carnegie gift for a new building has had grateful appreciation. Several offers of property for a site for the building have been made, but it is probable that the city will secure from the United States government a section of the unoccupied government square, to be devoted to library purposes.

Newburyport (Mass.) P. L. The library received on Jan. 16 from W. C. Todd a gift of \$5,000, to be devoted to the enlargement of the reading-room established by Mr. Todd.

Ottumwa, Ia. On Jan. 18 Andrew Carnegie offered to give to Ottumwa \$50,000 for the erection of a public library, provided that the city furnish a site and guarantee \$5,000 annually for maintenance. The offer will probably be accepted, as by the will of the late P. G. Ballingall the city is assured of a library site and an income of \$2,000 a year. The Ottumwa Library Association, in acknowledging the gift, "tender their co-operation to assist in carrying out the establishment of such a library." A bill has been introduced in the legislature authorizing cities of less than 25,000 population to levy a tax for library purposes. This, if passed, will permit Ottumwa to accept the gift.

San Antonio, Tex. On Jan. 17 Andrew Carnegie offered to give to San Antonio \$50,000 for a public library building, provided the city will furnish a site and guarantee \$5,000 yearly for maintenance. The offer is the result of the efforts of the women, who, since 1892, have established and maintained the small subscription library now existing in the city.

York, Pa. On Jan. 20 Andrew Carnegie offered to give \$50,000 to York for a public library building, on condition that the city furnish a site and appropriate \$5,000 a year for library maintenance. It is stated that provisions of state law will make it impossible to meet these conditions, cities of the first class only being empowered to support libraries by taxation.

Librarians.

BARBER, Mrs. Margaret C., has resigned her position as librarian of the Union Library, conducted by the W. C. T. U. of Trenton, N. J., with which she has been connected since the organization of the library in 1879. She has been succeeded by Miss Alice Rice.

BRIGHAM, Clarence S., was on Jan. 9 elected librarian of the Rhode Island Historical Society, succeeding the late Amos Perry.

BROWN, Miss Edna Adelaide, B.L.S., New York State Library School, class of '98, has been appointed special libraries custodian in the Providence (R. I.) Public Library.

COWLEY, A. E., for some years past assistant in the Bodleian Library, has been appointed to succeed Dr. Adolf Neubauer as sub-librarian of that library.

DRAPER, Miss Miriam S., of the Pratt Institute Library School, class of '95, has been appointed Children's librarian at the Children's Museum, established by the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Institute of Arts and Sciences.

FLEISCHNER, Otto, was on Jan. 12 appointed assistant librarian of the Boston Public Library. The appointment restores a position which had lapsed some years previously, the post most nearly corresponding to it having been that of librarian's secretary, last held by the late Philip Savage. Mr. Fleischner, who was born in Bohemia, came to the United States in 1876, and was for some years engaged in the book auction business with C. F. Libbie & Co. In 1891 he entered the shelf department of the Boston Public Library, and in 1895 was made head of the special libraries department, a position which he held at the time of his appointment as assistant librarian.

HARRISON, Joseph Le Roy, of the Providence Athenæum, will go to Paris in April to have charge of the installation of the A. L. A. exhibit at the Paris Exposition, of which he will remain in charge until July.

HUNT, E. B., formerly head assistant in the catalog department of the Boston Public Library, was on Feb. 2 appointed chief of the catalog and shelf departments of that library.

HUTCHINSON, Miss Susan A., has resigned the position of assistant librarian of the Blackstone Memorial Library, Branford, Ct., to become Departments librarian of the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Institute of Arts and Sciences.

MARX, Miss Bertha, of the New York State Library School, 1898-99, has been appointed general assistant in the Worcester (Mass.) Public Library.

PATTEN, Frank C., for some years librarian of the Helena (Mont.) Public Library, has resigned that position to take up a course of study at Harvard University.

PLUMMER, Miss Mary Wright, will have charge of the A. L. A. exhibit at the Paris Exposition during the months of July and August. Miss Plummer will probably sail for France from Quebec immediately after the Montreal conference of the A. L. A.

Cataloging and Classification.

BISHOP, W: Warner. Books for teachers in secondary schools. (*In Educational Review*, Feb., 1900. p. 175-186.)

An excellent classed list, giving dates, publishers, and prices. It covers Bibliography and cyclopædias, Journals, Biography, History of education, Philosophy of education, Theory and practice of teaching, Psychology and its relations to education, School curriculum, and School sanitation, the cost of the entire list (214 titles) being estimated at about \$275, or with

transportation and without usual discount, \$300. The list is prefaced by a brief statement of the importance of well-selected teachers' libraries in secondary schools, where the narrowing effect of routine drill should be counteracted by professional reading broadening and informing in its tendency. The list should be useful as a guide in selecting school-room libraries.

THE BOSTON BOOK CO.'s *Bulletin of Bibliography* for January begins the publication of lists of errata in Poole's index, for which memoranda from others who have noted errors are asked. It contains also a good classed "Children's reading list on art and artists," by Lida V. Thompson, of the Pratt Institute Library School, being largely an index to such articles in *St. Nicholas*; and a list of "Good stories of adventure for boys," by Elizabeth B. Clarke.

The FITCHBURG (Mass.) P. L. *Bulletin* for January devotes its special lists to art and artists and South Africa.

The NEW YORK P. L. *Bulletin* for January contains a full and most interesting 11-page list of "Works relating to the Philippine Islands" contained in the library, including maps, manuscripts, and magazine articles.

THE OSTERHOUT F. L. (Wilkes-Barre, Pa.) *Newsletter* for January contains a first instalment of a descriptive reading-list on "Early British History."

The SALEM (Mass.) P. L. *Bulletin* for January devotes its special reading lists to Oratory and Scotland.

UNIVERSITY OF STATE OF NEW YORK. State library bulletin, Library school, no. 5, November, 1899. Selected subject bibliographies. Albany, 1899. p. 221-266 O. 5 c.

A list that should be of much usefulness to reference librarians. It records the important subject bibliographies used in Mr. W. S. Biscoe's course in advanced bibliography in the New York State Library School. The D. C. is followed in the arrangement of the list.

The WALTHAM (Mass.) P. L. *Bulletin* for January has a good special list (5 p.) on South Africa and the Transvaal war.

CHANGED TITLES.

One of Henty's stories for boys appears under two titles: "A chapter of adventures; or, through the bombardment of Alexandria," published by Blackie & Son, London, and Scribner's Sons, New York, in 1890, also published by A. L. Burt (no date), as "The young midshipman; a story of the bombardment of Alexandria." The chapters correspond, but not the paging, and there is only one illustration in Burt's edition, while Scribner's has six.

MARY MEDLICOTT.

"A tangled web," by Walter Raymond (N. Y., Doubleday (McClure) was published in England under the title "No soul above money."

FULL NAMES.

The following are supplied by the Catalogue Department, Library of Congress:

- Adams, Richard Calmit (A Delaware Indian legend);
- Bailey, Frederic William, *ed.* (Early Connecticut marriages);
- Barker, Lewellys Franklin (The nervous system);
- Barnes, Martha McCulloch (For grace and pleasure);
- Barrington, Paul Jones (Gems of knowledge);
- Berlitz, Maximilian Delphinus (Spanish with or without a master);
- Bridgman, Raymond Landon (The master idea);
- Bullitt, William Grigsby (Review of the Constitution of the United States);
- Cartland, John Henry (Ten years at Pemaquid);
- Clarke, Addison Harry (Architects' handbook on cements);
- Clayton, Victoria Virginia (White and black under the old regime);
- Cooney, Myron Angelo, *ed.* (St. Agnes' cemetery);
- Donly, Joseph Thorn (A concise summary of the principles and decisions relating to realty practice in Pennsylvania);
- Elliott, Arthur Henry, and Ferguson, George A. (A system of instruction in qualitative chemical analysis);
- Galloway, Beverly Thomas (Commercial violet culture);
- Greeley, Arthur Philip (Foreign patent and trade-mark laws);
- Guggenberger, Anthony (A general history of the Christian era);
- Hale, William Thomas (The backward trail);
- Hoyt, Deristhe Levinte (Barbara's heritage);
- Hurll, Estelle May (Raphael; a collection of fifteen pictures and a portrait of the painter);
- Jeffers, Eliakine Tupper (Shortest road to Cæsar);
- Johnson, Edward Augustus (History of negro soldiers in the Spanish-American war);
- Jones, William Russell (Abstract of lectures on chemistry);
- Ledin, Charles Jacob (Biblsk katekes för bibelskolor);
- Leete, Charles Henry (Exercises in geography, 1st series);
- Lindberg, Peter August (Adam; en berättelse);
- Lord, William Sinclair, *comp.* (The best short poems of the nineteenth century);
- Maginnis, Charles Donagh (Pen drawing);
- Malsbary, George Elmer (Practice of medicine);
- Merriman, Effie Woodward (A queer dilemma and other stories);
- Peyser, Mark Wallace (Manual of the physics of physiology);
- Pierce, Ella Maria (First steps in arithmetic);

Plympton, Almira George (A flower of the wilderness);

Rishell, Charles Wesley (The foundations of the Christian faith);

Severance, Frank Hayward (Old trails on the Niagara frontier);

Spencer, Edward Whiton (The elements of commercial law);

Straker, David Augustus (Compendium of evidence);

Strang, Lewis Clinton (Famous actresses of the day in America);

Thompson, Elmer Ellsworth (Bible study and marking systematized);

Traub, Peter Edward (Spanish pronunciation and accent);

Vincent, Elizabeth Carter (The Madonna in legend and history).

The following are supplied by Harvard University Library:

• Appgar, Austin Craig (Pocket key of the birds of the Northern U. S.);

Bell, Herbert Charles (History of Leitersburg district, Washington county, Md.);

Dorland, William Alexander Newman (American pocket medical dictionary);

Hall, John Lincoln (Tables of squares);

Snow, Walter Bradlee (Steam-boiler practice);

Voorhees, Gardner Tufts (Indicating the refrigerating machine);

Wait, William Henry (Lysias: ten selected orations, edited with introduction).

Bibliograph.

BETZ, L. P. La littérature comparée: essai bibliographique; introd. par J. Texte. Strasbourg, Karl J. Trübner, 1900. 24 + 123 p. 8°. 4 m.

BIBLIOGRAPHY of progressive literature: descriptive catalogue comprising a complete and classified list of works relating to science, philosophy, religion, evolution, sociology, ethics, psychology, psychical science, thought transference, telepathy, psychometry, hypnotism, mesmerism, animal magnetism, spiritualism, theosophy, occultism, mysticism, magic, symbolism, astrology, palmistry, chiromancy, phrenology, physiognomy, metaphysics, Christian science, mind cure, massage, hydropathy, and physical culture. N. Y., New Epoch Pub. Co., 1899. '99. 4 + 96 p. O. 25 c.

CELICHOWSKI, Z. Polskie indeksy Książek zakazanych, rozprawa bibliograficzna. Krakow, 1899. 8°.

An account of three Polish indexes to prohibited books, printed by the Bishops in 1603, 1604, and 1617. Most of the books listed in these old records are to-day quite unknown to bibliographers. *Centralblatt f. Bibliotheksw.*

CRISPO-MONCADA, C. I codici arabi: nuovo fondo della biblioteca Vaticana, descritti. Palermo, Virzi, 1900. 7 + 104 p. 8°. Describes 145 Arabic codexes.

GEOGRAPHY. Elamoff, E. Catalog of articles on geography, 1887-1897. St. Petersburg, 1898. 10 p. O. [In Russian.]

Devoted mainly to analytical entries of papers printed in the "Memoirs of geography," 1887-97, published by the Imperial Geographical Society of St. Petersburg. The subjects cover "Reports and articles on navigation and hydrography classified for naval and commercial vessels," meteorology and hydrography; astronomy, geodesy, triangulation; magnetics and compass deviation; lighthouse service, etc.

INDIA. Whiteway, R. S. Rise of the Portuguese power in India, 1497-1550. London, Constable, 1899. 374 p. 8°, net, 15 s. Incl. bibliography, p. 9-16.

Legal Bibliography, published by the Boston Book Co., begins a new series with the issue for January, 1900. Hereafter it will be published quarterly, and its bibliographical character will be strengthened; it will aim to give full record of current law literature, and occasional special bibliographical articles. The January number deals chiefly with law books of 1899.

LOUVAIN: Université catholique. Bibliographie, 1834-1900. Louvain, Ch. Peeters, 1900. il. 8°. 5 fr.

MONUMENTA PALÆOGRAPHICA SACRA. Atlante palæografico-artistico: composto sui manoscritti esposti nel 1898 in Torino alla Mostra d'Arte Sacra. Pubblicato dalla R. Deputazione di Storia Patria delle antiche Provincie e della Lombardia, per cura di Francesco Carta, Carlo Cipolla, e Carlo Frati. 120 tavole in-fol., con testo esplicativo. Torino, Fratelli Bocca. 120 l.

The 120 plates of this work contain 134 reproductions of specimen leaves of ancient mss. About half of them have been chosen for their palæographical value, the other half for their artistic worth. The collection attracted great attention when it was exhibited at Turin in 1898. Care has been taken not to reproduce documents of which samples have been published before. Among the mss. of note may be mentioned a palimpsest of Cicero "pro M. Tullio," one written in an Irish hand of the eighth century, and four dated mss. prior to the 12th century. The fact that most of the mss. are written in the Italian hands and that many of them come from small and almost inaccessible libraries should make the collection of value, while its small price should commend it to even those libraries whose funds for this purpose are scanty. The edition is limited to 200 copies. W. W. B.

RAFFETY, Frank W. Books worth reading: a plea for the best and an essay towards selection, with short introductions to many of the world's great authors. N. Y., E. P. Dutton & Co., 1899. 7 + 174 p. 12°.

This book, "an attempt at collecting, and in some respects adding to, what has been said upon the subject of the choice of books," is divided in two parts. Part I, the author claims, follows the "beaten track" in books on books and reading; part 2, the "original" part and more than half the volume, gives a list of "one hundred famous books" and a "short introduction to about 80 books from that list." What the author says about books worth reading makes a very small book. It would be better were it still smaller. Much that is said in the first part is repeated in the second, and often in the same words. The author's manner of dealing with writers other than English is thus described: "Of the ancients, and of the foreign modern writers, I only speak through translations, as this is the mode by which the vast majority must hold communication with them; and I confine myself to indicating those translations which are generally considered the best." The chief use of the book in libraries is in indicating the best translations.

It is evident throughout that the author is not sure of his ground. He "ventures" to say, and gravely tells that "much information would doubtless be obtained from" such a book. It is the business of a man to *know* whether a book contains "much information" or not when he undertakes to tell the world of "books worth reading." S: H. R.

RICHARDSON, C: F. The choice of books. N. Y., Dutton, [1900.] 208 p. D. \$1.25.

A new edition, uniform in style with Raffety's "Books worth reading." The index should serve, in a measure, as a guide to literary quotations, many of which are cited.

INDEXES.

DIETRICH, F. Bibliographie der deutschen Zeitschriften-Litteratur, mit Einschluss von Sammelwerken und Zeitungen. Band 4: Alphabetisches nach Schlagworten sachlich geordnetes Verzeichnis von Aufsätzen die während der Monate Januar bis Juni, 1899, in über 900 zumeist wissenschaftlichen Zeitschriften Sammelwerken und Zeitungen deutscher Zunge erschienen sind, mit Autoren-Register. Leipzig, Felix Dietrich, 1899. 326 p. Q. 15 m.

The fourth part of the index to German periodical literature is the first semi-annual issue covering January to June, 1899. The list of periodicals indexed has been greatly augmented and now includes upwards of 900 separate publications. The new features are an index to the

important articles and "leaders" in the representative daily newspapers, and the inclusion of upwards of 125 German medical periodicals. The work of indexing the medical periodicals has been undertaken by Dr. E. Roth, well known for his contributions to bibliography in the *Anatomischer Anzeiger* and other leading medical journals. Arthur L. Jellinck and M. Grolig have also volunteered their assistance.

Anonymous and Pseudonyms.

The following are from the "Catalogue of title entries," etc., issued by the Register of Copyright, Library of Congress.

Bradley, Mrs. Julia M., pseud. of James Bethuel Smiley. "Modern manners." 21:811 (D. 21, '99).

Connor, Ralph, pseud. of Charles William Gordon. "The sky pilot: a tale of the foothills." 22:5 (Ja. 4).

"A Dominican father," pseud. of Charles Hyacinth McKenna. "The angelic guide." 21:806 (D. 21, '99).

Eric, Allan; also "Junior partner," pseud. of Charles W. and Lillian S. Willis. "Montreal by way of Chazy and down the St. Lawrence river to Quebec." 22:49 (Ja. 11).

"Faralone," pseud. of Elizabeth A. Smith. "Stories of childhood." 21:811 (D. 21, '99).

Fischer, Grete, pseud. of Konrad Schaefer. "Agnes Goodmaid;" "A mystery explained;" "On the waves of ether sphere." 21:811 (D. 21, '99).

"Ye antient burial place of New London, Conn.," is by Edward Prentiss. 22:98 (Ja. 18).

"Army and navy of the United States, 1776-1898," pts. 18, 19, is by William Walton, and others. 22:49 (Ja. 11).

"Our islands and their people as seen with camera and pencil," pt. 3, is ed. by William S. Bryan. 22:92 (Ja. 18).

"Skiascopy: a treatise on the shadow test," is by G. A. Rogers. 21:811 (D. 21, '99).

The following are supplied by the Catalogue Department, Library of Congress.

Alwyn, Theos, pseud. for Lewis F. Cummings, "The psychic stream," 1899.

Jonsson, Ivar, pseud. for C. A. Tibbetts, "The department clerk."

"Jorrock's," pseud. for James Albert Garland, jr., "The private stable."

Paget, R. L., pseud. for Frederic Lawrence Knowles, "The poetry of American wit and humor."

Z., Z., pseud. for Louise Doissy, "A business venture in Los Angeles."

"Rudyard Kipling, 1899," is by Jesse Lynch Williams.

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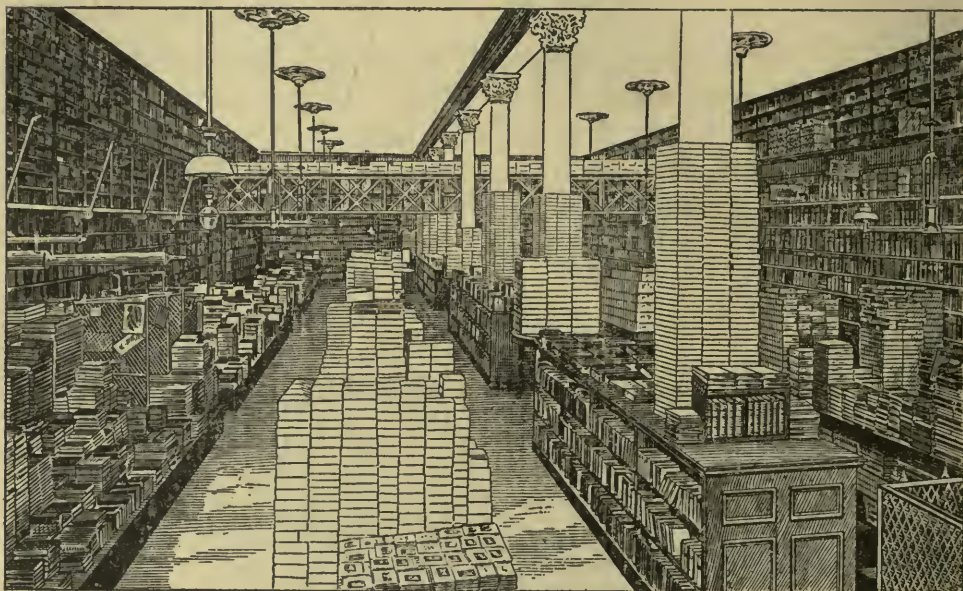
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Christopher Columbus. His Own Book of Privileges, 1502. Photographic Facsimile of the Manuscript in the Archives of the Foreign Office in Paris, now for the first time published, with expanded text, translation into English, and an Historical Introduction. Limited edition on thick handmade paper, foolscap folio, half pigskin, pp. lxvi. and 284, \$30 (or of Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York).

The Voyage from Lisbon to India, 1505-6. Being an Account and Journal by ALBERICUS VESPUCCIUS. Translated from the contemporary Flemish, and Edited with Prologue and Notes, by C. H. COOTE, Department of Printed Books (Geographical Section), British Museum. Foolscap 4to, pp. xxvii. and 56, \$3.75 net. 250 copies only printed.

Americus Vesputius. A Critical and Documentary Review of Two Recent English Books Concerning that Navigator. By HENRY HARRISSE. Foolscap 4to, pp. 68, \$3 net. 250 copies only printed.

The Campaign in Virginia, 1781. An exact Reprint of Six Rare Pamphlets on the Clinton-Cornwallis Controversy, with Numerous Important Unpublished Manuscript Notes by Sir HENRY CLINTON, K.B., and the Omitted and Hitherto Unpublished Portions of the Letters in their Appendices added from the Original Manuscripts. Compiled, Collated, and Edited (with Biographical Notices in a Copious Index), by BENJAMIN FRANKLIN STEVENS. In two vols., royal 8vo, pp. xxix., 507, and 465, cloth, gilt tops, \$6 net.

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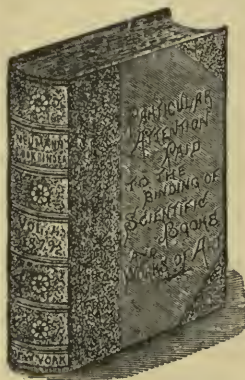
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 Columbia University Studies, v. 8, no. 3.
 Dante Society, Report 6.
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W. H. Lowdermilk & Co., Washington, D. C.
 Jesse, George Selwyn and Contemporaries.
 Handbook of Virginia. 1897.
 Davis, Travels in U. S.
 March, Shoopac Recollections.
 Flint, Timothy, Francis Berrian.
 " " Arthur Clenning.
 " " George Mason.
 Barber, Historical, Poetical, and Pictorial American Scenes.
 Lossing, The Empire State.
 Stoddard, Lectures, il., 10 v.

Library Co. of Philadelphia, N. W. cor. Locust and Juniper Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.
House Beautiful, v. 1, nos. 1, 2, 3.
Herseless Age, v. 1, no. 1.

G. P. Putnam's Sons, 27 W. 23d St., N. Y.
 Lewis and Clark, Travels, ed. by Coues, 4 v. Harper.
 Life and Writings of A. J. Dallas, by Dallas. Lipp.
 Pumpelly, Across America and Asia. Holt.
 Townsend, Bohemian Days. Campbell.
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 Steuben, Life of, by Kapp.
 Lafayette, Life of, by Tuckerman, 2 v. D., M. & Co.
 American Cardinal N. Y., 1871.
 Prang, Red Letter Calendar.
 Cox, Mythology and Folklore. Holt.
 Hood's Own, 2 v., 8°. original cl.
 Inman, Ancient Faiths, 2 v. Bouton.
 Longpre, Facsimiles of Water Colors. Stokes.
 Harriman, American Investments Classified.
 Flowers Personified, 2 v.
 Evans, Young Millwright and Miller's Assistant.
 Blomfield, The Formal Garden. Mac.
 Sinclair, Holiday House.

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 Maxwell, World, Flesh, Devil.
 Adams, Travels in Faith; Tradition to Reason.

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 Gardiner Spring's Power of the Pulpit.
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 Suthpen's and Bergens' Historical Discourses at the 200th Anniversary of the Reformed Church at New Utrecht, L. I.

Library of the University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kan.
 Collections Mass. Hist. Soc., 3d ser., v. 9 and 10; 4th ser., v. 1.
American Hist. Rev., v. 1, 2, 3, unbound.
 Salmon, Hist. of the Appointing Power.

Wesleyan University Library, Middletown, Conn.
 Gallatin, Writings, 3 v. Phila., 1879.
 Thomas, History of Printing in America, 2d ed.
 Ford, Check List of Bibliographies of Am. Books. 1889

The Western Reserve Historical Society, Cleveland, O.
 Edwin Reed's Bacon vs. Shakespeare. Pub. by Knight & Co., Boston, 1897.

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THE

Library Journal

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

CHIEFLY DEVOTED TO

Library Economy and Bibliography

VOL. 25. No. 3.

MARCH, 1900.

Contents.

	PAGE		PAGE
NORTH ADAMS PUBLIC LIBRARY: HOUGHTON MEMORIAL BUILDING.	<i>Frontispiece.</i>	A. L. A. EXHIBIT AT PARIS EXPOSITION.— <i>Florence Woodworth.</i>	116
EDITORIALS.	103	THE PUBLIC vs. LIBRARIANS.	119
A. L. A. Exhibit at Paris.		EXPOSITION OF LIBRARY HYGIENE.	120
Public Documents Bill.		READING LIST ON CANADA AND MONTREAL.	120
A Phase of Library Architecture.		AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.	122
Library Progress in Iowa.		STATE LIBRARY COMMISSIONS.	122
COMMUNICATIONS.	124	STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS.	122
Exchanges Solicited.		LIBRARY CLUBS.	130
Typewriters in Libraries.		LIBRARY SCHOOLS AND TRAINING CLASSES.	133
A Suggestion for Annotation of Books.		Drexel Institute Library School.	
TRANSFORMING A DWELLING-HOUSE INTO A LIBRARY BUILDING: THE ANDREW JACKSON HOUGHTON MEMORIAL BUILDING.— <i>Annie B. Jackson.</i>	105	New York State Library School.	
THE VATICAN LIBRARY: SOME NOTES BY A STUDENT.— <i>W. W. Bishop.</i>	110	Pratt Institute Library School.	
THE LIBRARY AND THE LABORER.	112	LIBRARY ECONOMY AND HISTORY.	134
OPEN SHELVES.	113	LIBRARIANS.	140
I. For Large Libraries.— <i>E. S. Willcox.</i>		CATALOGING AND CLASSIFICATION.	141
II. In the Y. W. C. A. Library of New York.— <i>Harriet F. Husted.</i>	115	BIBLIOGRAPHY.	142

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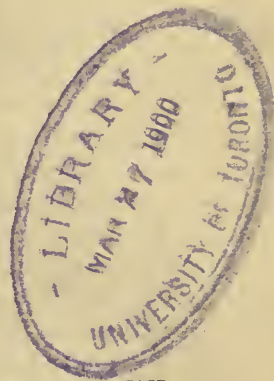
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From the 9th annual report of the Mass. Free Public Library Commission.

NORTH ADAMS (MASS.) PUBLIC LIBRARY: ANDREW JACKSON HOUGHTON MEMORIAL BUILDING.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

VOL. 25.

MARCH, 1900.

No. 3

THE American Library Association exhibit at the Paris Exposition gives every promise of carrying the library missionary spirit, so active in this country, into far fields in the most effective manner, and also of emphasizing the professional aspect of library work. Miss Woodworth's, excellent description of the character and arrangement of the material collected, printed elsewhere, shows how fully the plans have been worked out, and indicates that, although the space is limited, every possible use has been made of the opportunity; while the skilful manner in which so extensive a presentation has been condensed without injuring its effectiveness reflects great credit upon its organizers. Mr. Carnegie's generosity, this time applied for the benefit of the library world at large, instead of specifically for an individual library, has made it possible to have the American library profession represented by leading librarians, whose connection with the exhibit will increase its practical interest and value many times. It is of special interest, in view of the fact that not many women librarians are to be found on the continent, even in Italy, that Miss Plummer has consented to give July and August as the representative of the American library profession in Paris. No better selection could possibly have been made; in view alike of her eminence as a library administrator, her wide range of relation, and her large acquaintance with modern languages. In connection with this exhibit, the library conference to be held in August, in which our English brethren have had large part in preliminary arrangements, and the minor bibliographical conferences planned under the auspices of the Institut Bibliographique of Brussels, should make the period of the exposition interesting and valuable from the library point of view, and should be a real impulse to library development.

THE public documents bill has received general approval and seems fairly likely to become law. An amendment is likely also to go through increasing the number of depositories, and in connection with this it has been suggested that

a distinction should be made between two classes of depositories, by choice of the depositories themselves, so that one class might get all government publications now sent out—an *embarras de richesse* to the smaller libraries—and that others might get a select list of those government publications which are most useful to the people and most frequently consulted, relieving the smaller depositories of the large expense and trouble in the care of the present enormous numbers sent out yearly. This is doubly desirable in view of the obligation upon the depositories to keep all publications received from the government at the service of the public. The bill has been approved by the Printing Committee of the Senate, and a new section has been added, making the libraries of the colleges of mechanic arts and agriculture, established under the acts of July 2, 1862, and Aug. 30, 1890, designated depositories. It is still desirable that librarians should give their influence in support of the bill, that it may not be lost sight of in the pressure of other pending measures. The general subject of the printing and distribution of public documents has been scheduled for discussion at the joint library meeting to be held in Washington late in March, and this should be of practical usefulness in making clear the scope and advantages of the present bill.

ONE of the interesting features of American progress has been the development of the public library from the home library, for which the travelling library system is a bridge. This development is frequently emphasized by the gift or selection of a private residence for library purposes—a matter which involves problems not generally considered in the literature of library architecture. Among well-known examples of library buildings thus produced are the Danforth Library building of the Paterson (N. J.) Public Library, the Salem Public Library building, and in more recent years the use by the Brooklyn Public Library of the Brevoort residence, by the Brooklyn Institute of another private dwelling, and

the use in North Adams of the Blackinton residence as a memorial building housing the library. The latter especially is a useful example of what may be accomplished in this direction in the many country places where liberally disposed citizens desire to found a public library or where there is a historic house to be preserved. The task of adaptation is not an easy one if satisfactory results are to be obtained, and the best guide to those confronted with its difficulties is found in the experience of others. For these reasons, the detailed description, given elsewhere, of the transformation of the residence that is now the adequate and attractive home of the North Adams Public Library, should have practical usefulness, especially as it relates to one of the smaller cities, where such problems are more apt to arise.

IOWA is the latest comer into the ranks of "library states," by virtue of the recent passage of a bill creating a state library commission, which will take effect on July first of this year. The commission is based upon the familiar Wisconsin model, somewhat modified to meet special conditions, and is charged with the general development of the travelling library system heretofore conducted as a department of the Iowa State Library. Its special function is to promote the establishment and maintenance of public libraries, by advice and by visits of its officers and members. The passage of this bill is the result of long-continued missionary work in the library cause on the part of the state library association and the state federation of women's clubs, the latter having proved itself an ally of special force and influence. Those who are familiar with the uphill struggle to secure this legislation, which has been carried on for so long in Iowa, will rejoice in the final success of a movement that cannot fail to be of great benefit to the people of the state. Another measure passed by the Iowa legislature almost simultaneously with the commission bill provides for the more compact organization of the state library, by consolidating the general state library, or miscellaneous collection, with the library of the historical department, under the direction of the state librarian, Mr. Brigham, who is also given charge of the law library. The correlation of these several departments into a single strong organization cannot but give an added value and efficiency to the Iowa State Library.

Communications.

EXCHANGES SOLICITED.

WE are doing a good deal in the way of exchanging publications with other institutions, and for this purpose are trying to accumulate a good stock of our own issues. We will be very thankful to any library that will send us all duplicate Amherst matter. We will pay all charges and will endeavor to proffer a fair exchange.

W. I. FLETCHER, *Librarian.*

AMHERST COLLEGE, {
Amherst, Mass. }

TYPEWRITERS IN LIBRARIES.

THERE is a matter of some importance which so far has escaped treatment in library periodicals almost entirely — the use of typewriters in libraries. There are some who have gone into the matter with thoroughness and it would be of service to many if one or more of them would give us an article or articles.

But I may raise the question whether it is not important when catalog cards are written on the typewriter that the machine used should be one which gives a strong stroke, so that the ink is forced into the card. All type-bar machines, I suppose, do this, and perhaps some with type-wheels. I do not know how this is.

There are now, I think, quite a number of typewriter manufacturers whose machines are adapted to card work, and it is quite easy to adapt some others by special attachments which cost but little. It is a mistake to think there is but one machine adapted for card work. We have concluded that the one which is generally supposed to be adapted for writing cards is to be condemned for this use, on account of deficient striking power, and consequently feeble inking, which is likely to fade quickly.

I trust this note will elicit the information desired.

WILLIS K. STETSON.

PUBLIC LIBRARY, {
New Haven, Ct. }

A SUGGESTION FOR ANNOTATION OF BOOKS.

IT is the aim of the librarian to attain the largest circulation of the best books, to stimulate progressive, educative reading. As this ought to be reached in the most definite and thorough manner we would suggest that it would be useful to put in all books an extra printed leaf, giving information first about the author; second, at least two discriminating able reviews extracted from the best journals; third, information about the author's other books; fourth, description of other works of the same character. If the A. L. A. took the matter up and printed the sheets in a large number, the cost would be very small, and each leaf would constitute an entry in an annotated catalog, which might be kept in self-binders by the library and by private persons. By sending out these sheets every month or less as a bulletin to individuals the interest in the new accessions would be kept up.

H. M. STANLEY.

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Lake Forest, Ill. }

TRANSFORMING A DWELLING-HOUSE INTO A LIBRARY BUILDING: THE
ANDREW JACKSON HOUGHTON MEMORIAL BUILDING—THE HOME
OF THE NORTH ADAMS (MASS.) PUBLIC LIBRARY.

BY ANNIE B. JACKSON, *North Adams, Mass.*

By private generosity or public action there are many libraries that from time to time are confronted with the necessity of adapting to library uses buildings originally intended as private residences. Such adaptation is not an easy task; it offers more problems, and more difficult ones, than the planning of an original library building involves, and the economical hopes generally entertained at the beginning are usually doomed to disappointment. Yet excellent and attractive results may be obtained in such adaptation, and in the case of handsome and substantial buildings the total cost of extensive alterations is far below the value of the completed structure.

It has been thought, therefore, that it may be of interest to librarians to describe in some detail the manner in which one dwelling-house was transformed into a library building, satisfactory in plan and most attractive in effect. The cost of adaptation is given in analysis, and the results achieved are summarized as definitely as possible. The building in question houses the Public Library of North Adams, Mass., and bears on its wall near the delivery-desk a beautiful bronze tablet, placed there by vote of the council of the city of North Adams, which reads as follows:

IN MEMORY OF
ANDREW JACKSON HOUGHTON
—
THIS BUILDING WAS GIVEN
BY ALBERT CHARLES HOUGHTON
TO THE
CITY OF NORTH ADAMS
FOR THE USE OF
THE
PUBLIC LIBRARY
1896

The Houghton Memorial Building, a picture of which, reproduced from the 1899 report of the Massachusetts Free Public Library Com-

mission, is shown elsewhere, was originally a dwelling-house, the most costly ever erected in North Adams. It is a substantial brick mansion, approximately 60 feet square, having two stories and the high Mansard roof in vogue some 35 years ago when the house was built for Mr. Sanford Blackinton, then the most prominent of North Adams manufacturers. Mr. Blackinton intended it for a family mansion which might continue to be used by his descendants, but on the death of his widow, a little more than four years ago, the house came into the market. Because of its site it was felt by every one that the building should become a public building of some sort. North Adams is built in a series of terraces up the hills from the two branches, north and south, and again from the westward-flowing Hoosac after the two branches unite in the middle of the town. The Blackinton house, now the Houghton Memorial Building, stands just where the main business street, mounting the first eastern terrace, broadens into an open square; the site of the building being the southeastern corner of this square, two churches occupying the north and south sides. Another former dwelling-house stands on the northeastern corner, and it was in this that the library had been housed for six years previous to its removal into its present quarters.

At the time when this building, so finely situated, was thrown on the market North Adams had but just organized its city government, and one of the earliest acts of its first mayor, Hon. A. C. Houghton, was to buy the Blackinton mansion and convey it to the city absolutely, with no condition specified in the deed, but with an accompanying letter expressing his wish that the building be used for the public library and for a local historical society, and that when so used it should be known, in memory of his brother, as the Andrew Jackson Houghton Memorial Building. This was early in 1896. The building was thus saved from perversion to other ends, but nothing was done to fit it for library uses until the summer of 1897.

In July, 1897, Mr. Houghton, in addition to

the gift of the building, offered to pay \$10,000 toward the necessary repairs and alterations. It was recognized that this sum would not cover the cost of furnishings in addition to alteration, but that a further sum for this purpose would have to be asked of the city. At this time, however, it was hoped that the \$10,000 would prove ample for rearrangement. Unfortunately, after the work had been going on for some months, it was found that the item of repairs was far larger than anticipated, the house having suffered an accumulation of disasters from long neglect. After some inevitable criticism the city council voted \$9000 additional, to complete alterations and provide furnishings. A summary of expenses, classified as well as could be done from bills rendered, is given herewith:

Carpenter work and material, including two new staircases.....	\$4,366.27
Plastering.....	1,450.23
Mason work.....	624.18
Fitting vault.....	150.00
Painting interior and finishing woodwork.....	676.90
Exterior repairs and painting.....	880.25
Work and material for walk and fence, north entrance.....	205.18
New roof.....	1,529.07
Skylight.....	297.21
Heating plant.....	2,395.00
Plumbing.....	1,122.99
Electric work, including repair of old fixtures..	922.81
Electric light fixtures, new.....	410.00
Hardware.....	355.71
Brass book-lift.....	217.45
Floor-covering and window-shades and labor..	734.49
Stack (nine floor cases).....	575.00
Tables, chairs, etc.....	517.58
Miscellaneous supplies, labor, etc.....	117.49
Architect, plans and supervision of work.....	769.52
Memorial tablet and setting.....	116.35
	<u>\$18,433.68</u>

That the necessities of the case may be better comprehended, plans are given of the two main floors as they are to-day:



FIRST FLOOR PLAN.

- A. Main hall and delivery-room, 11 x 36 (catalog-case at *x* and receiving and delivery desks at *y* and *z*.)
 B. General reading and reference room, 18 x 28.
 C. Magazine reading room, 16 x 19.
 D. Newspaper reading room, 16 x 16.
 E. North entrance, from E. Main st.
 F. Corridor to stairway.
 G. Stairway to basement.

- H. Staff toilet room, 6 x 11.
 I. Rear entrance.
 J. Fireproof vault, 5 x 11.
 K. Unpacking and work room, 11 x 15.
 L. Store-room.
 M. Janitor's stairway.
 N. and O. Book-rooms, 16 x 30 each,



SECOND FLOOR PLAN.

P. Hall.
Q. Proposed children's room.
R. and S. Fort Mass. Histor. Soc. rooms.
T. Toilet-room.

U. Public documents.
V. and W. Additional book-rooms.
X. Rear upper hall.

Referring to the plans, the chief changes are as follows:

The second archway was cut from B into hall A, the woodwork (black walnut) about it being transferred from the former entrance to O, the whole end of which room was taken out. The square bay noticeable in one corner of O on the plan was a doorway leading to a *portecochère*. This door was replaced by a window and transferred to the north side at B (formerly a lavatory), where an entrance was made direct from East Main street, the lot having about equal frontage on Church and East Main streets. It was impossible to enlarge D, since it is surrounded by brick walls, the support of a five-story tower. An opening was cut northward from the staircase landing and entrance gained to this side through corridor F, formerly a closet. There were, it may be said in passing, 16 such closets to be disposed of in some way on the two main floors. The back stairway at M could not be discontinued because of the wish to fit up a janitor's apartment on the

third floor; but it had to be rebuilt entirely, having previously been a winding stair. The chimney between N and O was left both for better ventilation and to avoid possible weakening of the structure, but it was so cut up into small flues that it would not answer for the larger heating plant required. A new chimney was therefore put in, running up through L. K, the former kitchen, after having toilet-room, H, taken from it, was reserved for a work-room, boxes coming in by way of entrance I. As to the vault, J, we were fortunate; it was a pantry, probably built for cold storage, being brick-walled all about and but one story high; so that with comparatively little expense an exceptionally commodious fireproof vault was obtained.

On the second floor, entrance was opened up from front hall, P, to S, through two closets, the open passage gained by tearing out entirely the wall of the closet next the staircase, and replacing it by continuation of the balustrade, making far more effective the really fine stairway of

handsomely carved black walnut. Over the square well thus formed a glazed sash was inserted in the ceiling, above which is a shaft conveying light from a well-planned skylight in the roof. This proved one of the happiest of the architect's suggestions, since the great drawback had been the darkness at the central point of the lower floor, exactly where we wished the delivery-desk. To return to the second floor: S and R, in accordance with the letter accompanying the gift to the city, were assigned to the use of the Fort Massachusetts Historical Society, whose very attractive loan collection forms an admirable adjunct to the library.

The main staircase was not continued beyond the first flight. In order to admit of any public use of the third floor, it became necessary to have means of approach other than the one back stairway. The light open staircase at the front of the upper hall P was therefore constructed. The plan is here at fault, since there are two high narrow windows opening on the balcony over the main entrance. The staircase landing here is sufficiently high, so that an alcove is formed under it next these windows. The room Q resulted from tearing out partitions which formed a dressing-room and two large closets. Rooms V and W had partitions and closets removed, so that they correspond very nearly with the book-rooms below.

The plan was, of course, considered of removing the floors of V and W and making a three-story stack up from N and O, but was dismissed on account of the extra expense involved. So far there has been no reason to regret this decision, for it seems more feasible when needed to build on a book-room to the south of O and W, the grounds about the house being ample for this, and leave the structure itself unimpaired. V is already filled with shelving capable of holding some 6000 volumes, very little of which is yet in use. W is soon to be utilized as a study for teachers and members of study clubs, and this too can be shelved when necessary; though by a test made while alterations were going on, it was found that but five cases could be carried by this floor as against six in the room below. It will nevertheless shelve some 8000 volumes.

In U the public documents are so shelved as to be convenient of access, a table and chairs being provided for their use in the room itself. T, the toilet-room, was the bath-room on this floor of the house. The plumbing connections,

it will be noticed, worked out very well, for the bath-room of the janitor's flat is just above T, the staff toilet-room H, on the main floor, nearly beneath, and a men's lavatory in the basement corresponds exactly in position with T. This basement, by the way, is practically little but a dark cellar. Aside from the lavatory mentioned, the room taken by the boilers and those for storage of coal, the rest is of little avail except one room under K, which serves for the janitor's cellar, connecting by lift (running up through L) with his kitchen on the top floor. The eastern half of the top floor was converted into this dwelling for the janitor, consisting of five rooms and bath. The tower ascends above S, a nicely finished room is over R, not yet assigned to any special use, and the remainder of the floor is in a well-lighted large hall, capable of seating about 150 persons; well adapted, too, for exhibitions of pictures.

The heating plant consists of two boilers of unequal size, the smaller alone serving for the milder days of spring and fall. An intake of cold air underneath both north and south sides of the west porch is provided, communicating with an air chamber which encloses a large coil of steam pipes, whence flues run to the different rooms of the lower floor. Since each room has an opening into a chimney, there is ordinarily sufficient draft to keep up a strong current, but in dull windless days the air from this chamber can be forced through the house by a fan, which can be run either by steam or independently by a water motor. It is in the latter way that the building is ventilated in summer. On the upper floors radiators are provided direct from the boilers.

Concerning the furnishings, it was necessary to adapt them as far as possible to existing interior woodwork, particularly as some large pieces of furniture were left in the house to be used, if wished, for the library. To this provision is due one feature probably unique among libraries—there are on the main floor six handsome plate-glass mirrors, two pier-glasses in B and C, three over-mantel mirrors in B, C, and D, and an immense hall mirror and hat-rack some 12 feet square moved from its original position in A (because of cutting the additional archway), into F, which by its reflection from windows of D, it helps to lighten. A huge sideboard was promptly turned over to the historical society, in whose rooms it is found very useful. One of two handsome bookcases was

loaned to this society and the other placed in C, where behind its glass doors the more costly reference books are kept from harm.

For C and D magazine and newspaper racks respectively were bought, and chairs, but no tables; the chairs in both rooms being arm-chairs, in C of beech stained walnut and of a most comfortable design, those in D being oak of the "Windsor" pattern. B is the show room. Having been originally a white and gold drawing-room, the endeavor was made to keep it as light in tone and as beautiful as was consistent with its constant use as a reading and reference room. The mirrors already alluded to had plain but very rich gilt frames of a kind which has never tarnished; the white marble mantel is finely carved, and there is an immense crystal chandelier which was carefully preserved and replaced; not to interfere with the effect of this chandelier, which, it must be admitted, is never used, the electric lights in this room were placed close to the ceiling. The necessary cases, tables, and (armless) chairs put in this room are of polished oak.

N and O were shelved by using floor cases of the L. B. stack construction, three sections running lengthwise of N and six crosswise of O, giving shelf-room for about 16,000 volumes. Room was left for the librarian's desk in the bay of N, while near the square south bay of O a polished brass book-lift runs to W above. In A the catalog case of 60 trays stands under the skylight at *x*; between this and the newel-post is a plain solid black walnut bench, and near it stands a tall revolving case which is kept filled partly with new books, partly with those on some topic of timely interest. The bench serves as a convenience in looking over a tray from the catalog, or for examination of the books as one turns the revolving case. A portion of the counter at *y* is hinged, and through this "Pass of Thermopylae" people go to the shelves as they choose.

None of the walls of the house had ever been papered, but because of water-stains it was necessary to re-surface and in many cases to replace the plaster of both walls and ceilings, so much damage had resulted from a neglected roof. Instead of hard-finish and fresco, it was decided to be best from a sanitary point of view to paint the whole surface of plaster throughout the house. This was applied also in the case of the stucco cornices, ceiling decorations, center-pieces, etc., in the main rooms of the lower floor. In B, which is flooded with

sunlight, a tint of palest blue was chosen; in C, a darker room with dark wood, a warmer tone of cream was used, while hall and book-rooms were cream-white. The second floor rooms were all given the same cream-white except Q, which has a coat of delicate apple-green that it may look as springlike as possible when used, as we hope soon to have it, for a children's room.

The floor covering is the same throughout the public rooms—an inlaid linoleum of small pattern in three shades of brown, which harmonize admirably with the prevailing walnut finish. Rubber stair treads were used for the main staircase.

Electric light fixtures, simple but beautiful in design, and suited to the uses of the various rooms, were provided in all the main rooms, while in the lesser used rooms it was found possible to fit up for electricity the chandeliers (previously for gas only) which were already in the house. Two beautiful bronze newel-post lights had their gas burners replaced by incandescent bulbs.

Among the smaller furnishings, mention might be made, for others' benefit, of the umbrella holders fashioned of wood pulp, in shape and size very like the popular drain-tile umbrella stands, but much lighter in weight and of a dark brown color, well suited to this particular building. They have the merit of being inexpensive, and have been found to serve another purpose as well, that of waste-baskets which will not scatter their contents.

The architect who prepared the plans and gave his oversight to their successful carrying out was Mr. Edwin Thayer Barlow, of North Adams. The technical furnishings, including stack, tables, and chairs, but not the cases in the reference-room, were from the Library Bureau. All the work was carried out by North Adams firms.

While there is undoubtedly some waste space, and more partitions than one might wish, the trustees can truthfully say, as they do in their last report: "The Houghton Memorial Building continues to be a source of pleasure to all who visit it, and to the staff of the library as well. The arrangement of space has worked well in regard to the administration of the library, and no change seems needful. And they are ready to confirm the opinion of nearly every stranger who enters the doors of the Houghton Memorial Building, that it makes 'the most homelike library building ever known.'"

THE VATICAN LIBRARY: SOME NOTES BY A STUDENT.

BY WILLIAM WARNER BISHOP, *Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.*

No other library has the associations, the history, or the value of the famous collection of the Vatican. To no other spot do the longings of classical and historical scholars, of librarians, and of palæographers go out as to that secluded and long forbidden reading-room in the east arm of the palace of the Popes. We are accustomed to remember Tischendorf and his hasty notes made on cuffs and thumbnails of readings of the chief treasure of that storehouse of treasures, Codex B of the Old and New Testaments. Cardinal Mai and his mysterious "*codices vaticani*," whereof he alone knew the number and the worth, and a host of Catholic apologists with the archives at command have given an impression of mysteriousness, of buried treasure, which remains long after the enlightened liberality of the present pontiff has thrown open to the learned world the Vatican collections with as free a hand as have the guardians of any library of the sort in Europe. Nor are the aspirations of the scholar lessened by the tales of his brethren; and even the disappointed and disgruntled tourists—"trippers" they call them in Rome—spur him on with accounts of the few manuscripts which they have seen under glass in the grand halls and galleries through which they are shown, under the delusion that they are seeing the "library."

The doors of the plain cupboards under the brilliantly frescoed walls shut from the tourist's sight the thousands of parchment and paper manuscripts which compose the library. The Vatican collections are divided into the archives, the printed books, and the manuscripts. It is with the last of these alone that we have to do in this paper, although it should be said that the other departments are as freely opened to those with proper credentials as that of the manuscripts.

To secure the privilege of the manuscript reading-room one has simply to come armed with proof that he is a person prepared to make use of the valuable documents in a proper way. With the introduction of the consul, or with other credentials, Americans have no difficulty in securing admission. Fortunately for the writer he was a member of the American

School of Classical Studies in Rome; which fact insured a hearty welcome, for the Vatican authorities have been exceedingly kind in extending all possible courtesies to the School. During an almost constant attendance of some months I heard of no one who was refused the privileges of the library, and, in fact, I was frequently astonished at the extreme liberality of the management.

It is a more difficult task to secure physical admission than the written permission. Guards in various gaudy and somber uniforms bar the way with a polite but firm demand to know your business there. The words "*Biblioteca*," or "*Padre Ehrle*" generally secure an instant salute and a polite direction. To a newcomer it is no easy task to make his way up staircases, across courts, and through galleries to the black, nail-studded door which bears a card requesting him not to enter but to apply to another door in the garden for admission. If his Italian has carried him so far, however, he probably has courage enough left to believe that this sign is for the thousands of tourists who throng this gallery several times a week on their way to the *Appartamenti Borgia*, and pushes on. Once inside, a polite and deferential porter receives his hat and cane. He generally keeps on his outer coat, if he is wise, for to the northerner these enormous palaces of Italy are damp and dangerous. And as he has climbed over 160 steps from the *Piazza San Pietro* he is usually so warm that he fears the chill of an unheated room.

The vestibule to the reading-room in older times was the reading-room itself. Two dark wooden counters down the sides, flanked by equally dark and tightly closed bookcases or lockers, create a gloom which the one window would not much relieve were it not for the numerous portraits of former cardinal librarians which deck the walls of vestibule and reading-room. By this window is generally seated a woman at work on some manuscript, for women are not admitted to the sacred precincts of the reading-room itself. In return, however, for this treatment the feminine student gets the best light in the place. It will interest Americans to know that the wife of one of our best-

known librarians was the second woman to secure the privilege of studying the Vatican manuscripts.

The reading-room, which is entered through green baize doors, is a rectangle, nearly twice as long as it is broad, high, of course, and lighted by two large windows on the north side. Between them Father Ehrle, S.J., the justly famous guardian of these treasures, has his desk. In the long cassock and black biretta of his order he presides with kindly interest over the readers. Apparently he speaks with ease all the languages of modern Europe, and his courtesy and good humor seem unfailling. Parallel to the shorter side of the room are four long tables, each with 12 chairs and racks for manuscripts. Across the end of the room opposite the entrance is a raised platform with seats upholstered in red. These are intended, I suppose, for the officials, for I saw using them only priests and two of the so-called *scriptores* of the library. All the furniture is of plain, dark wood. On the east side opposite the windows are ranged the ponderous tomes of the inventory and catalogs. Near the door is a small counter, behind which an attendant sits to receive the applications for manuscripts and to keep the tallies. He has one or two assistants who bring the documents to him.

The library consists, as is well known, of about 26,000 manuscripts, divided roughly by languages into 19,000 Latin, 4000 Greek, and 2000 Oriental. These figures do not include the archives nor the library of some 100,000 printed volumes kept on a lower story. In this sum-total are included, however, the various smaller collections as well as those known simply as *codices vaticani*. There is an inventory which describes every numbered manuscript, but the great catalogs (in manuscript) are exceedingly defective. The catalog of Greek manuscripts, for example, was made over a century ago, and a short use of it soon drove me to the inventory. The smaller collections have been cataloged, and these catalogs have been well printed, although since the Palatine manuscripts which were returned to Heidelberg have been described in the Palatine catalog without separation or discriminating marks in the index, one is occasionally caught asking for one of these absentees. It is also delightful, even somewhat uncanny, to receive back your slip, as I once did, marked in blue pencil, "manca del

1682,"— "*missing since 1682.*" Accordingly if one wishes to be certain that he has seen all the manuscripts of a certain author in the Vatican, he must search laboriously through the inventory. Some unlucky chap may generally be seen at this task. A friend of mine spent three weeks and a half looking through the inventory of Latin manuscripts in search of a complete list of mss. of Pliny's Letters, to be rewarded with two not previously published. Prof. Wm. G. Hale four years ago discovered a new manuscript of Catullus in the same way.

The prospective reader takes his papers to Father Ehrle, and is by him required to write his name and address in a book, together with the particular subject he wishes to investigate. He then discovers the number of his manuscript and fills out in duplicate an application blank, of half of which a reduced copy is here printed :

BIBLIOTECA VATICANA.

Nº. d'Ord.

05657

Il sottoscritto dichiara aver ricevuto dal
Prefetto della Biblioteca Vaticana (o da
chi per esso)

Li

Il Ricevitore

[Signature]

Il sottoscritto dichiara aver ritirato sopra
descritto articolo. Li 18

Per il Prefetto

[Signature]

The attendant—who must in some cases walk nearly a quarter of a mile in making the trip to and fro—brings him his manuscript. At the time he leaves, a receipt in duplicate is made out at the bottom of the same slip, of which one copy is retained by the library and one by the reader. In case he wishes to consult the same manuscript the next day, it is retained for him at the desk. Before leaving the room

he must obtain a ticket to show to the porter. This is given him by the man who receipts for the manuscript, and so equal justice is done to both librarian and reader. I ought to add that the attendants are exceedingly courteous, prompt, and obliging. In no other library anywhere have I met with more hearty, prompt—considering the distances—and polite service. It seldom takes more than 10 minutes to secure a manuscript after the slip has been made out—and none are so near the desk as the remoter books in any ordinary library, while many are at great distances.

The readers would afford an inviting study to an artist. All nations of Europe seem represented. When the German universities have their recess between semesters in the spring the place is full. One may see half a dozen or more black cassocks, the high hat of the Greek priest, and a collection of beards and costumes such as can be gathered only in Rome. Occasionally a famous editor or professor is pointed out by some German student, and there are always at hand the men who do hack work at transcribing or collating. Yet one may work for days beside a man and know nothing of him until later he sees in print the work which his neighbor has done. In midwinter and late spring the room is only half full. Many readers come so frequently that their little peculiarities become well known to the habitués. The most entertaining was a little old gentleman who used to go to sleep regularly and then wake up when he snored.

It is exasperating to a librarian to see the careless manner in which many of the readers handle the manuscripts. They are generally bound in full morocco, russia, or pigskin, and very solidly bound, too, so that they will stand some rough usage. But it is almost incredible that ink should be used so carelessly over and near the manuscripts. Of course care is taken to allow only well-known scholars to use the rarest manuscripts, and some are simply not to be had, as is only right, because of their fragility. The amount of noise which a few men make in the room is also a source of annoyance to a librarian. But even noise is better than the signs proclaiming silence displayed in some of our own libraries.

The reading-room is closed on Sundays, of course, and on Thursdays also, as well as on numerous saints' days. Between the end of June and the middle of October it is not open at all. The hours are from nine to one in the fall

and winter, and from eight to twelve in spring. These seem short hours, but when one has put in four hours over a crabbed Irish, Saxon, or Visigothic handwriting, or worse still, on a 15th century Greek theological work, he is glad of an excuse to stop. And on departing, if he is wise, he first goes to the window of the long gallery and looks north to see if perchance

"alta stet nive candidum Soracte,"

as old Horace has it; and if that good luck befall him not, he gazes across the city on the Sabines with Monte Gennaro towering over all. Then he slowly passes down the long gallery, where 6000 inscriptions invite him to linger, and here he reads a pompous epitaph or two, with about as much truth in them probably as epitaphs generally possess, or learns how the *custode* of the column of Marcus Aurelius got a permit to build him a house with government timber, or possibly he meditates on the simple words *in pace* on the memorial slab of some humble Christian, until even this longest of galleries comes to an end, and the sunshine of the Damasine court brings him back to modern Rome and a consciousness of lunch-time.

THE LIBRARY AND THE LABORER.

OF the 72,000 cardholders recorded in the 1898 report of the Boston Public Library it is stated that the classification by occupation reveals only 702 who have described themselves as "laborers." "This," says the librarian, "is somewhat curiously in contrast with the considerable known use by this class of the reading-rooms at the central library and branches. It represents, however, what I fancy to be a common experience in public libraries both here and abroad. At Liverpool in 1897, for instance, in a total of 24,353 cardholders in the public library, only 322 were classified as 'laborers.' The adult laborer is rendered shy by conscious clumsiness. He overcomes his diffidence so far as to frequent the reading-rooms of a public library (if inviting and informal), but he shrinks from the formalities and betrayals incident to application for books for use at home. He reads many library books at home, however, or hears them read; for sometimes his wife holds a card, and commonly his son or daughter does. The books that interest his children are apt to interest him—for though of unequal ages, the child and the father of the laboring classes in America are by no means necessarily far apart in their capacity of appreciation. In planning a children's department of a public library, one of the contingencies to be foreseen is, therefore, that any particular book may reach beyond the child to the adult."

OPEN SHELVES.

I. FOR LARGE LIBRARIES.

E. S. Willcox, at Illinois State Library Association, East St. Louis, Feb. 22.

It is only in its application to the larger libraries of 50,000, 150,000, 500,000 volumes that free access to the entire collection and under no restriction or supervision after having once passed the wicket, is a burning question. Perhaps I should rather say, a smoldering or smothered question, for at the Atlanta conference last June when the question was put, "How many are opposed to practically unrestricted access in large libraries?" the vote stood, opposed 30, and none reported as in favor; and this after Mr. Brett, of Cleveland, had said: "I am inclined to take the position that no argument for open shelves is necessary—that the burden of proof rests with those who would restrict"; after Mr. Hill, of Newark, had said that, "excepting art books and expensive books every other book the public should have access to"; and after Mr. Thomson, of Philadelphia, had concluded a strong appeal for the utmost freedom of access by saying, "the mere fear of the loss of \$300 or \$400 worth of books a year should not be allowed to stand in the way of the open-shelf system for one single minute." . . .

The two chief arguments for the open shelf, urged as apparently irrefutable, are:

1. The public library is the people's property, paid for by the people's money, and they should not be kept from their own.

2. A greatly increased use of the library.

As to the first, it is based on a palpable fallacy. It is indeed the people's library, but the great majority of those who frequent the library contribute very little if anything to its support. It is of the very essence of the free public library idea that we compel the rich, the property owners, to submit to taxation for library purposes in the interest of the poorer classes who could not afford \$4 a year for a family membership in a subscription library. It is the real estate and personal property of a city that pays the taxes, and that, I regret to say, is in the hands of comparatively few—the capitalists, the great corporations, the successful business men, and the wealthy families, and they very seldom visit the public library.

Our library funds are a trust placed in the hands of library boards by the property owners for two objects—1, the diffusion of general intelligence and the furnishing of wholesome entertainment to the masses; and 2, and no less important, to build up a great library for the benefit of succeeding generations to the credit of the city. We should, therefore, not

give heed alone to the present clamor of those who, from their ignorance of books and the novelty of the thing, want to rush in and handle every book in the library a hundred times over; we should bear in mind, also, the wishes, expressed or implied, of the generous and more intelligent taxpayers who have a right to expect a wise and permanent use of their money.

As to the second argument—a greatly increased use of the library—Mr. Thomson and a number of others would say, this admits of no question, we have demonstrated it. I am not quite so sure. Have they tried the old way and to its full possibilities? Have they a complete, up-to-date card catalog on the dictionary plan, without which no library is half a library, and a printed catalog, or, at least, a fiction list? Have they a trained body of intelligent, educated assistants to wait upon and advise with their public? If not, how do they know? If I am not mistaken the Free Library of Philadelphia is still young, composed of 15 libraries in different parts of the city lately consolidated under one management and made free. It would not be surprising if such a congeries of libraries in so large and intelligent a city as Philadelphia, with so small a foreign element and suddenly thrown wide open to everybody, should show great results in circulation.

But while a large circulation is what we like to show in our annual reports it should not be strained after at the expense of other things generally considered necessary to the proper administration and preservation of a great collection of books.

Order is heaven's first law, and, above all things, in a library. Where "go and help yourself"—"catch as catch can"—is the rule, where a hundred or more men, women, and children are roaming around, taking down book after book to see how it looks inside, you may possibly find the book you want, but the chances are against you and the assistants are as helpless.

In public libraries about seven-tenths of the circulation is fiction, called for principally by women, children, and lawyers, the remaining three-tenths consist of books in history, biography, travel, art, science, and literature. After a reader interested in these more serious subjects has once been admitted to our alcoves to see what we have, which is freely permitted, he almost invariably finds he can be better served by our catalogs, our experienced assistants, or especially by our reference clerk, and he prefers it. If he still needs to make a personal and more prolonged study in a certain class of books we give him a chair and a table in the stack-room beside them. This leaves our books undisturbed, each in its proper place on the shelves, to be got at promptly by the attendants. The student class and our club women, for instance, who prepare papers on a great variety of recondite subjects, making the most exacting and, also, most welcome demands on our resources, would be absolutely lost and helpless if left to their own investigations and told to go and help themselves. A single subject may require a search through dozens of

volumes and whole sets of periodicals with the aid of "Poole's index"—a task which no one but an expert could accomplish. In the pursuit of such investigations as these which are going on all the time, it is a matter of necessity that our books be kept in the strictest order, to be had at a moment's notice; and it seems to me that the advocates of the open shelf forget this, the most important function of the library—the duty of helping the helpless. Of course, not entirely forgotten in the larger libraries, I should add, but more or less hampered and obstructed.

As to the readers of novels: the majority of these know what they want—the latest new novel, or some older novel that has stood the test of time. These readers can all without exception be more promptly and more satisfactorily served through the printed fiction list and bulletins by the assistants at the desk.

But there is, it cannot be denied, a small class of idle women and lazy, misfit, cast-off men—without occupation of any kind, who are at a loss to know how to fill in the slow remaining hours of a useless life, and who would find the comfortable alcoves of a library where they might rummage around all day among a lot of books, a perfect paradise for loafers. Every library has its regular and all too familiar standbys of this holy order of mendicants.

The question is this: Shall the books on our shelves be kept at all hours of the day in such convenient and classified order as to answer promptly to the intelligent demands of the better, the studious class of our patrons, or shall they be given over to disorder to gratify the aimless curiosity of a crowd, mostly idlers? For whoever comes to the library knowing what he wants or nearly what he wants can be better served, as he could in a dry-goods store, by the trained assistants; if he does not know what he wants or wants nothing in particular, he should not expect us to turn the library into a bargain counter to be fumbled over.

In these remarks I assume that the library has first of all done its whole duty towards the public by providing a printed catalog for their use or at least a fiction list, but any way and at whatever cost, a complete, up-to-date card catalog accessible to the public, cleanly kept in small drawers and not in open trays on tables and repulsive with dirt. Not to have done this—to turn your public into the stack-room for lack of this—is a confession of ignorance or laziness on the part of any library that has the means to do it. . . .

A second objection to the open shelf is the damage to books from so much handling by an irresponsible public. This, too, is denied like the others, or made light of, but on what grounds I cannot understand. Every time a book is handled it is soiled and hurt, and starts again on its downward road to the bindery or the paper mill.

Now as to the theft of books from the open shelf; this is acknowledged. In Newark it is from 30 to 40 volumes a year, and many plates cut out, all from the better class of books, for they had not yet thrown fiction open to the public. In Minneapolis, 300 volumes a year, in

Cleveland, \$300 worth a year, in Buffalo, 700 volumes in 17 months, in Denver, 955 in a year, and in St. Louis 1062 in two years; but losses like these that would make some of us blush to report, are spoken of as hardly worth considering, mere trifles. Does it not sound like the voice of our genial friend, Harold Skimpole?

"Are you arrested for much, Sir," I inquired of Mr. Skimpole.

"My dear Miss Summerson," said he, shaking his head pleasantly, "I don't know. Some pounds, odd shillings and half pence, I think were mentioned."

"It's twenty-four pound sixteen and sevenpence ha'penny," observed the stranger, "that's wot it is!"

"And it sounds—somehow it sounds," said Mr. Skimpole, "like a small sum!"

There are few things in the world that tempt honest folks more than a book, especially if it be a library book—umbrellas always excepted. "It belongs to the people, paid for with their money; I am one of the people, it is, therefore, partly mine, anyhow, and there are so many books here it will not be missed; is anybody looking?" 'Tis opportunity that makes the thief.

Now let me appeal to my friends of the open shelf; and I will say nothing about the value of the books stolen even in your short experience with this experiment, nor of the costly plates secretly abstracted from large art works on your shelves—to the despoiling of them. The value of these we partly may compute—but what shall we say of another and far more serious matter, the encouraging of theft? In your annual reports and in the daily press you announce that only 300, 500, 900 books were stolen from the public library last year, and add: "But this was a small matter, hardly equal to the salary of one assistant, practically of no consequence." Perhaps not if we only take into account the theft, but what about the thieving? Shall we condone that so lightly?

You say to the public, these are your books, you paid for them, of course you will take good care of your own property, we confide in you. They are pleased and flattered with the information, but with a little casuistry conclude if the books really are theirs no great harm is done if they quietly help themselves to their own now and then, provided it leads to no disagreeable remarks.

You tell them, we know you to be honest—we have said it in print—but you will please leave your capes, cloaks, and especially your bags in the cloak-room before entering, where they will present you with a handsome brass check for them, it will assist you in resisting temptations that may beset you inside if you leave them there; and, as a further assistance, our entire library force have kindly consented to keep their eyes on you as they may be able; and to make assurance doubly sure, a noble-hearted detective man, with big brass buttons, will see you safely through the turnstile as you pass out. In short, notwithstanding all your soft blandishments, you act on the conviction that a large per cent. of the public will bear a good deal of watching, you make every visitor

a suspect by your evident and extraordinary precautions, and then you turn a crowd loose among a hundred thousand books and challenge them to steal a book if they dare. In my opinion your challenge will be accepted to your entire satisfaction, and more and more frequently every year. . . .

These then are some of my objections to the open-shelf system:

The books are liable to constant disorder;

They are damaged wantonly by excessive handling and fingering;

They are mutilated and stolen to a shocking extent, and the theft must necessarily be connived at in order to justify the system.

How much better is a library served by educated, intelligent assistants, themselves sole and responsible guardians of its accumulated treasures, all growing daily more familiar with the contents of the books, and the older, more experienced ones, when help is needed by the younger ones, able to answer or find an answer to all inquiries—a library well equipped with catalogs and a public instructed how to use them! It is such a library as this that is of the greatest good to the greatest number; it makes itself felt as a great educational force in a city.

II. IN THE Y. W. C. A. LIBRARY OF NEW YORK.

Miss H. F. Husted at N. Y. Library Club, Feb. 8.

THE open-shelf system of the Library of the Young Women's Christian Association is as old as the library itself. This system was begun by its founders 36 years ago, partly from convenience and partly from an effort to make the library attractive. As there was no regular attendant, and as all the books were to be found upon a few shelves, it seemed much simpler to invite each reader to help herself than to go through the formality of using a catalog and call slips. Once established, it soon became apparent that the open-shelf system had come to stay, and now, with 27,000 volumes in the library, it is clearly as great an advantage to the readers as in the days when there were only 100. All who browse among the shelves—the scholarly and those simply in search of entertainment—testify alike to the help and pleasure it affords.

A person who comes regularly for study knows so well in what alcove her special subject is to be found that she can leave her work for half a minute and return with the exact volume she needs without the expenditure of time and temper in hunting through a catalog and waiting for a leisurely boy to bring her the book which, after all, is probably not what she thought it would be. Teachers find that if instead of making a list of books, they simply ask us to direct their pupils to the particular shelves where they will find material on the subject they are studying, the result is a much greater variety in the information they gather.

We are sometimes asked how free access to the shelves affects the character of the books drawn and whether our readers, being able to choose for themselves, take better or poorer books in consequence. We can only answer that the class of books chosen is remarkably good. It has always been the aim of those

who direct the library to have the standard high, and like other departments of the association, to assist women in their efforts to support themselves; so, while a reasonable number of copies of popular works are bought, if a choice must be made between one of these and the latest books for trained nurses, stenographers, or kindergartners, the preference is always given to the more helpful volume.

On this account we think it well to make the standard authors alluring. A new set of Scott with bright red covers and good illustrations has attracted many who would never have looked inside the old soiled and dingy copies.

The question in regard to the character of the books taken is perhaps further answered by saying that during 1899 the proportion of fiction issued was 53%. Of the remaining 46% about one-third were books of a purely literary character, those classified as 800's. Next to these the greatest demand was for books on education, due to the large number of teachers there are among us. Many books on art and music were taken, and also biography, but travel and science to a much less extent. We could use an almost unlimited number of cook-books and books on nursing—a peculiarity, no doubt, of a women's library.

Special care seems necessary that only desirable books should be found on the shelves when all are open. Duplicate copies and others that have outlived their usefulness hide those the readers need and are in search of, and consequently we have during the past two or three years adopted the policy of weeding out the useless books in order that the real working material may be more conspicuous. It takes considerable courage when conscious that two or three thousand volumes have been added during a year to have the actual increase only half as great, but we know that the library really gains by subtraction as well as addition.

And now having spoken of the advantages of open shelves, it is perhaps only fair to acknowledge that we too can see some objections. A few of our readers have the trying habit of providing for future needs by tucking a book which they find useful in some obscure place in order that it may be conveniently at hand the next time they visit the library. Others sometimes take books away without the formality of having them charged. The percentage of books actually lost is a difficult item to give when the shelves are open. Three of our books were taken for an eight years' loan and were finally left in the restaurant of the association tied up in a neat package and with an anonymous note addressed to the librarian, asking that the books might be placed again on the shelves where they belonged.

Some years ago we had expert opinion from one of the leading librarians of the city that as the library grew it would probably be found impracticable to continue this system which seemed ideal for it while small. After 30 years' experience with this "impracticable" system we have no desire to change, and are confident that such an idea would be met by protest from our readers who speak of this as one of the most attractive features of our library.

A. L. A. EXHIBIT AT PARIS EXPOSITION OF 1900.

At the Atlanta meeting, May, 1899, the New York State Library was selected to prepare for the Paris Exposition an exhibit showing the progress and condition of American libraries. The association appointed at the same time an advisory committee, consisting of William T. Peoples, Adelaide R. Hasse, and Clement W. Andrews. The director's assistant of the New York State Library was put in charge of the work, aided by Bertha E. Hyatt, New York State library school, 1899, and Mabel C. Dobbin, 1900.

The space allotted to the exhibit on the main floor of the Education and Liberal Arts building, next to the publishers' exhibit, is only 7 x 10 feet. This includes six units of installation, each corresponding very nearly in width and height to a tier of standard shelving. It was hoped that the makers of approved systems of library shelving would fit up this space as part of their exhibit, but this being impracticable, the regular form of installation was used; *i.e.*, deep shelves below the usual ledge, a row of books or a showcase above, and over that a case holding 33 wing frames. Still above this is an exhibition space of 2½ feet.

The limited space required the exhibit to be much condensed. While the great Chicago exhibit could include all material of whatever value, the Paris exhibit must limit itself to carefully selected types, the collection as a whole to represent the best thought of the American library profession. With this end in view, using the New York State Library's large collection of bibliography and library economy as a basis, a list of desirable material was made, aiming to illustrate at their best all types of libraries, every phase of library work, and all sections of the country. This list was submitted to different librarians for criticism and suggestion, but was necessarily modified, as it was found impossible to obtain some of the material. The response from the libraries has been prompt and generous. In the New York State Library more than 50 members of the school and staff have shared in the work, and all feel as Mr. Dewey has well said, "If we could adequately represent at Paris this spirit of hearty co-operation among American librarians it would be the best exhibit the A. L. A. could make."

Mr. Andrew Carnegie generously bears the expense of sending representative librarians to be present and explain the exhibit in Paris, and Miss Mary W. Plummer, director of libraries, Pratt Institute, and Mr. Joseph L. Harrison, librarian of the Providence Athenæum, have consented to give their time for this purpose. While the A. L. A. collection will be provided with an elaborate dictionary catalog on cards, and probably also with a printed classified and annotated finding list, the importance of having an experienced and enthusiastic librarian to infuse life into the whole and represent what is best in the profession cannot be overestimated.

The material exhibited, which is to be permanently preserved at Albany as a part of the library museum, is divided into five main parts: (1) monographs, (2) pictures, (3) charts, etc., (4) books, (5) appliances.

1. *Monographs.* Exhaustive statistics for the much-needed "Handbook of American libraries" are being collected by the A. L. A. committee, Frederick J. Teggart, Thomas L. Montgomery, and Clement W. Andrews. Though the task is difficult it is hoped the work may be completed for use in Paris.

The New York State Library also has in press the illustrated monograph on "Public libraries and popular education," by Prof. Herbert B. Adams, of Johns Hopkins University. This monograph is written in a popular style from an educator's point of view. It includes a useful bibliography on the subjects of the various chapters, compiled by Frederick W. Ashley, New York State Library School, 1900.

2. *Pictures.* To the ordinary sightseer this collection of almost 700 pictures and plans will prove most attractive. In the space above the cases is a frieze of nine fine library exteriors: Library of Congress, Boston and Chicago Public Libraries, Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh; Buffalo Library, Richardson's beautiful building for the Ames Free Library at North Easton, Mass., Yale, Princeton, and a colored photograph of the Millicent Library, Fairhaven, Mass. These beautiful photographs, mainly platinum prints, framed in black or brown to suit the tint of the pictures, and labelled uniformly, are very effective.

The main collection of over 600 photographs and about 50 plans is exhibited on sheets 22 x 23 inches in six wing-frame cases and in three portfolios. To make the collection as useful as possible, though adding greatly to the labor of preparing it, statistics giving the population of the city, and date of founding, source of income and volumes in the library, also date of erection of building, are lettered on each wing frame; *e.g.*

Boston, Mass.	Population 550,000
PUBLIC LIBRARY	
Founded 1852, tax supported	
Volumes 1899	716,050

The photographs are arranged according to the Decimal classification, the general contents of the six cases being as follows:

(1) Case 1 includes A. L. A. groups taken at Philadelphia, 1897, and at Atlanta, 1899; library schools showing lecture and study rooms and class groups; an interesting series of the travelling library stations of Wisconsin and the travelling wall and hand pictures of the New York State Library. These are followed by photographs of the Pennsylvania Historical Society Library, the first meeting place of the A. L. A., and by other historical society, Athenæum, government and state libraries, ending with the fine plans of the Wisconsin State Historical Society Library. The Library of Congress sent Copley prints covering six wing frames, and reference is made from them to the main exhibit of that library, installed with

other Washington institutions in the Education section on the section on the second floor of the Education and Liberal Arts building. Columbia, Cornell, and the New York state home education department have also their main exhibits in the Education and Social Economy sections.

(2) Cases 2-4 contain public libraries arranged according to volumes, that those of the same size may be more easily studied. Libraries of over 200,000 volumes occupy case 2, including the 19 wing frames of beautiful Copley prints of the Boston Public Library, shown by courtesy of the publishers, Curtis & Cameron. These are followed by the elevations and plan of the New York Public Library with fine views of the Lenox, and 10 wing frames devoted to the very interesting pictures of the Chicago Public Library.

(3) Case 3, assigned to libraries ranging from about 200,000 to 30,000 volumes, begins with the well-filled reading-rooms of the Philadelphia Free Library and ends with its Pennsylvania neighbor, the Osterhout, including on the way the public libraries of Cleveland, Worcester, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Springfield, Jersey City, Newton, Brookline, Omaha, Los Angeles, East Saginaw, Mich., Toledo and Salem, Mass., also the Aguilar, Pratt Institute, and John Crerar—a wide geographic range.

(4) One of the most inviting cases is no. 4, with its views of the smaller libraries of the country, the smallest exhibited being the Bill Memorial at Groton, Ct., having only 3526 volumes.

This group of libraries is followed by the 38 photographs illustrating 23 children's departments. These interesting rooms crowded with children show most effectively how much is being done for them in America, and the wonderful possibilities of the future.

(5) College and university libraries arranged according to size fill case 5. Besides Columbia, Cornell, and the Universities of Vermont and Illinois, which sent especially large collections, the case includes among others Harvard, Princeton, Michigan, Brown, Leland Stanford, Vassar, and Bryn Mawr.

(6) To show what has been done for American libraries by individual givers, and in the hope that the magnificent and unparalleled example of Andrew Carnegie may stimulate men in other countries to emulate his generosity, the exhibit shows as fully as possible the results of his library gifts. All the Carnegie libraries have been asked to send material illustrating their work. As part of this exhibit, the first section of case 6 is to be devoted to a chronological list of Mr. Carnegie's gifts, followed by photographs and plans of the Carnegie libraries, as far as it is possible to obtain them.

3. *Charts, etc.* The outlining of the 11 charts included in case 6 and the compilation of the statistics involved has been in charge of Judson T. Jennings, sub-librarian in the New York State Library. The technical work of making the charts and lettering the photograph collection has been done under direction of Dr. E. D. Jones, of the University of Wisconsin, who has

charge of the chart work for the Department of Education and Social Economy. Several of these effective charts will appear in Dr. Adams's monograph on "Public libraries and popular education" and in the New York State Library report for 1899. The complete list follows: Comparative statistics by states for libraries containing over 1000 volumes, 1896.

Volumes in states, 1896. (Map.)

Total volumes in each state, 1875, 1885, 1896.

Growth of largest five American libraries, 1850-90.

Sizes and types of libraries containing over 50,000 volumes, 1896. (Map.)

Libraries containing over 10,000 volumes, 1893. (Map.)

23 libraries circulating over 200,000 volumes annually.

Volumes in state libraries, 1875, 1885, 1896.

Massachusetts free libraries with population, volumes, and circulation for each of its 353 towns. (Map.)

Growth of libraries, 1875, 1885, 1896; North Atlantic, South Atlantic, Gulf states.

Growth of libraries, 1875, 1885, 1896; Lake states, Mountain states, Pacific states.

Preceding the charts are the five attractive picture bulletins for loan and children's rooms, exhibited by the library schools and the Aguilar Library, and the alluring picture catalog sent with the home library of the Carnegie Library, Pittsburg, described by Mrs. Fairchild in *Public Libraries*, Feb., 1900, 5:63.

4-5. *Books and appliances.* Limited space makes the collection of appliances, etc., of necessity very small; it will therefore be described with the books illustrating the same subjects.

It is impossible in the limits of this paper to do justice to the noteworthy collection of 400 carefully selected and beautifully bound volumes which make up the fourth division of the exhibit. The volumes represent much and careful work in many lines by American librarians, and form a collection of which the profession may well be proud.

The division of the exhibit has also involved most labor at the New York State Library, for not only is every volume provided with a label giving statistics corresponding to those on the wing frame sheets and a descriptive note, but much of the material was sent in unbound to be gathered together into volumes illustrating some phase of library work. All this material had to be arranged, supplied with necessary title-pages, tables of contents, etc., and bound.

The collection includes full exhibits of the printed matter issued by the A. L. A. Publishing Section, Library Bureau, and *Publishers' Weekly Office*. It has also been much enriched by reports and printed matter from many libraries, among which are the valuable catalogs and bulletins of Harvard University, Boston Public, Boston Athenæum, U. S. Surgeon-General's office, New York Public and Columbia University, the two latter sending the "Astor catalogue" and "Catalogue of the Avery collection," compiled by Mr. Charles A. Nelson. By courtesy of Houghton, Mifflin & Co., "Poole's

index" represents the best single piece of work yet accomplished by A. L. A. co-operation.

Some of the most interesting volumes noted are the beautifully bound "British Museum catalogue of printed books: Accessions" arranged in one alphabet and printed at the Newberry Library by the blue-print process devised by Alexander J. Rudolph, a specimen volume of the elaborate Newberry Library "Genealogical index" in a Rudolph indexer book, and Mr. Rudolph's ingenious pamphlet binder containing the Newberry Library reports.

Other useful exhibits in the bibliographic section are the bound volume of union lists of periodicals based on and prefaced by Axel G. S. Josephson's "Bibliography of union lists of periodicals," the selection of fiction catalogs showing different styles of printing, paper, form of entry, etc., and adapted to the needs of different classes of readers. Specimen library bulletins, catalogs of French and German books, and the best classified author and dictionary printed catalogs are also shown. The catalog of the Cary library at Lexington, Mass., and that of the Free Public Library at Bayonne, N. J., were added at Mr. Cutter's suggestion as good dictionary catalogs of small libraries. The notes accompanying classed catalogs or bulletins specify by what system the books are classified. One pamphlet volume contains the classified catalogs of music circulated by 10 libraries.

In library economy the collection of compends shows the progress made since 1893 in collecting material for a library manual. The "World's Fair papers," "Denver Public Library handbook," William I. Fletcher's "Public libraries in America," Miss Plummer's "Hints to small libraries," and John C. Dana's "Library primer" have all been issued since that date.

General library periodicals are represented by the last volume of the LIBRARY JOURNAL and the "General index to v. 1-22," also by complete sets of *Public Libraries*, *Library Notes*, *Pratt Institute Monthly: Library number*, and *St. Louis Public Library Magazine*.

The various library associations make another striking collection. Owing to generous contributions from the files of the A. L. A. Publishing Section, the Library Bureau, Mr. Bowker and Mr. Dewey, a complete set of the A. L. A. papers and proceedings was obtained, bound by the state library, and will be available for future exhibits. The circulars and other printed matter issued by the various library associations, which the library school has long been collecting, have now been bound. Two interesting volumes of announcements, circulars, programs and memorabilia trace the history of the A. L. A. from the first call for a library conference in 1876 through the Atlanta meeting of 1899, and include even menus and badges. Two similar volumes are devoted to the 26 state library associations, arranged in chronologic order, 1890-98, the years 1890 leading with the formation of five associations, and 1891 of six. Another volume contains a similar arrangement of the local associations, beginning with

the New York Library Club in 1885, and ending with the Bibliographical Society of Chicago in 1899. The Pennsylvania Library Club added to the interest of the exhibit by sending a copy of its "Occasional papers," beautifully bound, through the kindness of Mr. Thomson.

The collection of portraits of officers of the A. L. A., with their present and past positions, and offices and lists of their contributions to library literature, has been brought to date and forms a delightful group of those who have been most prominent in the work of the association. It is much regretted that time is too limited to allow a similar collection for state and local associations.

The exhibits of the different library schools are arranged chronologically by dates of founding, the statistics on the descriptive labels including the total number of students enrolled since the beginning and the present number of the faculty. New York State Library School sends, among other things, four volumes of its circulars, programs, etc., including one volume relating to the summer school, a complete set of its examination papers, 1889-99, a selection of its printed theses and complete sets of its reports, bulletins, and printed bibliographies by students. Pratt Institute Library School exhibits an attractive volume of its circulars, examination papers, and schedule of class work, 1899-1900, also class portraits preserved in an ingenious device of bound envelopes. Five beautifully bound volumes of outlines of courses, blanks and forms, circulars, schedule of class work, 1898-99, and specimen examination papers, represent the Drexel Institute Library School. A fine piece of work is the large and carefully prepared volume of printed and typewritten papers showing the scope of the University of Illinois State Library School since its beginning at Armour Institute in 1893. Each school is also represented in the wing-frame collection by very attractive photographs and a picture bulletin.

A special effort was made to obtain a full exhibit of the important work of the library commissions, and the resulting collection of reports and volumes of mounted circulars, etc., richly deserves careful study. The fully illustrated Massachusetts report of 1899 in particular cannot fail to prove an impressive exponent of the public library idea.

The library as an educator and its relations to schools is represented by two pamphlet volumes made up of the most helpful obtainable papers on those subjects. Though the collection could not be replaced, New York State Library sends the volumes of statistics and blanks prepared for the Chicago exhibit, as they illustrate so admirably the methods in use in American libraries, and cover in condensed form all the main departments of library administration. Supplementing these in a measure are the complete collections of blanks and forms exhibited by the Boston and St. Louis public libraries, Springfield City Library, John Crerar Library, and New York State Library.

Two kinds of serial lists are shown, *i.e.*, the fine sample of the John Crerar Library record

of continuations in a Schöenberger binder containing printed serial sheets devised by the Crerar Library and adopted, among others, by the University of Illinois and New York State Libraries, also the list on cards used in the Osterhout Library, Wilkesbarre, and described in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, Sept., 1889, 14: 377-78.

In the cataloging section the exhibit of printed cards attracts the most attention. This includes the noteworthy specimen of the John Crerar Library catalog with its subject and author lists and admirable subject index, also the sets of 50 or 100 cards from Harvard University, Boston Public and U. S. Department of Agriculture libraries, Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, the card index of genera, species and varieties of plants published by Josephine A. Clark, Washington, and the bibliography of American botany issued by the Cambridge Botanical Supply Company, as well as the complete collection from the A. L. A. Publishing Section, carefully arranged and furnished with descriptive guides by the assistant secretary, Nina E. Browne. A volume of circulars with prices accompanies this collection.

Loan systems are illustrated by complete working models of the Browne charging system as used at Medford, Mass., and the three systems which received the award at Chicago, 1893—the Newark, Boston Athenæum, and Schwartz. The material used in the course on loan department work in the New York State Library School is shown by a volume containing full descriptions of 11 typical loan systems, with mounted blanks illustrating each.

Samples of 20 styles of temporary binders have been selected from the large number in the New York State Library School museum. As space would not admit of a separate collection of library binding, reference is made from the catalog to notable specimens in different parts of the exhibit, among which are the beautiful volumes sent by Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, Chicago Public, Detroit Public, Drexel Institute, Howard, the John Crerar Library, Massachusetts Library Commission, Newberry Library, Pennsylvania Library Club, Pratt Institute, and St. Louis Public Library.

Under 027.6, libraries for special classes, are full and valuable collections relating to work for the blind, children's departments, and travelling libraries, circulars having been sent out to gather all available material on these subjects. The exhibit of work for the blind includes publishers' lists of books printed in the four best-known types, catalogs of books for the blind in several of the large American libraries, and blanks and forms used in the department for the blind in the New York State Library, also specimen volumes printed in New York point, American Braille, Boston line letter and Moon, with descriptive labels indicating in which libraries the type is specially used.

Besides the photographs of children's departments and the picture catalog and bulletins for children's use, to which reference has already been made, are special collections from Medford and the Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, and

several extremely interesting volumes of illustrative material, including reading lists gathered from the children's departments throughout the country.

Similar collections illustrate the work of travelling libraries, together with New York and Michigan travelling library finding lists, and the map of the Ohio State Library Commission showing graphically the distribution of travelling libraries in that state.

The crowning features of this section, and perhaps of the entire exhibit, are, however, the George D. Macbeth home library, with its beautiful editions of children's books sent by the Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, and close beside it the travel-stained case and well-worn books of the Stout travelling library no. 26, both making clearer than many words the full meaning of the new spirit of American librarianship.

FLORENCE WOODWORTH.

THE PUBLIC vs. LIBRARIANS.

From the Library World.

SOME recent utterances on the craft of librarian, which have been published in this country [England] and in the United States, almost convince us that the public library service of both the new and the old world was established primarily for the assistant, next for the committee-man who likes to bulk largely in the public eye, in a less degree for the librarian, and only incidentally for the rate-paying citizen. This reflection has been forced upon us lately, after a careful examination of some thousands of newspaper cuttings and various files of British, American, and foreign library journals. Throughout the whole of this mass of matter there is little to be remarked but the strenuous call of the assistant, the committee-man, and librarian for more recognition. Beyond an occasional timid letter to the editor regarding defective lighting, draughts, or the late delivery of a favorite journal, the voice of the public is never heard. The library assistant is making most noise at present, both here and in America. In England *he* is suffering from an invisible competition, a hard-hearted library association, small pay, and long hours. In America *she* seems to be suffering chiefly from long hours and nervous prostration, induced by intense enthusiasm for the duty of keeping the boys in order. At a meeting of librarians in Ohio recently, great attention was devoted to the question of assistants' hours of duty, and the feeling was generally expressed that the poor dear creatures should not work more than *six* hours a day, and never, under any circumstances, more than three at a stretch. For this tremendous sacrifice of time in the public service, salaries ranging from £100 to £300 per annum are expected; and of course, if the silly citizens require the libraries to be opened for more than six hours a day, then they must pay for a special duplicate relief staff. So, in England, we are eternally being deafened by the clamor for shorter hours, to enable assistants to cultivate something; and one of the

most absurd outcomes of this outcry is the practice of closing public libraries for a whole or a half day weekly, to the inconvenience of hundreds of citizens. Of course, we quite recognize that it would never do to let the assistants suffer, and equally it would be diminishing the chances of pecuniary promotion to engage additional staff, so that the proper course is to make the paying citizen the scapegoat. We are not sure that the library assistants of England and America are sufficiently recognized, or that their manifold virtues, as slaves to an ungrateful public, receive a just or liberal reward. Why six hours a day? Why not six hours a week, and £200 a year, with payment of subscriptions to bicycle, swimming, golf, tennis, and billiard clubs, and, say, two months' vacation? We might also insure his or her precious life, and grant adequate pensions from the age of 25 or 30. In a future number we shall have something to say on the comparatively unimportant subject of the cult of the PUBLIC, which for some time past has been forgotten in the general anxiety to advance professional interests.

EXPOSITION ILLUSTRATING LIBRARY HYGIENE.

THE municipal authorities at Naples, Italy, are preparing for an extensive hygienic exposition—or, as it is entitled, "Esposizione d'igiene industriale, commerciale, agricola"—to be held in Naples from April to September, 1900, under the direction of the Neapolitan Committee for the Suppression of Tuberculosis (Comitato Napoletano contro la Tuberculosis) and the local society "Pro Napoli."

It is planned to include in the division devoted to institutions and scientific societies a department illustrative of library hygiene, arranged to include public libraries, circulating libraries, and hygiene of the book.

The first class will illustrate hygienic principles and appliances in 1, construction, 2, equipment, and 3, administration. Under Construction will be displayed designs or relief plans of library buildings in general, plans and photographs of libraries constructed on hygienic principles, and monographs; the Equipment section will contain tables, desks, chairs, book-ladders, and other furniture, representations of systems of heating and ventilating, of methods of lighting with special reference to care of eyesight, and of materials for flooring that may be easily cleaned and disinfected; while under Administration will be shown appliances for cleansing, purifying and disinfection, inks not injurious to health, interior arrangements for the hygienic benefit of readers, and simple methods of disinfection not injurious to books or manuscripts.

The second class, representing circulating libraries, will be devoted to the illustration of plans for administration "according to the precepts of hygiene," and suggestions for legislation in this direction.

In class three "the hygiene of the book" will

be considered, 1, as regards paper, with illustrations of paper making and coloration, and monographs and suggestions for special laws safeguarding the health of paper workers; 2, in relation to printing and allied arts, including proper size of type, desirable tints for paper, and the use of black or colored ink in printing—all with reference to the preservation and care of eyesight; and 3, in regard to binding, covering the various binding materials, plans of and designs for bindings readily disinfected by dry or moist processes, and suggestions regarding the sterilization of binding materials.

The officers of the committee on organization are Prof. Arnaldo Piutti, president, and D. G. Schnee, secretary. Full particulars, regulations, and application blanks may be obtained by addressing Professor Piutti, Via Chiatamone 6, Naples, or A. Fiordelisi, Biblioteca Nazionale, Naples.

READING LIST ON CANADA AND MONTREAL.*

THIS list has been prepared in the thought that library people who are planning to attend the Montreal conference of the American Library Association in June may care to acquaint themselves in advance with some of the literature dealing with Canadian history and life, which is rich in picturesque interest. The aim has been to include only works that are easily accessible, and it has not seemed advisable to list elaborate publications, such as Kingsford's history of Canada, or the important series of the "Jesuit relations."

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- Jesuits in North America. Bost., Little, 1893.
- Old régime in Canada. Bost., Little, 1893.
- Pioneers of France in the new world. pt. 1. Bost., Little, 1893.

"If people only knew how far superior in real interest as well as in intellectual influence Parkman's narratives

* Prepared with the aid of Katharine Dame and Mary Frances Isom, Pratt Institute Library School, class of 1900.

are to the sensational novel, they would lay the sensational novel aside." — *Goldwin Smith*.

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Burroughs, John. *Halcyon in Canada*. (*See his "Locusts and wild honey."*) Bost., Houghton, 1895. p. 189-229.)

Dawson, S. E. *Quebec and the province of Quebec*. (*See his "Canada and Newfoundland."*) Lond., Stanford, 1897. p. 223-321.)

Girouard, Désiré. *Lake St. Louis, old and new*. il. Montreal, Bessette, 1893.

Grant, G. M. *Picturesque Canada*. 2 v. il. Toronto, Belden Bros. [c. 1882.]

Greenough, W. P. *Canadian folk-life and folklore*. il. N. Y., Richmond, 1897.

Hallock, Charles. *Lower St. Lawrence and the Saguenay*. (*See his "Fishing tourist."*) N. Y., Harper, 1873. p. 160-182.)

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Old, but most of the description still holds good.

LeMoine, J. M. *Picturesque Quebec: a sequel to Quebec past and present*. maps. Montreal, Dawson, 1882.

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Lorne, J. D. S. Campbell, *Marquis of*. *Canadian pictures drawn with pen and pencil*. Lond., Religious Tract Soc., 1884.

Lovell, John & Sons (*pubs.*) *Map of Montreal*, 1898. 75c. unmounted; \$1.25 mounted.

O'Rell, Max (*pseud.* of Paul Blouet.) *Canada*. (*See his "Frenchman in America."*) N. Y., Cassell, [c. 1891.] p. 172-202.)

Parkin, G. K. *The great Dominion*. Lond., Macmillan, 1895.

Roberts, C. G. D. *Poet and buckboard on the Saguenay River*. (*See Outing*, v. 10, p. 336-339, J1. '87.)

Sandham, Alfred. *Ville-Marie; or, sketches of Montreal, past and present*. il. maps. Montreal, Bishop, 1870.

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Of the 104 tales and legends in this collection, 65 relate to Canada. Although confusingly arranged, and not always well authenticated, the matter is interesting, "well suited to the popular taste, and capable of being utilized as well by those whose standard is much higher." — *Hist. rev. of publications rel. to Canada*.

Stewart, George. *Quebec*. (*See New England Magazine*, v. 21, p. 33-51, S. '99.)

Sweetser, M. F., *ed.* *Province of Quebec*. (*See his "Maritime provinces."*) Bost., Houghton, 1891. p. 235-320.)

Thoreau, H. D. *Yankee in Canada*. Bost., Houghton, 1893.

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Doyle, A. Conan. *The refugees*. N. Y., Harper, 1893.

Gaspé, P. A. de. *Canadians of old*; tr. by C. G. D. Roberts. N. Y., Appleton, 1890.

Harrison, Mrs. S. F. (Seranus). *Forest of Bourg-Marie*. London, Arnold, 1898.

Howells, W. D. *Chance acquaintance*. Bost., Houghton, 1894.

— *Their wedding journey*. Bost., Houghton, 1898.

Kirby, William. *Golden dog: a romance of the days of Louis Quinze in Quebec*. Bost., Page, 1897.

McLennan, William. *In new France and old*. N. Y., Harper, 1899.

Mr. McLennan has also contributed within the past two or three years several short stories of Canadian life to *Harper's Magazine*, which are admirable in character depiction and local color.

— *The span o' life*. N. Y., Harper, 1899.

Parker, Gilbert. *Pierre and his people*. Chic., Stone, 1895.

— *Pomp of the Lavillettes*. Bost., Lamson, 1896.

— *Seats of the mighty*. N. Y., Appleton, 1896.

— *When Valmond came to Pontiac*. Chic., Stone, 1895.

Thompson, E. W. *Old man Savarin and other stories*. N. Y., Crowell, 1895.

Walsh, H. C. *Bonhomme: French-Canadian stories and sketches*. Toronto, Briggs, 1899.

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Baylis, S. M. *Camp and lamp*. Montreal, Drysdale, 1897.

Drummond, W. H. *The habitant and other French-Canadian poems; with an introd. by Louis Fréchette*. N. Y., Putnam, 1898.

— *Phil-o-rum's canoe, and Madeleine Vercheres*. N. Y., Putnam, 1898.

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Lighthall, W. D., *ed.* *Songs of the Old Dominion*. Lond., W. Scott, 1889.

McLennan, William. *Songs of old Canada*. Montreal, Dawson, 1886.

Sangster, Charles. *St. Lawrence and the Saguenay*. 1856.

American Library Association.

President: R. G. Thwaites, State Historical Society, Madison, Wis.

Secretary: Henry J. Carr, Public Library, Scranton, Pa.

Treasurer: Gardner M. Jones, Public Library, Salem, Mass.

State Library Commissions.

COLORADO STATE BOARD OF LIBRARY COMMISSIONERS: C. R. Dudley, chairman, Public Library, Denver.

CONNECTICUT F. P. L. COMMITTEE: Caroline M. Hewins, secretary, Public Library, Hartford, Ct.

GEORGIA LIBRARY COMMISSION: Miss Anne Wallace, secretary, Carnegie Library, Atlanta, Ga.

INDIANA STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION: W. E. Henry, secretary, State Library, Indianapolis.

IOWA LIBRARY COMMISSION. A bill creating a state library commission passed the Iowa legislature early in March. The bill is modelled upon the Wisconsin commission, providing for seven commissioners, "at least two of whom shall be women," and including the state librarian, state superintendent of instruction, and president of the state university. The first commissioners shall be appointed by the governor for terms of two, three, four, and five years from July 1, 1900, subsequent appointments to be for five-year terms. The commission shall give advice regarding the establishment and maintenance of public libraries, shall report annually upon the libraries of the state, and shall "co-operate with the trustees of the state library in the development of the travelling library system." A secretary shall be employed at a salary to be determined by the commission, and the commission shall annually elect a chairman. An annual appropriation of \$2000 is provided for secretary's salary, travelling and clerical expenses.

KANSAS STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION: James L. King, secretary, Topeka.

MAINE STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION: G. T. Little, chairman, Bowdoin College, Brunswick.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION: Miss E. P. Sohler, secretary, Beverly.

MICHIGAN F. P. L. COMMISSION: Mrs. M. C. Spencer, secretary, State Library, Lansing.

NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION: A. H. Chase, secretary, State Library, Concord.

NEW YORK: Public Libraries Division, State University, Melvil Dewey, director, Albany.

OHIO STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION: C. B. Galbreath, secretary, State Library, Columbus.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION: Dr. G. E. Reed, secretary, State Library, Harrisburg.

VERMONT FREE LIBRARY COMMISSION: Miss M. L. Titcomb, secretary, Norman Williams Public Library, Woodstock.

WISCONSIN FREE LIBRARY COMMISSION: F. A. Hutchins, secretary, Madison; Miss L. E. Stearns, librarian, Milwaukee.

State Library Associations.

CALIFORNIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Herbert E. Nash, Stanford University, San Francisco.

Secretary: J. H. Wood, Mechanics' Institute Library, San Francisco.

Treasurer: Miss Emily I. Wade, Public Library, San Francisco.

COLORADO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: A. E. Whitaker, State University Library, Boulder.

Secretary: Herbert E. Richie, City Library, Denver.

Treasurer: J. W. Chapman, McClelland Library, Pueblo.

CONNECTICUT LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: W. J. James, Wesleyan University Library, Middletown.

Secretary: Miss J. S. Heydrick, Pequot Library, Southport.

Treasurer: Miss Alice T. Cummings, Public Library, Hartford.

The annual meeting of the Connecticut Library Association was held in the Peck Library of the Norwich Free Academy, Norwich, Ct., March 7, 1900.

Dr. Robert P. Keep, principal of the Academy, delivered the address of welcome, giving a brief history of the academy, the Peck Library, and of the State Memorial Museum, in which the Peck Library has its home.

H. L. Koopman, librarian of Brown University, read a paper on "Individuality in the library," which called forth an interesting discussion.

The concluding paper of the morning was by Miss Maria P. Gilman, of Norwich, on "A public reader in small libraries." It was a plea for the revival of the art of reading aloud, especially for the reading aloud of poetry, which appeals to the ear and not the eye. The daily readings aloud in the room for the blind in the Congressional Library are attended by many not deprived of vision. Would it not be practical in the smaller libraries to have frequent readings by some member of the community?

In the discussion which followed the work being done for children along these lines by the Pratt Institute Free Library, the Hartford and Buffalo public libraries was mentioned. A delicious luncheon was prepared and served by the cooking school of the academy.

The election of officers resulted in the reelection of the present board.

Frank B. Gay, librarian of the Watkinson Library, read a paper entitled "The collector and the library." Giving first a brief account of early famous book collectors, he then de-

scribed the collection of books relating to the languages of the North American Indians, especially the Algonquin, which was formerly owned by James Hammond Trumbull, and now is in the possession of the Watkinson Library.

Many of the works in the collection are of value because of their scarcity, while almost all are made doubly precious by the great amount of annotating they contain, done by Mr. Trumbull.

Discussion of the movement to obtain cheaper postage for library books was opened by J. C. Dana, librarian of the Springfield City Library. He strongly favored the control of the post offices by private enterprise, rather than by the government, and so made no special plea for the proposed change in the postal laws. He stated the abuses of the present system, illustrating one point by a collection of five-cent weeklies which he had secured that morning at a Norwich news-stand. These papers, *Pluck and Luck*, *Tiptop Weekly*, *Do and Dare*, etc., were outwardly gaudy in the extreme, and inwardly veriest trash, but were carried across the continent at a cent a pound by the government. The "sample copy" abuse was also laid bare. As to the new law, the arguments in favor for and against it were clearly and fairly stated. It seems not unlikely, should it pass, that its abuses would equal those of the present law.

Willis K. Stetson, librarian of the New Haven Public Library, considered a rate of five cents a pound cheap enough for library postage. He believed that the reduced rate would greatly benefit libraries, but gave as an objection sometimes urged, that the circulation of books from the large libraries to village communities would tend to discourage the formation of small village libraries.

The association received an invitation from the Beardsley Library, at Winsted, Ct., to hold its spring meeting there.

After a vote of thanks to the trustees of the Norwich Free Academy, to Dr. Keep and Mr. Kemp, the meeting adjourned.

JOSEPHINE S. HEYDRICK, *Secretary*.

GEORGIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Walter B. Hill, University of Georgia, Athens.

Secretary-Treasurer: Miss Anne Wallace, Carnegie Library, Atlanta.

ILLINOIS STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: E. S. Willcox, Public Library, Peoria.

Secretary: Miss M. E. Ahern, *Public Libraries*, 215 Madison St., Chicago.

Treasurer: Miss Mary B. Lindsay, Public Library, Evanston.

The Illinois Library Association held its fourth annual meeting at East St. Louis, Ill., during the three days Feb. 21 to Feb. 23. The meeting was interesting, and the attendance representative, about 75 library people being present—nearly half from outside the state.

The first session, held in the auditorium of

the city hall on the evening of Feb. 21, was opened with an address of welcome by the mayor, M. M. Stephens, to which President Willcox, of the state library association, responded.

Mr. Willcox then delivered his president's address, which was an historical review of library development in general, and of progress in Illinois in particular. He concluded with some sound advice to beginners in the library field, saying: "Your task is to build up a library and reading-room—as good a library and as well equipped a reading-room as you can with the means you have in the town where you are. These are the two objects contemplated in our state law, and they are enough. The small, well-managed library in the smaller town is just as creditable and useful in proportion as the 200,000 volume library in the great city; perhaps even more so, for except for special students, the best part of any library, its standard works, may be contained in 1000 volumes. It took us 25 years from the first feeble beginning as the city library to bring the Peoria Mercantile Library up to 12,000 volumes, and on an income of less than \$2000 a year. If this seems slow work, console yourselves with the thought that what is well done is done soon enough. Do not be over-anxious about increasing your circulation rapidly; that will take care of itself if you have a good, well-balanced library, with the new books on your shelves as soon as called for; this is the main thing. Order such books as you intend to order at least once a month, or, better still, every week. That's business. Nothing you can do will win the approbation and secure the confidence of your public quicker.

"The cornerstone of every beginning library is a good English dictionary, the best you can afford, and next, I should say, a good encyclopædia, if there be such a one in English; then Lippincott's Dictionary of Biography and Lippincott's Gazetteer, a good atlas, and the New York *World Almanac*. From these build up higher and wider. As your reference department grows, you will need 'Poole's index' and the 'Cumulative index' and the successive volumes of the 'American catalogue'—these latter, with the LIBRARY JOURNAL and *Public Libraries* for your own tools. But, above all things, do not neglect to start your card catalog in drawers at once—a dictionary card catalog of authors, subjects, and titles in alphabetical order, for this, when properly made, is the index to the contents of your whole library, as the index at the end of a book is an index to the contents of that book. Give your spare time and study to this, for 1000 volumes well indexed are more useful than 10,000 not indexed. To do this well will make heavy drafts on all the knowledge you possess; it is labor, and without end, but if you can analyze and catalog even five books a day with your other work you are doing well. It will soon begin to count for something, and as you watch it slowly growing under your hand it will give you more serene satisfaction than a new spring bonnet.

"If one of your dearest and most trusted friends should ask you why you do not introduce this new fad or that new notion, possess your soul in patience, you have a plenty of wearing work to do, and have neither time nor strength to run after every will o' the wisp that may cross your path. If we can gradually build up a library of carefully selected books and keep up our card catalog even with its growth, if we give intelligent and courteous service, and if we make our reading-room attractive to our young people as well as to their seniors, with such current periodicals as we can afford, we shall have accomplished great things; 'the rest is all but leather and prunello!'"

Mr. Willcox's address was followed by music, and by short addresses by Dr. H. C. Fairbrother and Judge D. M. Browning.

On Thursday morning, Feb. 22, the association convened in the assembly hall of the public library, where the subject of the "Value of proper organization" was introduced by Miss Merica Hoagland, who presented a paper on the technical machinery desirable in equipping a library properly for its work. She advocated entire uniformity of method and the adoption of a single system of classification.

Miss Mary Lindsay, of Evanston, treated helpfully of the "Value of the library to the community," and Miss Elizabeth Wales, of Quincy, spoke with originality and interest of its "Value to clubs and schools."

The rather paradoxical subject of the "Value of the people to the library" was presented by Purd B. Wright, of the St. Joseph Public Library, in an excellent paper based upon the premises that "the first value of the people to the library is the obligation naturally following from the created to the creator. It is right at this point that the struggle for the second value commences, the struggle of the library to rise to the highest attainable point; to create and encourage demands on the part of its creators for the highest and best of everything sought to be provided, to furnish which will, by the law of supply and demand, task the library's resources and liabilities." In developing his subject, Mr. Wright said:

"The duty of the people to the library includes, first, ample provisions for its support. But that is merely one step in the right direction. It is their duty to see that only the right persons are placed in control as directors—and when these right have been found to insist upon their being retained. The people should acknowledge their duty further by pronouncing in no uncertain tones their abhorrence of the idea of permitting partisan politics to enter into the consideration of library affairs; they should demand of the directors an intelligent control of library affairs; that they live up to the motto of the A. L. A., 'The best reading for the largest number at the least cost'; that red-tapeism be curtailed to the smallest extent compatible with safety; and that all friction possible be removed, to the end that the free public library be made as nearly what its name implies as is practicable. A directory composed of men and women with

these things close at heart will hardly need to be told that the library is not to be made the dumping ground for one's misfit relatives and friends, for politicians' favorites, or for worthy but incompetent people; that, in fact, the library payroll is not to be burdened with incapables of any kind." The duty of various classes of the community—teachers, clergymen, business men—toward the library was also outlined, and an earnest plea made that "every portion of society has its own responsibilities to bear in relation to the library, and that none of them may honestly be shirked or shifted to the shoulders of others."

Each topic was presented for discussion by a capable speaker, and the session proved of practical helpfulness and of much interest.

Miss Katherine L. Sharp closed the morning session with a short address on "Travelling libraries in Illinois," telling what has been attempted and accomplished in this direction throughout the state.

The afternoon session was opened with a Trustee's Section, introduced by a good practical paper by Charles R. Vandervort, trustee of the Peoria Public Library. Mr. Vandervort emphasized the importance of elasticity in library administration, pointing out the danger of "making system an end in itself instead of a means to attain an end." He said, in part: "I hope the library force will never forget that the whole library machinery has been installed for the purpose of getting the books into the hands of the people. Rules are good, but it is a poor rule that the trained mind may not sometimes modify and occasionally break. The librarian who can do this shows that he is still human, and not a wheel or crank in the machinery. Boards should be strict supervisors, but not exactly masters. But whenever a librarian begins to imagine he is 'the whole thing,' and that the only function of the board is to audit bills and to legalize what he does, he is surely steering his bark straight for the rocks. It is my opinion, my friend Mr. Thomson of Philadelphia to the contrary notwithstanding, that it is not necessary nor expedient for the librarian to be always present throughout the entire session of the board. It at least would show confidence in the board if he would occasionally offer to withdraw, and confidence begets confidence. The way for a librarian to get the reins into his own hands is to take the board into his confidence, consult them freely and frequently; in a pleasant spirit continually urge them to do things in the line of their duty."

"Open shelves" were then considered, Mr. Willcox introducing the subject in a paper pointing out the disadvantages of free access in large libraries (see p. 113). An animated discussion followed, and a vote on the question showed 17 in favor of "liberally limited open shelves," and 13 in favor of greater restriction. A question-box was then conducted by Miss M. E. Ahern, which created a warm discussion, by bringing out statements opposed to delivery stations and school boxes and in favor of branch libraries instead.

In the evening a session was held in the city hall, and R. G. Thwaites, president of the A. L. A., spoke on "The library of to-day."

The final session opened on Friday morning, when Mr. Hostetter, of the Illinois Farmers' Institute, gave an interesting account and showed a sample of the travelling libraries now being sent out by the Farmers' Institute. The libraries are so popular that the institute has requests far in advance of its ability to grant them. The same work is being done to an extent by some of the women's clubs and a few county superintendents in the state, and the library school of the University of Illinois has one library in operation.

Mr. Hostetter's plans were exhaustively discussed by Messrs. Hopkins, R. P. Hayes, and Willcox, and Miss Ahern, Miss Hoagland, and Miss Sharp, and general interest was evinced in the question. A committee of five—E. S. Willcox, chairman—was appointed to labor in conjunction with similar committees from the women's clubs of the state toward securing a travelling library commission for the state, and to urge its importance upon the next session of the legislature, in 1901.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, E. S. Willcox, Peoria Public Library; First vice-president, R. P. Hayes, Chicago; Second vice-president, Miss Elizabeth Wales, Quincy; Secretary, Miss Mary Eileen Ahern, Chicago; Treasurer, Miss Mary B. Lindsay, Evanston. After adjournment visits were made to the St. Louis libraries, and a pleasant reception was held in the St. Louis Public Library.

INDIANA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Miss Helen Guild, Bloomington.
Secretary: W. E. Henry, State Library, Indianapolis.

Treasurer: Miss Nellie Fatout, Anderson.

IOWA STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: W. H. Johnston, Public Library, Fort Dodge.

Secretary and Treasurer: Miss Ella McLoney, Public Library, Des Moines.

MAINE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: E. W. Hall, Colby University, Waterville.

Treasurer: Prof. G. T. Little, Bowdoin College, Brunswick.

MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB.

President: W. L. R. Gifford, Public Library, Cambridge.

Secretary: F. O. Poole, Boston Athenæum.

Treasurer: Miss Margaret D. McGuffy, Public Library, Boston.

A meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club will be held Thursday and Friday, April 5-6, at Providence, R. I. Thursday afternoon will be devoted to a thorough inspection of the new building of the Providence Public Library. In the evening the club will listen to a paper on the Providence libraries, by Mr. G. P. Winship, and Mr. Alfred Stone, one of the Public Library architects, will exhibit lantern slide views of the libraries of the city. Friday morn-

ing the club will inspect the Rhode Island Historical Society's building, the library and other buildings of Brown University, and the Providence Athenæum.

WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB.

President: H. H. Ballard, Berkshire Athenæum, Pittsfield.

Secretary: Miss F. Mabel Winchell, Forbes Library, Northampton.

Treasurer: Miss Mary M. Robison, Free Library, Amherst.

MICHIGAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: H. M. Utley, Public Library, Detroit.

Secretary: Miss Genevieve M. Walton, Normal College Library, Ypsilanti.

Treasurer: Miss N. S. Loving, Public School Library, Ann Arbor.

MINNESOTA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Dr. W. W. Folwell, State University, Minneapolis.

Secretary: Miss Minnie McGraw, Public Library, Mankato.

Treasurer: Miss Anne Hammond, Public Library, St. Paul.

NEBRASKA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: J. I. Wyer, State University Library, Lincoln.

Secretary: Miss Bertha Baumer, Public Library, Omaha.

Treasurer: Miss M. A. O'Brien, Public Library, Omaha.

NEW HAMPSHIRE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: A. H. Chase, Concord.

Secretary: Miss Grace Blanchard, Public Library, Concord.

Treasurer: Miss E. A. Pickering, Public Library, Newington.

NEW JERSEY LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Dr. E. C. Richardson, Princeton University Library.

Secretary: Miss Clara W. Hunt, Free Public Library, Newark.

Treasurer: Miss Cecelia C. Lambert, Public Library, Passaic.

The annual joint meeting of the New Jersey Library Association and the Pennsylvania Library Club will be held this year in Washington, in connection with the Library Association of Washington City. A special rate has been authorized by the Trunk Line Association, and the Royal Blue Line will have charge of a personally conducted excursion. Announcements are made as follows:

EXPENSES:

New York to Washington and return (including two days' board).....\$12 00
Philadelphia to Washington and return (including two days' board).....\$9 00

The amount named covers every expense, including transportation for the round trip, lunch en route going, transfers, and two days' board at the Riggs or Ebbitt House in Washington.

Tickets are good for return on any train

within 10 days from date of departure from New York, and permit stop-overs at Baltimore and Philadelphia.

Tickets are on sale at the following offices: New York, B. & O. Railroad office, 434 Broadway; Newark, Fred'k T. Fearey, 182 Market street; Philadelphia, B. & O. office, 834 Chestnut street, B. & O. office, 24th and Chestnut streets. For Elizabeth, Plainfield, and Trenton, tickets will be sold on the train.

ITINERARY.

Thursday, March 29:

Leave New York, station foot of Liberty street, or South Ferry..... 10.00 a. m.
 " Jersey City (C. R. R. of N. J.)..... 10.12 a. m.
 " Newark, Broad street station (C. R. R. of N. J.)..... 10.23 a. m.
 " Elizabeth 10.29 a. m.
 " Plainfield 10.44 a. m.
 " Trenton..... 11.14 a. m.

In special vestibuled Royal Blue Line Coaches.

Lunch en route.

Leave Philadelphia, B. & O. Railroad, 24th and Chestnut station 12.20 noon
 Arrive in Washington..... 3.30 p. m.

Transfer to Hotel.

Friday, March 30:

In Washington at Riggs or Ebbitt House.

Saturday, March 31:

In Washington at Riggs or Ebbitt House.

Transfers to station.

Leave Washington B. & O. station.. 5.05 p. m.
 Those who wish to remain longer than Saturday, may do so at an expense of \$2.50 per day.

Arrangements will be made for a visit to Alexandria and Mt. Vernon at an additional expense of 50 cents for transportation.

The extremely favorable rates of travel secured, the large number of persons who have already indicated their intention of going, the exceptional extra attractions of seeing the Congressional Library, etc., and a proposed trip to Mt. Vernon on Saturday, all give promise of an uncommonly successful meeting.

If members proposing to attend will kindly send in their names early, the secretaries will be able to make more comfortable arrangements for hotel allotment.

If a member of the Pennsylvania Library Club, send notification of intention to be present to Mr. Luther E. Hewitt, secretary, Room 600, City Hall, Philadelphia. If of the New Jersey Association, in like manner to Miss Clara W. Hunt, secretary, Free Public Library, Newark, N. J.

PROGRAM.

The provisional program planned for the meeting is announced as follows:

Thursday evening, March 29, 8 p.m. (or 8.30).

1. President's address, by Captain Prince.
2. The planning and construction of public libraries, by Bernard E. Green, C.E. (20 minutes).

3. a. Proprietary libraries, by Mr. Barnwell (10 minutes).

- b. Institutes and their relation to library development, by Mr. Montgomery (10 minutes).

- c. Libraries and clubs, by Miss Adams (10 minutes).

Second Session, Friday, 10 a.m.

1. President's address: Relative book production, Dr. E. C. Richardson.
2. The state and the libraries in New Jersey, by H. C. Buchanan (10 minutes).
3. What the small library needs, by Miss Lord.
4. Library problems of the 20th century, by G. W. Cole.
5. Printing of public documents, by a Congressman.

Intermediate Session.

Lunch at Congressional Library, Address by Herbert Putnam.

Third Session, Friday, 8 p.m. (or 8.30):
 Catalogue Session.

1. President's address, by John Thomson, including obituary of Wm. Kite.
2. a. Catalogs in free libraries, by F. P. Hill.
 b. Catalogs in free libraries, by John Thomson.
 Discussion opened by H. J. Carr.
3. a. Catalog of the Surgeon-General's Library (10 minutes).
 b. Catalog of the Library of Congress (10 minutes).

Messrs. Dewey and Cutter and Miss Kelso have agreed to be present and to take part in the discussion.

NEW YORK LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Dr. J. H. Canfield, Columbia University Library, New York City.

Secretary: Miss M. E. Hazeltine, Prendergast Library, Jamestown.

Treasurer: J. N. Wing, Free Circulating Library, 226 W. 42d st., New York City.

The mid-year meeting of the New York State Library Association was held jointly with a meeting of the New York Library Club in New York City on Thursday, March 8. The meeting was a notable one in the extent and character of its attendance — which seemed almost national rather than local, and recalled an A. L. A. gathering more than a state meeting. This was in part due to the fact that sessions of the A. L. A. program committee and the A. L. A. co-operation committee had been arranged for at the same time, and that the following day was set apart for visits to New York libraries, where special hospitalities were extended. Both morning and afternoon sessions were held in the attractive assembly hall of the Y. W. C. A. building on East 15th st., and the attendance averaged probably 150. The absence of Dr. Billings, who was unable on account of ill-health to preside in the afternoon or at the dinner in the evening, was much regretted, and the effort made by him in being present in the

morning to say a few words of welcome was heartily appreciated.

The morning session was opened at 9.30, Dr. Canfield presiding. Dr. Billings spoke briefly, expressing his regret at his inability to fulfil the duties laid upon him as president of the New York Library Club, and extending to all a cordial welcome. A short address was made by Dr. Canfield, who emphasized the value of such meetings as a means of gaining added practical knowledge and a broader view of allied activities. He referred to the great increase of taxation for library and educational purposes that had prevailed of recent years, and of the correlated increase of the responsibility resting upon the agencies fostered by taxation. He trusted that most, if not all, of those present would form part of the assembly to gather at Montreal in June, and he introduced Mr. C. H. Gould to speak as the representative of Montreal hospitality. Mr. Gould extended to all an earnest invitation to attend the Montreal meeting, and expressed his regret should the date of the conference prove a difficulty to college librarians. He explained the reasons that had made that date imperative, and spoke briefly of the plans so far made for the post-conference trip to Quebec and up the Saguenay.

The regular program was then opened with a paper on "Library development in New York state, 1800-1900," by George Watson Cole. Beginning with a sketch of the conditions of New York in 1771, when the population of New York City was about 22,000, Mr. Cole traced the slow library growth of successive periods up through the remarkable development of the last decade. "Previous to 1800 little attention had been paid to the establishment of libraries and little care had been taken to preserve their records. It is therefore with great difficulty that we are able to obtain reliable information concerning their early history. Not until nearly half a century later (1846) was the first creditable account of American libraries written, by Hermann Ludewig, and printed in vol. 7 of the *Serapecum*, published in Leipzig. . . . As nearly as can be ascertained there were in this state in 1800 only 14 libraries, of which nine have survived to the present day. Four of them only are of considerable size." The New York Society Library, founded in 1754, and the library of Columbia College, founded as King's College in 1754, were noted as chief among these pioneers in the library field; while other early libraries were the Kingston Free Academy Library, founded in 1774; Kingston School Library no. 5, 1774; Erasmus Hall Academy Library, Flatbush, 1787; Saratoga County Law Library, Ballston, 1791; Montgomery Union School Library, 1791; Albany Institute Library, 1793; Canandaigua Academy Library, 1795; Lansingburg Academy Library, 1796; Oakwood Seminary Library, Union Springs, 1796; Hartwick Seminary Library, 1797. "It will be observed that all the libraries founded before 1800 belonged to the class known as proprietary libraries and to those connected with educational institutions." From 1800 to 1824, 25 new libraries were founded in the state, of which

but one — the New York State Library — was supported by public taxation. "During the second quarter of the 19th century a new era in library development was inaugurated by the establishment of school district libraries. It was a movement which was far-reaching in its influence and in which we see the germs of nearly every phase that has followed in the library field, much of which, we are proudly accustomed to think, has been originated during the past decade or two." Special attention was given to this branch of the subject, and the growth and influence of these libraries, especially as establishing the principle of taxation for library purposes, were traced through the various stages of their history. From 1825 to 1849, 56 new libraries were established in the state. The third quarter of the century marked a more general awakening of library interest and of a systematic study of the subject, but it was not until 1876 that the great library revival began which has continued with increasing force to the present time. "To-day, from the latest statistics which can be procured, we learn that in the year 1899 there were in this state nearly 1000 libraries, and that of these 321 were formed during the last decade. Upon their shelves there are nearly 6,000,000 volumes, with nearly 1,000,000 more in the school libraries, of which about one-third belong to circulating libraries."

"The relation of the public library to the public school" was considered by three speakers. H. L. Elmendorf, of the Buffalo Public Library, read an interesting paper dealing especially with the part the librarian should play in furnishing good literature for school use. He recommended school-room collections and touched upon the choice of books, pointing out that it was not a question of exclusion, but of selection, and noting characteristics that seemed undesirable in books for children's use. W. R. Eastman followed, reviewing the various means whereby relations between schools and libraries may be strengthened, and reading interesting selections from letters from teachers who had experienced the benefit of library help. One principal said, "the teacher has been able to see the broadening influence exercised by the books upon the lives of the children." A teacher wrote: "The matter of taking books is of course left to each child's choice. I do not insist, but have to restrain the children from taking more than one. I have often wished I could give two books to each child at once, one a fable book and one on nature study. But I do not at present find it practicable." Another, referring to a class of little children, said: "The books were of the 'Mother Goose' style, and I know the children had their parents, or sisters, or brothers read to them what they were unable to manage for themselves." The speaker doubted the wisdom of making the school issue of books for home reading a compulsory matter, as the simple carrying of a book home and returning it later could not insure its being read, and he thought also that the choice and issue of books for children by teachers should not become a matter of mere rou-

tine without regard to individual needs. Edwin W. Gaillard, librarian of the Webster Free Library of East Side House, New York, closed the subject. He spoke of the need of establishing personal friendship between the librarian and the teachers, and recommended the reservation of special shelves for special classes, marking the shelves with the teacher's name. He also thought it advisable for the library to procure and lend for class use exhibits of minerals, physiological models and similar material. There was a general desire for discussion, but it was impossible to allow more than five minutes for this purpose. Dr. Leipziger, however, made a brief, effective argument for more thoughtful study and more extended consideration of this subject, emphasizing the importance of the right books rightly used, and making a plea for the teachers, already overburdened in many ways.

"The books of 1899" were then introduced by Miss M. M. Monachesi, of the *Publishers' Weekly*, New York, who gave a general survey of the representative literature of 1899, especially in the classes of Biography, History, and Poetry. In introducing these classes she pointed out that "not many years ago Theology and Religion occupied the place that fiction now fills as the most prolific class of literature. But it has fallen to a fifth place in importance and comprises few books for the general reader, its number being made up of manuals, commentaries, sermons, etc. As if to more thoroughly emphasize our degeneracy, the year's output exhibited little poetry, scarcely any humor, and an almost total absence of scientific works." "The number and value of the biographical works the year produced" were emphasized, and foremost in this class were mentioned the Browning letters, the "Life and letters of Lewis Carroll," "Life, letters and correspondence of George Borrow," "Letters of Robert Louis Stevenson," the "Art life of William Morris Hunt," Mrs. Oliphant's "Autobiography," and Justin McCarthy's "Reminiscences." In History much literature dealt with the war with Spain, "largely from newspaper correspondents, telling only just what the writer saw." Fitchett's "How England saved Europe," received special mention for its spirited style and fresh point of view. To Poetry the only notable additions were Markham's "Man with the hoe," Swinburne's "Rosamund, Queen of the Lombards," and Phillips's "Paolo and Francesca"; Paul Dunbar's "Lyrics of the hearthside" "represent real poetry of an elemental kind."

"Children's books" were reviewed by Miss Hewins, who based her remarks upon the juvenile division of the list of "500 books of 1899," prepared by the New York State Library for critical selection. Among titles approved were Baker's "Boys' book of inventions," Canavan's "Ben Comee," Deming's "Indian child life," Dix's "Soldier Rigdale," Dole's "Young citizen," Holden's "Our country's flag," Jordan's "Book of Knight and Barbara," Paine's "In the deep woods," Mrs. Richards's "Quick-silver Sue," Gertrude Smith's "Wonderful

stories of Jane and John," True's "Iron star," and Carolyn Wells's "Jingle book." "Tora's happy day," by Perry, was praised as a pretty little story, full of knowledge of Japanese life.

Fiction was considered by Miss Eleanor Woodruff, of Pratt Institute, who had divided her list into four classes—historical novels, novels presenting studies of modern social conditions, short stories, and miscellaneous fiction. The books specially commended in the various classes included "Janice Meredith," "Richard Carvel," Besant's "Orange girl," Frederic's "Market place," "No. 5 John street," Mrs. Wharton's "Greater inclination," "The Etchingham letters," and "On trial."

The afternoon session was opened at 2.30, F. B. Bigelow, vice-president of the New York Library Club, presiding. The first paper was on "The development of bookbinding in New York City," by Robert Rutter, of New York. Mr. Rutter's remarks were largely autobiographical, including many amusing anecdotes, and were illustrated by the exhibition of binding implements, lent by H. W. Stikeman, and of a book in process of binding. The speaker touched on many interesting points regarding the quality of modern book-making. He said, in part:

"It is asked, why do modern books wear out so soon? The answer in brief is, cost. The book and newspaper of the present day are made from material which differ from those of 30 or more years back, costing two to five cents per pound, where formerly the price was six to 12 cents. Then the linen and cotton scraps of the busy housewife and worn-out underclothing were eagerly bought; now they have little or no value, for the reason that wood is the foundation fibre, combined with sulphite; from this combination the most beautiful appearing book papers of the time are made.

"Notwithstanding that American book papers are most beautiful to the eye, soft and pleasant to the touch, yet it is evident from their composition they have not the strength and wearing qualities of the cotton or rag fibre. The half-tone method of illustration, so largely in vogue at the present time, has called for and produced a paper most thoroughly adapted to the object of bringing out in a superb manner this delicate mode of black and white picture printing. The paper adapted to this class of printing is technically known as 'coated'; that is, by chemical and mechanical process an exceedingly hard, highly glazed finish is made on it, which enables the skilful pressman to bring out in all its beauty a plate or cut, which to the naked eye has a perfectly smooth, flat surface. As a rule, coated paper possesses little fibre, is very tender and brittle, often tears from its own weight, is liable to crack and buckle, is easily soiled, and has to be handled with great care; and notwithstanding every effort and device, few, if any, binders have succeeded in making durable bindings on works printed on this stock.

"Commercial binding, in which librarians are most deeply interested, has in the past 50 years made phenomenal progress, changing the

mechanical methods of manipulation almost entirely from hand to machine work. The genius of the inventor has created delicate and very intricate machinery for folding, pressing, sewing, cutting, rounding, backing, making covers, embossing and decorating in gold, silver, and color. Two of the most important and economic machines, the sewer and cover maker, are of recent date, and applied to large editions they minimize cost, but the outlay for plant is large.

"Commercial binding, so far as the cover is concerned, has become an art. The binder in these times must possess judgment as to harmony of colors and blending of shades. The foundation being rightly laid, and other things being equal, the commercial or cloth bound book of to-day, printed on good paper, and made by modern machinery, easy and flexible in the back, will, given fair usage, outwear the same book, sewed and manipulated by the old process.

"The best method of rebinding books that have fallen apart by severe use in the circulating library is, in so far as I am aware, an unsolved problem. In this class of work the binder encounters many obstacles. He will find as a rule the signatures worn or ragged at the back, necessitating cutting an eighth of an inch or more off the back, thus the book becomes single leaves and has to be whipstitched, at best a poor method of sewing, giving way with brief handling. The only salvation for a book in this case is an uncomfortable stiff, tight back, unless the paper is strong and thin. He also finds in large numbers the first and last leaf of each signature need tipping, a slow and expensive operation; added to this is the cleaning from the signatures of all old crash, glue, paste, etc. The back being cleaned the work is well pressed, saw cuts are made and are ready for sewing; this is done by hand labor, machinery cannot be applied to what is known as 'jobbing.'

"What material is best for rebinding library books? I have tried cowhide, buffin and cloth with tight backs; these give indifferent wear. In leather, roan, if the library can afford it, gives the best service and looks well. I am, however, of the opinion that a good quality of duck, which can be had in several colors, gives about as good service, provided the books are well sewed and forwarded and the duck cover attached with a loose or tight back."

The second feature of the afternoon program was George Haven Putnam's account of "The evolution of a book." Mr. Putnam traced the history of the methods by which literature has been brought to bear upon the community, through the various phases of the pre-Christian eras to its shelter in the monastic communities in the Middle Ages. He spoke without notes, and with an entire familiarity with the subject, bringing out with skill the salient points in the long record touched upon. "Gleanings from 25 years of library experience" was the next subject, a 10-minute talk on library devices and methods, as tested by the long personal experience of Arthur W. Tyler; and the program

was closed with the topic "The St. Louis plan for meeting the demand for popular fiction," presented in a symposium of three. F. M. Crunden's account, in *The Library*, of the "duplicate collection" of popular fiction, established at the St. Louis Public Library, and issued on payment of a small fee, was read by C. Alex. Nelson, being a strong argument for the system as a convenience to the public and not a burden to the library.

Miss Plummer sent a brief account of the system as adopted at Pratt Institute. She said: "It seems a great relief to many people, and we have heard no complaint. We do not reserve the C. D. copies, as the object of the collection is, in part, to save the impatient person from having to wait. And they cannot be renewed by postal card, because the fee must be paid in advance, but may be renewed by letter if stamps are enclosed. Fines at the usual rate are charged if the books are kept overtime. Our collection was begun in October, and eight books have been duplicated to the extent of 30 copies in all. These are 'Richard Carvel,' 'Janice Meredith,' 'When knighthood was in flower,' 'David Harum,' 'No. 5 John street,' 'Children of the Ghetto,' 'Browning love letters,' 'Red potage,' 'To have and to hold.' These cost us \$28.16, and we have so far received from them \$24.90. The novels have paid for themselves very nearly—the Browning letters, the only other book duplicated, being an expensive purchase, has not yet paid for itself. There is scarcely ever one of these books in for any length of time, and we have ordered other copies. Our rule is to order a C. D. copy as soon as all the free copies are in circulation, and from 10 to 20 reserve postals are waiting. The proportion of free copies to duplicate copies depends partly upon the value of the book, its chance of permanent popularity, the probable length of the demand, etc. For instance, 'Richard Carvel' and 'Janice Meredith,' being good historical novels, are likely to have a more or less permanent use, to be recommended on lists of historical fiction, etc.—six free copies of these seem worth while; while a book like 'Red potage' will probably soon be superseded in popularity. This, however, is only theory, and we have not had a long enough period of observation to predicate the fate of any of the books." The last speaker on the topic was W. A. Borden, who described its results in the Young Men's Institute of New Haven, Ct.

In the evening the New York Library Club held its annual dinner in celebration of its 15th anniversary, which was attended by the members of the state association and many visiting librarians. The dinner was held in the rooms of the Aldine Association, Fifth Avenue and 18th street, and was a most enjoyable occasion. In the absence of Dr. Billings, Dr. Canfield presided as toast-master, and when the post-prandial exercises began he showed himself a master of the art. Among those called upon to speak were R. G. Thwaites, president of the American Library Association, who responded for the association; Herbert Put-

nam, W. C. Lane, F. W. Halsey, of the *Times Saturday Review*; Dr. Morris Jastrow, and Dr. E. C. Richardson; while the larger half of the A. L. A. membership was represented by Miss M. E. Hazeltine, Madame Magnusson, whose reluctant little speech was one of the successes of the evening, and Miss Hewins. Taken as a whole, the joint meeting was probably the most notable in the history of the bodies represented, and the officers in charge are to be congratulated on the success of their efforts.

OHIO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Charles Orr, Case Library, Cleveland.

Secretary: Miss Martha Mercer, Public Library, Mansfield.

Treasurer: Miss K. W. Sherwood, Public Library, Cincinnati.

PENNSYLVANIA LIBRARY CLUB.

President: Allen C. Thomas, Haverford College, Haverford.

Secretary: Luther E. Hewitt, Law Library, 600 City Hall, Philadelphia.

Treasurer: Miss Mary Z. Cruice, American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia.

The February meeting of the Pennsylvania Library Club was held in the Library of the University of Pennsylvania, Monday, Feb. 12, 1900, at 8 p.m.

Dr. James H. Canfield, librarian of Columbia University, New York, gave an interesting talk on the public library as such in relation to the American people. He spoke of the two great classes—the public, that section of people at large who are active and somewhat noisy, and the other, the people who quietly go on their way, but who do the thinking and are the most influential class. He dwelt upon the qualifications of good citizenship, which tend to make popular government a success. He showed the important place the library holds in the education of the people. The average amount of schooling which the average boy receives does not exceed more than 4.65 years. The rest of his education he must obtain from outside sources. The companionship of good books brings him in contact with the best thoughts of all men of all ages. Dr. Canfield spoke of the strong influence a good librarian can have in leading the minds of the people in the right channel. The duty of the librarian consists not in filling his shelves with any and all books, but with the best.

A vote of thanks was unanimously tendered to Dr. Canfield for his entertaining talk, and the club proceeded to the business of the evening.

The following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year: *President*, Allen C. Thomas; *Vice-presidents*, Henry J. Carr, Miss Isabel Ely Lord; *Secretary*, Luther E. Hewitt; *Treasurer*, Miss Mary Z. Cruice.

The retiring president briefly reviewed the local library progress of the past year. He spoke of the numerous and generous gifts of Mr. Andrew Carnegie, of the formation of a

free library commission in the state of Pennsylvania, of the success of the tri-state meeting at Atlantic City last spring, of the rapid growth of the many institutional and free libraries in Philadelphia.

Mr. Allen C. Thomas took the chair and named the following members for his executive committee: John Thomson, Miss Alice B. Kroeger, Dr. Morris Jastrow, jr., Robert P. Bliss, Mrs. Mary Fell.

It was announced that Washington had been chosen as the place of the joint meeting of the Washington Library Association, the New Jersey Library Association, and the Pennsylvania Library Club, in March (see p. 125).

MARY P. FARR, *Secretary*.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA LIBRARY CLUB.

President: Miss Helen Sperry, Carnegie Library, Homestead.

Secretary-Treasurer: Miss Mary F. Macrum, Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh.

VERMONT LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Miss S. C. Hagar, Fletcher Free Library, Burlington.

Secretary: Miss M. L. Titcomb, Norman Williams Public Library, Woodstock.

Treasurer: E. F. Holbrook, Proctor.

WISCONSIN STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Mrs. Charles S. Morris, Berlin.

Secretary: Miss Minnie M. Oakley, State Historical Society, Madison.

Treasurer: Miss Nellie C. Silverthorn, Public Library, Wausau.

NORTH WISCONSIN TRAVELLING LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Mrs. E. E. Vaughn, Ashland.

Secretary and Treasurer: Miss Janet Green, Vaughn Library, Ashland.

Library Clubs.

BAY PATH LIBRARY CLUB.

President: Miss M. Anna Tarbell, Brimfield, Mass.

Secretary: Mrs. C. A. Fuller, Oxford, Mass.

Treasurer: Miss Nellie A. Cutter, Spencer, Mass.

LIBRARY CLUB OF BUFFALO.

President: H. L. Elmendorf, Public Library.

Secretary-Treasurer: Miss A. S. Woodcock, Grosvenor Library.

CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB.

President: C. B. Roden, Public Library, Chicago.

Secretary: Miss Irene Warren, Chicago Normal School.

Treasurer: Miss M. E. Ahern, *Public Libraries*, 215 Madison st., Chicago.

The regular meeting of the Chicago Library Club was held Thursday evening, Feb. 8, at the Sherman House. It was an open meeting, and all interested in the "Relation of libraries and schools" were invited to come and take part in the discussion. Although a severe blizzard was raging, the meeting was one of the

largest in the history of the club. Mr. W. H. Brett, librarian of the Cleveland Public Library, made a fine address on the relation of libraries and schools. He said that the library had long been considered necessary to institutions of higher learning, but its relation to secondary and graded schools was of late development. He read letters from the librarian of the Buffalo Public Library, stating that there are now 22 schools in close relation with the public library of that city. He also read a letter from the librarian of the Detroit Public Library, in which he spoke of issuing books to 57 different schools. Mr. Brett told of the admirable work done by the Cleveland Public Library in its aim to reach the children of all classes. There were many interesting incidents of the far-reaching influence of the work with the children. One woman recently said to the librarian of a branch library in one of the poorer districts: "Well, I don't know nothing about libraries at all, but I just want to say it is the first time I ever saw the kids on our street with clean faces." "Public libraries and public baths are great civilizers."

In a paper on the "Relation of reference libraries to the public schools of Chicago," Mr. C. W. Andrews, librarian of the John Crerar Library, emphasized the fact that the libraries of Chicago are co-operating, and each library is seeking a place for itself in the general system of libraries. It would be of the greatest value to students if they knew that certain libraries are specializing along certain lines. It was a disappointment to those present that Dr. E. Benjamin Andrews, superintendent of schools in Chicago, was ill, and Col. F. W. Parker, president of Chicago Institute, had been called out of the city, and were unable to fill their places on the program.

An active discussion followed the formal program. Miss Elizabeth Clarke told of the work the Evanston Public Library is doing for the public schools, and Superintendent Nichols, of South Evanston public schools, spoke of its great value in the school work. Miss Marilla Freeman, librarian of the Michigan City Public Library, told of the close relation of their library and schools. The librarian visits the schools, and each room of each school has a scheduled time for visiting the library. The librarian makes careful preparation for these visits, books of special interest are put on the tables and bulletins posted. She also takes this opportunity to show them the new cards placed in the catalog, the new books, etc.

Mr. Henry D. Hatch, principal of the Chicago Law School, spoke of the need of systematic co-operation of libraries and schools in Chicago. Mr. Hatch summarized his idea of the work in a list of 10 recommendations and suggestions which he had presented to the District Council no. 6 of the Chicago public schools, and which they had unanimously adopted. He recommended that each district council of the city appoint one representative, who shall form a committee on school and library co-operation; that this committee shall consider ways and means of arousing interest in this subject among the teachers; that it shall seek co-

operation with the Public Library and the libraries of Chicago; that it shall plan an annotated card catalog of tested reading for school children, to be produced by the co-operation of all teachers who will contribute the results of their experience; that it shall apply for some special privileges for the teachers at the Public Library and seek means of bringing the children into more direct contact with the Public Library; that it shall promote the early revision of the printed Public Library catalog and provide for a regular periodical revision of this catalog in the future; that it shall provide for more or less frequent conferences between the teachers and librarians; that it shall see that a directory of all free and subscription libraries in Chicago, available for the use of the general reader or student, with location, conditions of use and distinctive features of each, is prepared and distributed among teachers. A motion made by Miss Ahern, that a committee of the Chicago Library Club be appointed to co-operate with this committee from the teachers' council, was carried. Many prominent librarians and teachers took part in the discussion.

There was an exhibition of a unique collection of poster bulletins made by the students of the Illinois State Library School, which held the people long after the late hour of adjournment. The meeting was an enthusiastic one, and there were many expressions of surprise that other cities were already doing so much and of hope that Chicago citizens might soon learn the good influences of children's rooms, children's corners, library leagues, and similar organizations.

IRENE WARREN, *Secretary*.

NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB.

President: Dr. J. S. Billings, N. Y. Public Library.

Secretary: W. H. Duncan, Jr., Flatbush Public Library, Brooklyn.

Treasurer: Miss Harriet Husted, Y. W. C. A. Library.

A meeting of the New York Library Club was held on Feb. 8, at Columbia University. In the absence of the president, Dr. J. S. Billings, F. B. Bigelow presided. There was a good attendance when the chairman called the club to order at 3.15 p.m., and introduced Dr. J. H. Canfield, librarian of Columbia University. Dr. Canfield in his address of welcome spoke of the scope of the university and the gathering power of the library, in general. Education, he said, had come out of the cloister and gone into the market place. Those who are engaged in library work are charged with much of the education of the people. Four and 65/100 years only is the average length of school life in the United States. "You of the libraries," he continued, "stand responsible for the leisure of the people. All universities must take interest in your work and pray that it be successful."

The first two numbers on the program, "The best methods of work with adults in free libraries" and "The difficulties of systematic training of school children in the use of the library and of reference books," were omitted owing to the absence of Mrs. Agnes Hills and Miss

Agnes Wallace, who were to respond to the subjects respectively.

J. C. Sickley, of the Adriance Memorial Library, of Poughkeepsie, sent a paper, which was read by J. N. Wing, describing the writer's efforts to interest school children in the use of reference books and books bearing upon their studies. A room at the library has been assigned for study use by school children, and arrangement is made with teachers by which each teacher brings her class to the library on given afternoons. The room is supplied with reference books and works relating to special subjects, volumes with illustrations and colored plates being used as much as possible. Instruction is given in methods of reference work, and informal talks are made by the librarian on topics relating to school studies—all intended to reveal the many aids which the library can give in school work. To secure more permanent results Mr. Sickley plans for a more systematic course, to be arranged in consultation with the school authorities, and to include the introduction of correlative reading in the school course.

An animated discussion on the general subject of the relation of the school to the library followed. For the New York Free Circulating Library, Mr. Wing said that travelling libraries were supplied to the schools, the books being used as supplementary readers. Reference books were kept at all the branch libraries and especial attention paid to the needs of the school children, but the plans for increased work in this direction had been greatly curtailed by reason of the small appropriation received from the city.

Dr. Canfield asked if there was any specific understanding between the teachers and librarians of the city. Mr. Wing answered that teachers as a class do not show appreciation of the library. The travelling library though, by bringing the books direct to the teachers, had made the latter think more of the library and its work. Answering a question as to what further efforts at co-operation had been made, Mr. Bostwick stated that nine-tenths of the teachers look askance at librarians, and that, further, they seem to think, and possibly rightly, that they have enough work to do without taking an interest in outside organizations. Efforts had been made, he said, to get volunteers for the furtherance of the library interests in the city, but they had met with no success.

Mr. Berry proposed that the club issue a handbook giving information to pupils concerning reference books; showing, for instance, how the latter were to be used, and where best to look in them for what they wanted. Mr. Wing thought such a handbook unnecessary. It would be too large if any attempt was made to differentiate between or to describe the numerous books of reference. The question was finally left open for future action.

Miss Harriet Husted gave an interesting paper on the open-shelf system of the Y. W. C. A. Library (see p. 115).

In the discussion on open shelves that followed,

Mr. Bostwick said that the question of theft was a serious one. He thought that librarians might take lessons from the department stores. If the latter could place large quantities of books before people in open shelves, why could not the public libraries do the same? The department-store system includes the use of detectives, and it seemed probable that the libraries would find it necessary to have paid watchers also. Miss Plummer sent some statistics regarding the open-shelf experiment at Pratt Institute Free Library, giving the comparative number of issues of individual books from open shelves and from the stack. Thus, Steevens' "Land of the dollar" was issued 22 times from open shelves as against twice from the stack; Wright's "Birdcraft" nine times as against three times; Miss Jewett's "Deep-haven" 26 times as against 13 times. The conclusion was "that with six or seven thousand volumes on open shelves, and the same proportion of fiction in the collection as now, the percentage of fiction would fall noticeably below what it is now, 62%."

The latter part of the afternoon was devoted to a discussion of the advisability of the club joining in the movement for obtaining reduced postage for library books. The principal speakers on this topic were R. R. Bowker, C. Alex. Nelson, and A. E. Bostwick. Mr. Bostwick divided the question into two parts: first, whether the club was in favor of the general idea of cheaper postage; secondly, whether the present bill was the proper medium through which to obtain the reduced rate. In the matter of parcels post, there was no doubt that the United States was behind foreign countries. Mr. Bostwick thought that this country should at least go so far as to cheapen the rate of postage on library books, if on no other mailable matter. There was, of course, the financial question involved. The government is losing money through its mail department by allowing almost free carriage to things the speaker thought it should not. The latest text of the proposed bill was read. It differed somewhat from the previous drafts, being more concise and general in its terms. All attempts at proposed legislation, it was shown, had met with opposition from the express companies, and no bill for cheap post on books could be passed until the advocates of such a measure became more strongly organized. Mr. Bostwick was in favor of indorsing heartily the general question of cheaper rates on library books, but was not prepared to say that this particular bill met with his approval.

Mr. Bowker was not in favor of the proposed newspaper rate of one cent a pound for books passing between libraries. Never, he said, as a newspaper publisher had he advocated this cheap postage for newspapers. It had brought about an enormous deficit, which the public should not be made to bear. An abnormally low rate of book postage would shift the center of library burden to where it does not belong. Again, it would make it difficult for small libraries to grow. The advantage of open shelves would be partially swept away, people making their selections from lists.

In the absence of Mr. Nelson, his paper was read by Mr. Gerould, of Columbia. It was a strong argument against the proposed legislation, on the grounds: 1, The extra burden it would throw upon the already overtaxed post-office department; 2, The additional burden of labor and expense it would throw upon existing libraries, by adding a clientèle to be reached only by mail service; 3, Its effect in militating against the establishment of new libraries in towns within reach by mail of the larger libraries. Mr. Nelson referred to the statements of the Postmaster-General (Mr. Smith) in his last annual report, regarding "the enormous wrongs which have grown up in the perversion and abuse" of the present second-class rates of postage. "Over one-fourth of the entire volume and weight of the mails pays, as second-class matter, one cent a pound, while its cost of carrying is estimated at eight cents, causing a loss in 1899 of over \$12,000,000 to the Government. If this deficit comes from the *abuse* of the present law in the circulation of paper-covered books, it will be no easy task to estimate the additional deficit that will arise from throwing the mails open to the lawful circulation of bound books from all sorts of libraries (some private) at the payment of one-eighth of the actual cost of transportation." Reference was made also to the difficulties in supplying the many demands upon libraries such legislation would entail: "Increase the demands upon a library by adding a clientèle to be reached only by mail service, and you weaken much more its ability to reach the demands upon it by reducing its available supply of books and by either increasing the cost of administration or weakening its present efficiency. For books cannot be mailed without expenditure of time and labor already fully occupied. When librarians are fully satisfied that every patron within their several bailiwicks has all his wants fully supplied, and each patron enjoys the same blissful sense of satisfaction, the time will have arrived for doing missionary work by mail. There will be no inducement to the people of a small town to vote to tax themselves for the maintenance of a local library when they can draw upon the library of their larger neighbor. They will thus be deprived of half the benefit of having a library—the coming into actual contact with books themselves and selecting their own reading. The smaller communities, unable to support local libraries, can be much better served by state travelling libraries of 50 or 100 volumes each, available for inspection, than by cheap postage on books selected from lists containing five times that number of titles, and I see no way of informing this new library clientèle what books they may ask for except by means of such lists."

WILLIAM HENRY DUNCAN, JR., *Secretary*.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF WASHINGTON CITY.

President: H. L. Prince, Librarian U. S. Patent Office.

Secretary: W. L. Boyden, Librarian Supreme Council 33° A.A. Order of Scottish Rite.

Treasurer: T. L. Cole, Statute Law Book Co.

Meetings: Second Wednesday evening of each month.

The 45th regular meeting of the Library Association of Washington City was held at the Columbian University, Wednesday evening, February 14, 1900, with the president, Howard L. Prince, in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. The association then proceeded with an election for vice-president, *vice* Howard L. Prince (elected president), resulting in the selection of Mr. Charles Martel, of the Library of Congress.

The paper of the evening was read by Dr. Cyrus Adler, it being "A biographical sketch of Bernard Quaritch." Interesting characteristics of Mr. Quaritch in connection with books and his book-shop were given, which were supplemented with remarks by Messrs. Bolton, Cole, and Boyden, along the same line.

A fund was placed at the disposal of the committee on printing, and said committee was authorized to proceed with the publication of the second supplement to the "Handbook," in accordance with the recommendations of the committee at a previous meeting. Dr. Adler called attention to the bill introduced in Congress by Senator Lodge in reference to printing the public documents; also the bill establishing a library or book post. The following committee on program and papers was appointed: Dr. Cyrus Adler, B. P. Mann, and Mrs. A. F. Stevens.

WM. L. BOYDEN, *Secretary*.

Library Schools and Training Classes.

DREXEL INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

The class has entered upon the work of the second term with the study of reference work, the loan department, children's reading, dictionary cataloging, etc. Subjects for reference lists or bibliographies to be submitted before graduation include, among others: Minor American poets of the later 19th century, Richard Wagner, Pennsylvania before the Revolution, Bookbinding, artistic and practical, The Dutch and Flemish schools of painting, and Imperialism.

An excellent opportunity for the organizing of a small library was presented to the class by the formation of a settlement library in the city, which it was desired should be opened without delay. The students of the school took part in preparing as practical experience the needed records, accession, shelf and catalog, as well as in classifying and arranging several hundred volumes, in order that the library might be opened to the children of the settlement neighborhood on the first of March. A graduate of the school has since taken charge of the library. It is hoped that opportunities for the formation and maintenance of home libraries may be had in connection with the settlement in a short time.

A most interesting talk was given before the library school in February by Dr. Canfield, librarian of Columbia University, New York, who gave enthusiasm and inspiration to the

students by his high ideals of the importance of the librarian in the work of the university or college. Another important lecture during the winter was that by Mr. Putnam upon the Library of Congress.

The students of the library school have this year abandoned the plans for a visit as a class to libraries outside Philadelphia. Instead of such visit nine members of the school took advantage of the fine program offered by the joint meeting of the New York State Association and the New York Library Club to attend the sessions in New York City on March 8. After the meeting two days were spent in visiting several libraries in New York, including Columbia University Library, the New York Public Library (Astor and Lenox Libraries), the Young Men's Christian Association Library, the Young Women's Christian Association Library, and the Library of the Pratt Institute. The class is indebted to these libraries for the kind attentions given to them. The students regretted that time did not permit their visits to other important libraries of New York. They were accompanied in their visit by the director of the school and by Miss Farr, instructor.

Several members of the school expect to take advantage of the joint meeting of the New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Washington Library Associations to attend the sessions at Washington March 29-31.

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

The preparation of the Paris exhibit at the state library has been a distinct advantage to the school. All but six of the 40 students have actually taken part in the work, all have seen the finished result.

Miss Bertha Hyatt, who finished her course in June, 1899, and Miss Mabel C. Dobbin, who spent the year 1898-99 in the school, have devoted their entire time for four months to the exhibit, and have proved themselves skilful and efficient. A full description of the exhibit is given elsewhere (*see p. 116*) recording the appreciation felt at the state library for the prompt and hearty co-operation of libraries that have contributed to the success of this second international exhibit made by the American Library Association.

A large share of the credit for the preparation of the Paris library exhibit belongs to Miss Florence Woodworth. She was responsible for the original plans and for their execution. The details of the exhibit in various lines were submitted to members of the staff for criticism and suggestion; everything came under the eye of the director for final decision; but from first to last the work is the result of Miss Woodworth's executive force, resourcefulness, infinite patience with details, and inexhaustible energy.

Miss Caroline M. Underhill, librarian of the Utica Public Library, gave a bright and helpful talk to the school on Feb. 23, discussing, among other practical points, the relation of the public library to the city board of health. Book disinfection on a large scale, by means of formaldehyde gas, was employed at Utica previous to its use in Scranton (*see Mr.*

Carr's article on "Closing of the Scranton Public Library," *L. J.*, Feb., p. 71). It is the plan at Utica to disinfect the library four or five times a year to guard against possible contagion and to make the air seem clean and wholesome. The expense, which is about \$8 on each occasion, besides the time of the operator, is borne by the board of health. The library is given up to the health officers at the usual hour of closing. Next morning the janitor airs the library thoroughly from five to nine o'clock, when the room can be used again for library purposes. SALOME CUTLER FAIRCHILD.

PRATT INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

During February the following lectures were given before the school: Two lectures on United States government documents, by Miss Adelaide R. Hasse, of the Astor Library; a lecture by Miss Linda A. Eastman, of the Cleveland Public Library, on "Library extension in Ohio"; a lecture by Miss Myrtilla Avery, of the New York State Library, on "Travelling libraries in New York."

Library Economy and History.

GENERAL.

The Library begins its new quarterly series with the issue for December, 1899. It is a dignified and handsome publication, full of material of bibliographical and practical interest, and setting a high standard for the future. A fine photogravure of Collier's portrait of Dr. Gar nett serves as frontispiece, and, accompanied by a brief biographical appreciation, is the first of a projected series of portraits of eminent bookmen—under which term will be included "librarians, private collectors, and bibliophiles." The bibliographical features include an account of "The first four editions of 'English bards and Scotch reviewers,'" by G. R. Redgrave; "The paper duties of 1696-1713, their effect on the printing and allied trades," by J. Macfarlane; "Discovery of long missing pictures stolen from an illuminated manuscript in the library of Macon," by L. Delisle, with a fine photogravure plate; notes on "The newly discovered 'Missale Speciale,'" by W. H. J. Weale; and "Woodcuts in English plays," by A. W. Pollard. Practical matters are led, perhaps, by H. K. Moore's clear and forcible argument for "Open access in public lending libraries," based upon the experience of the Croydon Public Libraries, and includes also an excellent review of "Library progress," by J. D. Brown; "Notes on library legislation," by H. W. Fovargue; and "Things done in one American library," being chiefly an account of the St. Louis duplicate novel collection, by F. M. Crunden. American affairs are also reviewed most interestingly in "American notes," by Mrs. Fairchild, who touches particularly upon the appointment of the Librarian of Congress and the Atlanta conference of the A. L. A. There are other papers of interest—among them the "Catalogue of Danton's library," by H. Belloc—notes on books, on scientific and artistic matters, and a first instal-

ment of an account of "The libraries of Greater Britain," by J. R. Boosé. Mr. MacAlister is to be heartily congratulated upon the interest and promise of his enterprise.

The *Library Association Record* for February contains the paper by L. Stanley Jast which proved a *casus belli* at the Southport meeting of the association in 1893. It is a review of "Some hindrances in library work," touching on inadequate classification and cataloging, and the tendency toward officialism and red tape in library administration, in an interesting and apparently inoffensive manner. There is also an account of the Christie Library, of Owens College, Manchester, by W. E. Rhodes, and a consideration of the need of "A guide-book to books," by E. A. Baker, of the Midland Railway Institute, Derby.

LOCAL.

Amherst (Mass.) College L. The frequenters of the library at Amherst College are rejoicing in a substantial addition to its facilities. The building has just been fitted with electric lights in all rooms, including the stack. For some years the reading-room has been kept open in the evening, but there was much complaint as to the ill effect of the gaslights on the air of the room; the stack was not accessible after night-fall, which was a very serious interference with its use, felt all the more because free access was allowed to all readers during open hours. Henceforth both reading-room and stack will be open daily from 8.30 a.m. to 9.30 p.m. In the few weeks since the electric lights were introduced the great advantages of evening access to the books have become apparent. Already on some days more than half of the books drawn have been taken after dark.

Amherst College L. (Rpt., 1898-9; in *Quarterly bulletin*, 1:2, Oct., '99.) Added 1553; total 71,780. "There is little to add to the report made a year ago as to the work done in the library during the year. This year, as last, we have had the help of two young women acting as 'pupil assistants,' with no compensation, and of two others who have received very small pay for a part of their time. They have done much excellent work, certainly well offsetting what they have received in the way of training. The work of reclassifying the library and revising the catalog, adding typewritten class-lists, has gone forward on the lines indicated last year.

"The present book-stack has a nominal capacity of 120,000 volumes, but its actual capacity, taking into account the need of provision for constant expansion by spare space distributed through the whole building, cannot be estimated at over 90,000. It will not be long before the point is reached when an enlargement of the building will be a necessity. Such an enlargement can be easily effected by extending the building to the rear, letting the extension, standing on the lower ground, have only four stories above the basement as against the six in the present stack. Such an extension to accommodate 50,000 volumes should not cost more than \$15,000."

Baltimore, Md. Enoch Pratt F. L. (14th rpt., 1899.) Added 7626; total 197,011. Issued, home use 659,182 (fict. and juv. 68+%; lib. use 97,436. New registration 6336; cards in force 34,641.

The chief event of the year was the gift of the building for the Woodberry branch library, from Robert Poole, of Woodberry. It is expected to open this to the public about April 1. It is thought desirable that the library should reach, through branches, about 15 more points within the city limits. A delivery station was opened at Walbrook in September. The circulation of magazines has shown a considerable diminution, probably due to less general interest in current events. In June the age limit was reduced to 12 years.

Boston Athenæum L. (Rpt., 1899.) Added 4586; total 193,916; expenditures for books and binding \$9442.50.

"The large and extremely interesting collection of documents, papers, and books printed in the South during the years 1861-65 has been arranged, numbered, and recorded on a shelf-list. I have designated the collection by the letters C.S.A., believing that meaningless marks should be eliminated as far as possible. The fiction, school-books, and popular songs in the collection will aid the student who may wish to investigate the intellectual and social life of the South during the war." The collection of works relating to the Dreyfus case has reached 153 v.

Boston P. L. The trustees have decided to establish a course of free lectures for the purpose of setting forth the facilities afforded by the library for pursuing various lines of study. The lectures will be delivered by Colonel T. W. Higginson, James L. Whitney, Otto Fleischner, the Rev. Jesse H. Jones, Lindsay Swift, Worthington C. Ford, the Hon. William Everett, C. W. Ernst, the Rev. E. E. Hale.

Brooklyn (N. Y.) P. L. The South Brooklyn branch, at 1147 Fourth ave., of the library was formally opened on the evening of March 6. The branch has been in operation since last October, and contains about 3700 v.

Brooklyn, N. Y. Pratt Institute F. L. Part of the collection of old valentines owned by Mr. Frank H. Baer, of Cleveland, Ohio, was on exhibition at the library during the latter part of February. With this collection is a very quaint old valentine, the property of Miss Pritchett, of Petersburg, Va. The valentine was written by William Henry Harrison (later President of the United States) from his home on the James River, to the lady who subsequently became his wife, Miss Agnes Heath. There are eight original verses, and the names of both Mr. Harrison and Miss Heath appear on the ms.

Buffalo (N. Y.) P. L. (3d rpt., 1899.) Added 22,808; total 143,411. Issued, home use 887,686 (fict., .671%), of which 203,946 were through outside agencies — schools, stations, travelling libraries, etc. — 279,054 from the 17,185 v. in the open-shelf department, and 114,884 from

the children's department. Ref. use 36,695; new registration 11,005; total cards in force 57,257. Receipts \$86,422.26; expenses, \$81,516.97.

This most interesting report is prefaced by a fine map of the city of Buffalo, 14 x 19, indicating the various library agencies. It is a compact and suggestive review of the year's work, and deserves careful attention from all concerned with the activities of a large library.

The statistics noted show in what proportion circulation is divided among the various departments, the open-shelf room leading with a turnover of 16 for each book in its collection. The total circulation shows an increase over the preceding year of 15½%—attributable to the increase of outside agencies for distribution; "the fiction per cent. is an increase of .012% over the former year."

Loss of books, as revealed by the inventory begun in 1898, has amounted to 1045 v., of which 616 are missing from the open shelves, and 190 from the children's department. These are for the present carried on the missing list, with hope that many will be accounted for; but the greater part "have undoubtedly been stolen from the library shelves during the two years and four months since the library was opened." The circulation during that period was 1,917,000, making the rate of loss about 1 in 1900. The average value of the books lost is about 80c., making the total money about \$800. Much of the loss is thought to have occurred in the early months of the library's use, before the installation of turnstiles. But even allowing for losses from theft, it is found that it costs less than half as much to circulate a book from the open shelves than from any other department of the library. The department maintains its great popularity, and the special collections on current topics, as "England and the Transvaal," have been exhausted almost as soon as displayed.

The children's department has shown a decreased circulation, probably due to the development of school work. A Sunday story-hour was started in November, and later Saturday morning readings were begun and successfully continued. In the reference and periodical departments overcrowding has been a frequent difficulty. The school work has much been extended, 22 schools now being supplied with class-room libraries. These are sent to 358 different class-rooms, and average 43 books to each. "The hearty co-operation of principals and teachers has made the plan possible and successful"; its extension to the other schools of the city should be carried out as soon as resources permit. The travelling library department, with its 127 collections, now reaches 12 clubs, 23 school teachers, 2 missions, 6 church societies, 1 factory, 1 art gallery, 28 fire houses, 7 police stations, and 5 hospitals; "the libraries that go to hospitals are for nurses, not patients. They are very much used and highly appreciated."

Specially significant is the comment on the seven delivery stations—that "more complications and misunderstandings occur through the

stations than in all the rest of our departments together. It also costs more to circulate books through the stations than in any other way." They are, however, evidently a necessary evil until they can be replaced by adequate branches. The latter are "the great need of the library," and would, it is thought, double its usefulness, and it is recommended that these be begun, so far as possible, in a small way and in rented quarters; "if the proper location is found and the work started the buildings will follow."

Buffalo P. L. A branch of the library was opened on Jan. 5 in Welcome Hall, a settlement house supported by the First Presbyterian Church. About 500 v. are on the shelves in the branch, which is open on Wednesday and Friday afternoons and evenings.

Cambridge (Mass.) P. L. (42d rpt.—year ending Nov. 30, '99.) Added 3847; total 56,315. Issued 154,553 (fict., incl. juv. .707%), of which 121,998 were from the central library, 24,040 from local stations, and 8515 from the schools. This total does not include 20,473 v. of unclassified circulation from the East Cambridge branch and deposit collections. Total cardholders 23,167. Receipts \$20,000; expense \$19,998.50.

Mr. Gifford refers to the need of an addition to the stack, upon which must largely depend the creation of useful collections of music and of photographs. He recommends also the more complete detachment of the children's room by placing all children's books in that department under a special attendant, and the removal of the East Cambridge branch to more suitable quarters.

Cleveland (O.) P. L. (31st rpt.—year ending Aug. 31, '99.) Added 12,641; total 150,446. Issued, home use 831,727 (fict. 40%; juv. fict. 18%), about 40% of the whole circulation being from the main library, the remainder from the branches and stations. Ref. use 193,944; visitors to ref. depts. 248,748. Active membership cards 50,415.

This well-arranged and interesting report, with its numerous illustrations and suggestive library map of the city of Cleveland, is an admirable "library document," and will be of much value for professional reference and comparison. It is difficult to give it adequate attention within necessary limits, and we recommend it, as a whole, to the careful consideration of librarians.

Retrenchment, rendered necessary by the reduced appropriation for 1899, was made by shortening evening hours in the circulating department, except Saturdays, closing the branches forenoons, except Saturdays, cutting down the periodical list and reducing the buying of books. The school work continues to develop. The Central High School Library, maintained as a branch of the Public Library, circulated 14,717 v. during 10 months, and has 1428 active membership cards. 3203 v. were issued to 70 teachers, and were issued by them to pupils for home use 21,225 times. "This is one of the most valuable parts of our work. The collections

of little libraries for the use of the families connected with the schools, and the relation of the teacher to her pupils, gives her an opportunity to guide their reading. There are now 13 school stations in operation.

"With the probability that the main library can remain in its present building only a short time longer, it is impossible at present to plan any special change or improvement in the work here." The question of a new building is also considered in the report of the trustees, whose conclusions were noted in *L. J.*, Dec., '99, p. 690.

Appended to Mr. Brett's report are reports of the various departments—cataloging, reference, loan, and the branches—all of which will repay attention. In the cataloging department special needs are a children's room dictionary catalog, a revised circulating department catalog for 1889-95, a reference-room dictionary catalog, and the disposal of arrears in branch cataloging. Special emphasis is laid upon the need of trained help in this division of library work.

The children's room has reached its limit of accommodation, and more space is imperatively needed. "There are now over 2200 active users of this room, ranging in age from $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 16 years. No restrictions are placed upon the children in the use of the main room. They are encouraged to avail themselves of the privileges of other departments." The library league has steadily continued. "Its quietly exerted power has extended over thousands of readers, young and old alike, and is surely producing the purpose intended—a deep-rooted respect for and love of books."

Fort Monroe, Va. An estimate has been submitted to Congress providing for the appropriation of \$75,000 to the War Department for the erection of a library building for the artillery school and post library at Fort Monroe. The estimate calls for a "modern fireproof building," to be of brick, with stone trimmings. There should be an abundance of windows; lighting should be by electricity, the heating by steam or hot water; adequate ventilation should be provided. "The main story should not be less than 20 feet high, to give abundant air space, light, and admit of suitable and pleasing interior decoration. The shelving should be of metal frame and adjustable glass shelves one tier high. Desks, tables, chart case, chairs, etc., should be provided, of a character suited to the building and the purposes for which they are intended." Accompanying the estimate are endorsements from officers assigned to Fort Monroe, strongly setting forth the need of the proposed building. Among them, Capt. J. P. Wisser, librarian of the artillery school, says: "The library is at present in a one-story frame building, gloomy, unattractive, crowded, and very inconvenient. It contains between 15,000 and 20,000 volumes, most of them very valuable works, many of which could never be replaced should the building be accidentally destroyed. I have been acquainted with the library here for

nearly a quarter of a century, and I feel quite sure that I am voicing the sentiment of all the classes that have been here during that time in stating that it has never been an attractive place for the student officers of the school. The present building has but a single room, and there is no place where one can sit down quietly to read a book, and no convenience for consulting a number of books and making notes."

Georgia State L., Atlanta. (Rpt., 1899.) This report contains no information regarding accessions, total number of volumes, or present condition of the library. It is devoted mainly to an urgent plea for the reprinting of the earlier volumes of Georgia reports, and to a statement regarding the collection of works by Georgia authors undertaken at the opening of the year. The effort has resulted in "getting together quite a number of books, some of which are rare and valuable, and although scarcely begun, the collection is even now a most interesting one." A list of the writers and works represented is given, native Georgians being distinguished by a single asterisk. Lists of the text-books and exchanges received during the year are included.

Grand Rapids (Mich.) P. L. A general rearrangement of the offices in the city hall has been decided upon, to take effect May 1. The library will be removed to the ground floor, where it will have the entire north half, from the east to the west entrances.

Hanover (N. H.) P. L. The new town library building was dedicated on Feb. 22. It is the gift of Emily Hitchcock Howe, of New York City, in memory of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Darwin Howe and their son. The building in which it is situated is the historic Wheelock house, built by Eleaser Wheelock, the first president of Dartmouth, in 1773, and occupied by his family for many years.

The building is three-storied, the whole of the ground floor being given up to the library, and the other stories containing suites of rooms for members of the faculty and others. The repairs and improvements made upon it have been so adapted as to preserve rather than injure its colonial appearance, and the building throughout is characteristically colonial. In front is a portico with corinthian pillars, and within a long, old-fashioned hallway running the entire length of the building, with furniture, fixtures for lights and shelves and rugs, all suggestive of the colonial period, the walls being hung with colonial red paper with white trimmings. On either side are the library rooms, three in number, the books being arranged in old colonial secretaries and cabinets, instead of upon modern shelves. Most of the furniture was handed down from President Wheelock and his descendants, the colonial style prevailing even to the latches and knockers on the door. In one room is an old clock used by President Wheelock, and said to be 200 years old. An interesting feature of the library is the collection of old books, comprising several volumes used by President Whe-

lock and found by workmen in the partitions of the building when making repairs, all printed before the Revolution.

Harvard Univ. L., Cambridge, Mass. (Rpt., 1898-9.) Primarily a strong presentation of the need of enlargement, for book storage and for study purposes. In shelving capacity, in accommodations for use and for administration, and for the handling of special collections the present building is now inadequate.

"A book-stack with its books well classified on modern lines is like a sponge partly filled with water, which can soak up and hold perhaps an equal quantity of water in addition before it is saturated. Our book-stack is not yet saturated with books, but in some parts it begins to approach that condition, and the accessions of the past year having been 50 per cent. greater than the average of the last 10 years, with every prospect of a still greater increase during the coming year, it is likely that the point of saturation will be dangerously near before we are prepared for it. Relief is demanded long before that condition is actually reached, for a book-stack entirely filled is as impossible to deal with as a sponge when completely saturated. Our immediate difficulty, however, is to find room for large collections coming to us at once—place of temporary storage for such a gift as the remainder of the Gurney bequest lately received, or permanent shelf room for a great special collection such as the Riant library, which will reach us in a few months, and add perhaps 10,000 volumes to our shelves. Such great gifts add immensely to the strength and fame of the library, and make Cambridge the necessary centre for study in the fields enriched by them. Such gifts we must be ready to receive and use, and we may confidently expect that they will be more numerous in the future than in the past.

"The only way to increase the capacity of the present building and so secure immediate relief is to add a small seventh story under the roof of the east stack, and extend on one side the rows of the sixth story. The first would add shelving for a possible 15,000 volumes, and the second would extend the present capacity of the sixth floor by 3800 volumes."

The accessions of the year, which exceed those of any previous year by about 2000 v., amounted to 23,745 v., giving "a grand total of 548,511 v. for the University library." There were an unusual number of gifts, amounting to over 7000 v., of which the most important are noted. The total recorded use of books was 88,600 v., of which 63,005 were lent. Cards of admission to the stack have been issued to 279 persons. Of the 3151 students at the university, 2488 are borrowers. To 137 borrowers at Radcliffe College 1273 v. were lent. The work of the shelf and catalog departments is summarized, and the review of their activities should be of interest to librarians.

Lexington (Ky.) P. L. (Rpt.) "The library has been opened to the public since April 10, 1899. In that time the circulation of books has increased from an average of 54 per day to

an average of 145 per day. The largest circulation was that of Jan. 27, 1900, on which day we gave out 235 books. Up to Jan. 30, 1900, the accession of books amounted to 1817 volumes."

The librarian and assistant were instructed in cataloging by Mr. Walter G. Forsyth, the organizer of the library, and the work has been continued throughout the year.

New Haven (Ct.) P. L. Statistics for 1889 are given in the January number of the library *Bulletin*, as follows: Added 5874; total 47,399. Issued 301,425. New cards issued 8194; total cards in use 16,374. The income was about \$1000 less than the previous year.

The library has issued a small pamphlet, telling "How to use the library," modelled upon a similar publication of the Scoville Institute Library, of Oak Park, Ill. It gives brief directions for the use of indexes, catalogs, etc., and for the use of the library by borrowers.

New Orleans, La. Howard L. (Rpt.—year ending Nov. 30, '99.) Added 1057; total not stated. Visitors to lib. 25,099, of whom 4875 attended in the evening; 18,371 v. were consulted. But 1482 v. of fiction were issued to readers. Mr. Beer observes that "the history of a reference collection in a city which possesses a vigorously growing circulating library is, unless marked by specially large donations of funds or material, that of quiet and unostentatious labor."

"The correspondence of the library has increased largely. Fortunate accidents have placed within reach of the librarian a considerable amount of rare material utterly valueless to this library, but highly valued by those libraries which seek every piece of information and every publication bearing on their specialties. A gift of two books of no interest to readers of New Orleans, but valuable to the Guildhall Library, in the city of London, has resulted in the donation of valuable publications relating to London. They are not yet to hand. The Public Library of New York has received, with great satisfaction, copies of local publications which have been gathered at a cost to this library of storage only, and has in return forwarded a considerable package of books on biography.

"The library has lent its aid and advice to several persons interested in the organization of libraries in small towns and in neighboring states, and also to the preparation of many publications of local interest."

It is recommended that 22 periodicals be added to the 126 now received. "It may be well to consider the addition of open shelves in the reading-room. The recommendation for the introduction of electricity is renewed."

Newburgh (N. Y.) F. L. (Rpt., year ending June 30, '99; in rpt. of Board of Education, p. 16.) Added 1675; total 23,538. Issued, home use 80,262, an increase of 6174 over the preceding year. New chairs and tables and other improved fittings have been installed, and four

large bulletin sheets, for record of new books or other information, have been kept up. More shelving has also been added.

Niagara Falls (N. Y.) P. L. Feb. 8 was observed as the annual "book day" at the library. The circulating library was closed and an informal public reception was held during the day, with music and other exercises in the evening. Many visitors brought gifts of volumes, and the day resulted in a substantial addition to the library's collection.

Norfolk (Va.) P. L. (Rpt. — year ending Jan. 31, 1900.) Added 662; total not stated. Issued, home use 24,731; lib. attendance 50,976.

"The time has come when it is absolutely necessary to take steps to secure for the library a home of its own."

At the annual meeting a committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions to secure a lot upon which to erect a library building, and to secure additional funds for the building.

North Adams (Mass.) P. L. (16th rpt. — year ending Nov. 30, '99.) Added 1223; total 16,467. Issued, home use 66,399 (fict. 54.7%; juv. 22.3%). New registration 2209; total registration 4350. Receipts \$6303.17; expenses, \$6285.18.

The appointment of Miss Mabel Temple as librarian was made in October. The circulation shows an increase of 6549 over the year before, but a decrease from previous years. "This decrease is due to the lack of new books and to the increasing interest taken in outdoor life." "To supplement the work done with the schools, the library needs a children's room."

Philadelphia, Mercantile L. The question of merging the Mercantile Library with the Free Library of Philadelphia, was decided in the negative at the annual election of directors, held Feb. 20. All but one of the six directors elected are understood to be strongly in favor of the independent existence of the library.

Rutland (Vt.) F. L. A. (Rpt. — year ending Feb. 1, 1900.) Added 1004; total 11,420. The resignation of Mrs. Dorr, the president of the association, of Miss M. L. Titcomb, its devoted librarian, and of Miss Paige, assistant librarian, have been regretted events of the year. Miss Lucy D. Cheney, who had for several years been assistant with Miss Titcomb, "came to the rescue at this time of depression," and her administration has aided to bring the library through the year. "More money is needed to meet the necessary demands in the different departments."

San Diego (Cal.) P. L. During 1899, 1951 v. were added, making a total of 15,277. The home and library use combined was 87,255 v.

Springfield (Mass.) City L. The Teachers' Club and the library association have arranged for a series of four talks, by Calvin Stebbins, on Cromwell and Milton, to be given during March in the art museum lecture-room.

STEINER, Bernard C. The library of the Maryland Historical Society. (*In New Pedagogue*, February, 1900. 3: 101-102.)

This article is the third of the series on libraries of Baltimore, which is being published in the *New Pedagogue*. The Historical Society library is the direct successor of the first public library in Baltimore, which was organized in 1795.

Toledo (O.) P. L. During one month in which the free-access system has been in operation nearly 8000 more books were issued than during the same month three years before. The age limit has been reduced to six years.

University of Chicago L. In *Jewish Comment* for Feb. 23, 1900, Joseph K. Arnold describes "The Semitic collection of the University of Chicago." This consists of about 10,000 v. in the library of the Haskell Oriental Museum; 155 serials were taken in 1898.

University of Michigan L., Ann Arbor. (Rpt., 1898-1899.) Added, general lib. 7067, total 133,206, of which 105,279 are in the general library. Recorded use 145,565, of which 8200 were drawn for home use by professors; "this is an increase of two per cent. over the record for 1897-8." 10 v. are reported missing.

University of Pennsylvania L. The university recently received the private library of the late Dr. D. G. Brinton, the distinguished anthropologist. The collection contains about 2300 volumes on the aboriginal American languages and American archæology; there are also numerous manuscripts of the early Spanish missionaries, and an important section is devoted to a collection of pamphlets bearing on anthropology. Included in the gift is a complete set of Dr. Brinton's own publications.

Washington, D. C. L. of Congress. The legislative, executive, and judicial appropriations bill, as reported in the House on Feb. 13, authorizes a reorganization of the clerical force of the Library of Congress with 52 clerks, at salaries aggregating \$39,140. This is somewhat more than half of what the librarian asked from Congress. In the copyright department a net increase of 15 additional employees is proposed, as recommended by the librarian, with salaries aggregating \$14,240. The total net increase for the library, including the copyright department, is 67 employees, at \$54,060. The sum of \$14,245 is recommended, in order to employ the proposed additional help in the library during the last quarter of the current fiscal year.

FOREIGN.

Aberdeen (Scotland) P. L. (15th rpt. — year ending Sept. 30, '99.) Added 2087; total 51,265, of which 23,599 belong to the reference department. The total number of recorded issues was 279,624, being 10,232 more than last year. Of this, 17,783 v. were issued in the reference department, in addition to reference use from the open shelves. Of the 206,252 v. issued

from the lending department 102,026 were fiction. "The number of books bound for the first time or rebound, for both lending and reference departments, was 1491, at an average cost per volume of 1s. 3½d. for the former, and of 2s. 6d. for the latter."

Chalfont St. Giles, Eng. A Milton library is being formed in Milton Cottage, Chalfont St. Giles. Contributions of volumes containing the poet's works, both in prose and verse, or relating to the poet's times, have been made by leading publishers, notably by Longmans, Macmillan, and Bell.

London (Ontario, Can.) P. L. The librarian's report for 1899, submitted at the annual meeting on Feb. 1, gives the following facts: Added 1908; total 13,470. Total use of books 94,534 (lib. use 1710; magazines 11,652), of which 54.2 % was fiction. New cards issued 931; total 7400. Receipts \$9117.14; expenses \$8852.33. There has been a slight decrease in circulation, principally in juvenile books and magazines, chiefly attributed to the adoption of a rule by which books are not issued to children after 7 p.m. More room is greatly needed, and an increased staff is also essential.

Librarians.

FRASER, G. M., has been appointed librarian of the Aberdeen (Scotland) Public Library, succeeding A. W. Robertson, who resigned the post in December last. Mr. Fraser has been for some years connected with the Aberdeen daily press.

HARDIN, Miss Pauline Helm, state librarian of Kentucky, was re-elected to that office by the state legislature in February.

JONES, Miss Mary L., assistant librarian of the Los Angeles Public Library, was on Feb. 28 elected librarian of that library, succeeding Mrs. Harriet C. Wadleigh, resigned. Miss Jones is a graduate of the New York State Library School, class of 1892, and has been connected with the libraries of the University of Nebraska and the University of Iowa, coming to Los Angeles from the latter institution. Her appointment was urged by Mrs. Wadleigh, and is regarded with general satisfaction. It takes place at a time that will change the librarian's term of office, so that its expiration will be no longer coincident with the expiration of the term of the library board—an alteration that it is hoped may aid in eliminating politics from the appointment.

MCCARTNEY, Frederick L., librarian of the Free Public Library of Central Falls, N. Y., died at his home in that city on Feb. 14.

ROBERTSON, A. W. The resignation of A. W. Robertson as librarian of the Aberdeen (Scotland) Public Library was considered at a meeting of the library committee on Jan. 19, when minutes were adopted regarding his long services. Mr. Robertson was placed in charge

of the Aberdeen Public Library in 1884, immediately after the adoption of the library acts, and its organization and development were carried through under his direction. He leaves it in thoroughly organized and efficient condition, with a stock of over 50,000 volumes.

ROWELL, J. C., librarian of the University of California, has been granted eight months' leave of absence. He will devote this time to visiting and examining libraries in the eastern states and in Europe.

WADLEIGH, Mrs. Harriet Child, for three years past librarian of the Los Angeles (Cal.) Public Library, resigned that position on Feb. 27, Miss Mary L. Jones being elected to succeed her. Mrs. Wadleigh's resignation has, it is understood, been contemplated for some time, and was to have been presented before the expiration of the terms of the present library board, on Jan. 1 next, with the intention of changing the term of office for which the librarian is elected. In submitting her resignation Mrs. Wadleigh says: "It had been my intention to resign a few months hence, but as Miss Jones, assistant librarian, had recently received an advantageous offer from another library, and has consequently decided to sever her connection here May 1, I have concluded to give to you my resignation immediately, in order that the board, if it sees fit, may secure the services of Miss Jones as librarian. I most heartily recommend her for that position.

"I am likewise impelled to take immediate action by the conviction that changes are to take place in the position of the board at the beginning of the term, as has been the custom, but are best made when a board has had time to become familiar with the needs of the library. I believe that this will tend toward a diminution of the number of changes."

Mrs. Wadleigh's term of office has not been free from the political upheavals with which the name of the Los Angeles Public Library is so frequently associated, but she has throughout maintained an effective dignity, and the library has been improved and developed under her administration.

WHELPLEY, Albert W., librarian of the Cincinnati (O.) Public Library, died suddenly at his home in Cincinnati on Feb. 19. His death was due to apoplexy, with which he was stricken while visiting an old domestic of his wife's family. Mr. Whelpley was born in New York City on Oct. 29, 1831, of Scotch parentage, and entered the stereotyping trade at an early age. He came to Cincinnati early in the '50s, and worked as a stereotyper for several years in the Allison type foundry, and then with the Carey Publishing Company. Later he entered the employ of the Robert Clarke Publishing Company, first in the bindery department, but in time becoming one of the leading salesmen of the house. During the Civil War he enlisted with the 137th Ohio Volunteer Infantry. On Nov. 1, 1886, Mr. Whelpley was appointed librarian of the Cincinnati Public Library, a post in which he made many

friends and found congenial associations. He was deeply interested in the literary and artistic development of Cincinnati, and had many warm friends among writers and actors throughout the country. He organized the Unity Club of Cincinnati 21 years ago, and was a leader in the Shakespeare Dramatic Club. He was intensely fond of the theatre, and believed that its improvement and development was of educational importance. One of his warmest friends was Francis Wilson, the actor, whom Mr. Whelpley always regarded as a special *protégé*, having come into relations with him through the actor's use of the library in the early days of his career. He was also a close friend of the late J. E. Murdoch, the actor, of whom he presented a bust to the Public Library in 1898. Mr. Whelpley was a man of kindly nature and unpretentious charity. He was for many years generously interested in the Cincinnati Protestant Home for the Friendless, and was always ready to help a worthy cause. Mr. Whelpley married a Miss Resor, of Avondale. His wife, who survives him, was in California at the time of his death.

In the memorial resolutions adopted by the library board the trustees say: "There was probably no man better known to all classes of citizens than our late librarian. There are few men of more multifarious and constant activities. While we have no adequate words in which to express our deep sense of our loss, yet at the same time we know that he died as he would have wished to die, in the harness. His last act was characteristic of the man, for at the time the fatal stroke fell upon him he was engaged in a mission of mercy. His final thought was the thought of duty he owed to others and of a kindness that he could do to the poor and the needy. His friends will find consolation in this memory."

Mr. Whelpley's funeral was held on Feb. 26 in the Unitarian Church.

Cataloging and Classification.

BROOKLINE (Mass.) P. L. List of French and German books. Brookline, 1900. 20 p. D.

The CARNEGIE L. (Pittsburgh) *Bulletin* for February contains a further instalment of the reading list on "Contemporary biography," devoted to painters; 26 artists are listed.

A DECIMAL INDEX to mechanical engineering literature. (*In Engineering Record*, Feb. 17, 1900. 41:157-158.)

This article concludes with the classification adopted at the University of Illinois for section 621 of the Decimal classification, mechanical engineering.

The NEW BEDFORD (Mass.) F. P. L. *Bulletin* for December contained reference list 49, recording the art photographs contained in the library, with bibliographical notes.

O'DONOVAN, John F. Lists of the Catholic books in the Pratt Free Library: unofficial

catalogue. [Baltimore, Md., 1900.] 88 p. O. 20c.

This is an interesting departure from usual library catalogs, being a private compilation from the bulletins and finding lists of the Enoch Pratt Free Library, made by Father O'Donovan for the use of members of his own faith in Baltimore. It is a classed list, most of the divisions being preceded by short introductions giving bibliographical advice, and it includes "Philosophical" and "Theological" appendices, in which Catholic literature on subjects of social and religious controversy is reviewed and listed. The catalog is not intended to include works written by non-Catholics, but to call the attention of the Catholics of Baltimore to the fact that the Enoch Pratt Free Library contains "a collection of works by standard Catholic authors which will challenge authority with that of any other public library in the country; secondly, to interest them in the work of enlarging this collection, and especially of making constant use of the works it contains." In some cases, however, the definition of "standard Catholic authors" has been made in error. The extent and character of the list is most interesting, and the idea of this "unofficial catalog" for special collections seems capable of useful application.

The PRATT INSTITUTE F. L. *Bulletin* for January contains a good classed seven-page reading list on "Richard Wagner and his operas, 1813-1883," partially annotated.

PROVIDENCE LIBRARIES BULLETIN. A *Co-operative Bulletin of the Providence Libraries* is issued for January-February by the Library Bulletin Co. of Boston. This takes the place of the Providence Public Library *Bulletin* and the *Bulletin* of the Providence Athenæum, recording in separate lists the monthly accessions of each library.

The SALEM (Mass.) P. L. *Bulletin* for February devotes its special reading lists to Ireland and John Ruskin.

The SAN FRANCISCO MECHANICS' INSTITUTE L. *Bulletin* for February contains a two-page list on "John Ruskin—periodical references."

WISCONSIN F. L. COMMISSION. Suggestions for bulletins for birthdays and anniversaries and library notes. March-April, 1900. 48 p. O.

Devoted almost entirely to excellent hints and lists on Arbor day and nature subjects.

CHANGED TITLES.

"The tone king: a romance of the life of Mozart," by H. Rau. N. Y., Dodd, Mead & Co., 1900, is in substance "Mozart: a biographical romance," by H. Rau. N. Y., Leyboldt, 1868. It is probably a translation from a later German edition. JOHN EDMANDS.

"The book of the art of Cennino Cennini: a contemporary practical treatise on quattrocento printing"; translated by Christiana J. Herring-

ham, published by George Allen, London, appears to be the same as "The art of the old masters, as told by Cennino Cennini in 1437," same translator, published by F. P. Harper, New York. S: H. R.

FULL NAMES.

The following are supplied by Harvard University Library:

- Anderson, George L. (Course of instruction for artillery gunners. Electricity and its applications in artillery practice);
- Barrington, Boyd Cummings (The Magna Charta and other great charters of England);
- Boyer, Charles Clinton (Principles and methods of teaching);
- Chamberlain, Leander Trowbridge (The colonial policy of the United States);
- Fitzpatrick, Thomas Jefferson (Manual of the flowering plants of Iowa);
- Fox, John Andrews (Professional practice);
- Hinds, Asher Crosby (Parliamentary precedents of the House of Representatives);
- Lent, Frank Townsend (Sound sense in suburban architecture);
- Oudin, Maurice Agnus (Standard polyphase apparatus and systems);
- Presson, George Rogers (John Winchester, a settler of New England);
- Rishell, Charles Wesley (The foundations of the Christian faith);
- Sheldon, Walter Lorenzo (An ethical Sunday-school);
- Smith, David Thomas (The philosophy of memory, and other essays);
- Thurston, Henry Winfred (Economics and industrial history for secondary schools).
- globe. London, Edward Stanford, 1899. 15 + 159 p. 8°. 6s.
Contains a three-page bibliography (60 titles).
- HELMHOLTZ. McKendrick, John Gray. Hermann Ludwig Ferdinand von Helmholtz. N. Y., Longmans, Green & Co., 1899. 16 + 299 p. 12°. (Masters of medicine.) \$1.25.
Contains a 4-page bibliography (31 titles).
- LIGURIA, *Italy*. Reynaudi Car. Saggio bibliografico sulla Liguria, pubblicato in occasione della III^a riunione generale della società bibliografica italiana in Genova, 3-6 novembre 1899. (Biblioteca Reynaudi in Torino.) Torino, tip. Roux, Frassati e C, 1899. 63 p. 8°.
- MOSQUITO. Lyon, Irving Phillips. The inoculation of malaria by the mosquito: a review of the literature. (*In Medical Record*, Feb. 17, 1900. 57: 265-270.)
The literature of this subject, cited in the bibliographical appendix, dates from 1884. Four of the 44 titles mentioned were published before 1894, the rest since then.
- STEEL WORKS. Brearley, Henry. A bibliography of steel works analysis. *Continued*. (*In Chemical News*, Feb. 2, Feb. 9, 1900. 81: 49-50, 64-65.)
These instalments deal with the separation of tungsten from other elements.
- SWISS TOPOGRAPHY. Bibliographie der schweizerischen landeskunde: unter mitwirkung der hohen bundesbehörden, eidgenössischer und kantonaler amtsstellen und zahlreicher gelehrter herausg. von der Centralkommission für schweizer. Landeskunde. Fasc. 3: Landes- und Reisebeschreibungen: ein beitrage zur bibliographie der schweizer. reiselitteratur, 1479-1890, zusammengestellt von A. Wäber. 23 + 440 p. 4 m.; Fasc. 5: Leibesübungen: Turnen, Fechten, Reiten, Radfahren, Wassersport, etc., zusammengest. von A. Landtwing. 12 + 153 p. 3 m.; Fasc. 5: Gesundheitswesen. Zusammengest. durch F. Schmid. Heft 1: Allgemeines u. Gesundheitsverhältnisse. 12 + 205 p. 3 m. Bern, K. J. Wyss, [1900.] 8°.

Bibliography.

BROOK FARM. Swift, Lindsay. Brook Farm: its members, scholars, and visitors. N. Y., Macmillan, 1900. 10 + 303 p. D. (National studies in American letters.) \$1.25.

Contains a 10-page list of books and magazine articles cited and used. The list, though of reasonable fullness, is not offered as a complete bibliography.

HARTMANN, Martin. The Arabic press of Egypt. London, Luzac & Co., 1899. 94 p. 12°. 3s. 6d.

A historical account of Moslem and Coptic journalism in Egypt, followed by a descriptive list of Arabic newspapers and periodicals that have appeared, or are now appearing, in Egypt. 168 journals are described. They are of considerable importance in the solution of the religious and political problems of the land of the Nile.

GEOGRAPHY. Keane, John. The evolution of geography: a sketch of the rise and progress of geographical knowledge from the earliest times to the first circumnavigation of the

Thackeray, W. M. Spielmann, M. H. The hitherto unidentified contributions of Thackeray to *Punch*; with a complete and authoritative bibliography from 1843 to 1848. N. Y., Harper, 1900. 18 + 349 p. O. \$1.75.

Pages 317-338 contain a bibliography of Thackeray's *Punch* contributions, arranged chronologically.

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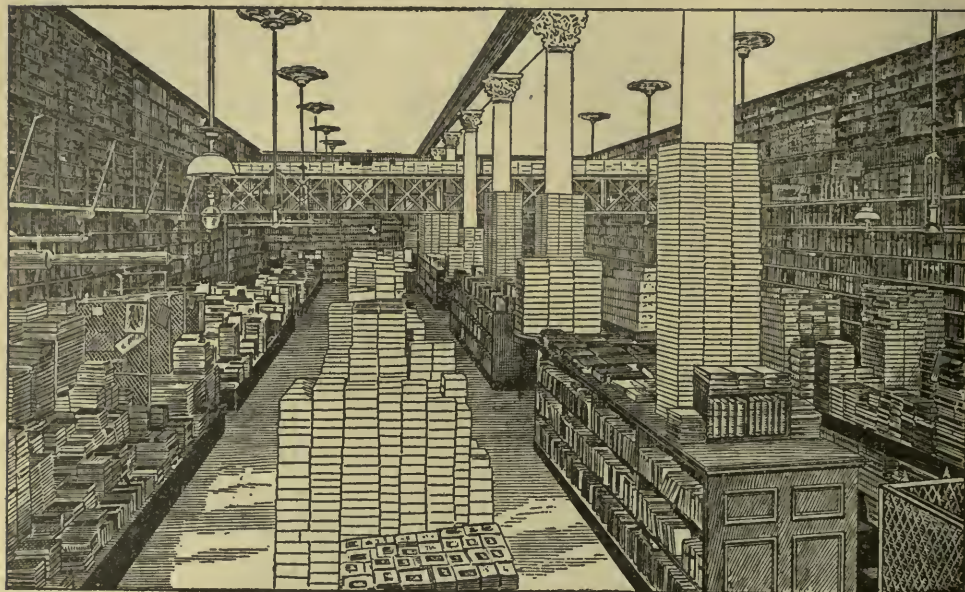
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Engler and Prantl, Die Naturlichen Pflanzenfamilien.

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A set of this exceedingly rare work was sold last Fall at a London auction for £24.

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Index Biblio-Iconographique. Ed. P. DAUZE. (Record of French auction sales.) Volumes 1-3, published at Fc.108, for \$15.00.

Mittheilungen der Kais. Deutschen Archæologischen Instituts, Athenische Abtheilung, Volumes I.-XX. and Register to I.-XX. Complete set up to 1898. Unbound, \$40.00.

Romania; Recueil Trimestriel consacré à l'étude des Langues et des Littératures Romanes. Ed. MEYER and PARIS. Volumes 25-28, 1896-1899. Newly bound in half calf, \$20.00.

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Library Economy and Bibliography

VOL. 25. No. 4.

LIBRARY WORK WITH CHILDREN.

APRIL, 1900.

Contents.

	PAGE		PAGE
EDITORIALS.	157	JOINT LIBRARY MEETING, PENNSYLVANIA, NEW JERSEY, AND WASHINGTON LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS, WASHINGTON, MARCH 29-31, 1900.	172
Montreal Conference of the A. L. A.		CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION FOR LIBRARIAN.	177
Co-operation Committee Plans.		WHY MR. CARNEGIE FOUNDS FREE LIBRARIES.	177
Library Work With Children.		AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.	177
The Providence Public Library.		Montreal Conference, June 6-12, 1900.	
COMMUNICATIONS.	158	Supplementary Handbook.	
Typewriters in Libraries.		Plans of Co-operation Committee.	
For the Reform of Reviewers.		Report on Gifts and Bequests.	
THE PLACE OF PICTURES IN LIBRARY WORK FOR CHILDREN.— <i>Annie Carroll Moore</i>	159	STATE LIBRARY COMMISSIONS.	180
PUBLIC LIBRARY BOOKS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.— <i>H. L. Elmendorf</i>	163	STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS.	181
WORK WITH CHILDREN AT THE CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF PITTSBURGH.— <i>Frances Jenkins Olcott</i>	166	LIBRARY CLUBS.	183
FURNISHING OF CHILDREN'S LIBRARIES.	168	LIBRARY SCHOOLS AND TRAINING CLASSES.	184
OPEN SHELVES: A REPLY.— <i>T. L. Montgomery</i>	168	Drexel Institute Library School.	
BEST 50 BOOKS OF 1899 FOR A VILLAGE LIBRARY.	170	New York State Library School.	
CITY CHILDREN AND THE LIBRARY.— <i>Helen Moore</i>	170	Pratt Institute Library School.	
IDEAS IN CHILDREN'S WORK.	171	University of Illinois Library School.	
A STUDY OF CHILDREN'S READING.	171	LIBRARY ECONOMY AND HISTORY.	186
WHAT NEW JERSEY IS DOING FOR PUBLIC LIBRARIES.— <i>H. C. Buchanan</i>	171	GIFTS AND BEQUESTS.	192
		LIBRARIANS.	193
		CATALOGING AND CLASSIFICATION.	194
		BIBLIOGRAPHY.	196

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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

VOL. 25.

APRIL, 1900.

No. 4

ALL indications point to a large meeting of the American Library Association in June, perhaps not setting a record figure, but going much beyond the attendance at the Atlanta meeting of 1899, which was necessarily influenced by the distance and the cost of the journey. Montreal is more easily reached from those sections where librarians do most abound, and the trip possesses so many attractive features, in addition to its professional interest, that a thoroughly representative attendance may be looked for. The main features of the conference are outlined elsewhere, and it will be seen that the program has been planned with a fair appreciation of the varying phases of work that are now represented in the library field. This perhaps opens the way to the criticism that with so wide a variety of subjects consideration of each must generally be superficial, yet this is not justified by results. It is better that every one should have a little than that a few should have a great deal and many be disappointed, while the opportunities for personal discussion given by the post-conference and the travel arrangements make it possible for those interested in a subject to carry its consideration much beyond the limits of the program. A sarcastic observer at one of the transatlantic library meetings suggested that such conferences should in future be divided into two sections: one devoted to a Hall of Rhetoric where aspiring speakers might give full rein to their eloquence, the other to a series of short meetings for the informal discussion of matters of general interest. The American meetings have always inclined toward the latter method, and of recent years this tendency has been more and more developed. It has its disadvantages, but on the whole it has more than proved its value in fostering a genuine *esprit de corps* and giving direct help and inspiration along many diverse lines.

PERHAPS the most important subject to come before the Montreal conference is that of co-

operative cataloging, on which the Co-operation Committee will submit a report. This question is clearly one which will never be downed save by solution, for it is felt that the economic waste of duplicate cataloging is contrary to the spirit of an age whose watchword is "combination in order to save operating expenses." The invention of the linotype and the improvements in electrotyping having cleared away many of the obstacles to cheap production and distribution, the committee has, as mentioned elsewhere, taken up the discussion of the matter again. The new features proposed include the numbering and filing of electrotypes plates and the publication of a cumulative linotype index, thus making possible the purchase by individual libraries of only the cards needed, and only at the time when needed — a provision that would seem to do away with the chief obstacle to practical success. The hesitation of libraries to use a form of card not exactly like their present style of entry or printing is hardly an insurmountable difficulty in the way of co-operation. The waste of the present method will be too obvious for library authorities to tolerate, if a better method can be established. If any libraries do prefer to duplicate according to their own method, they can, of course, do so; but for libraries not too much handicapped by present stock and inflexibility of method, the system, if put in operation, should be an immediate advantage. It is to be hoped that the committee having found the method, may find also the capital and co-operation to justify it in putting the matter through on a large enough scale to insure definite and final success.

ANOTHER subject that will engage attention at Montreal is that of library work with children, to be considered in a special session arranged under the direction of Miss Plummer. It was at first suggested that a section should be created for this subject, but it was thought that general treatment of the topic in a special session possessed advantages over the section

plan. This is one of the comparatively new phases of library activity, a phase that has developed with great rapidity, and that affords abundant material for thought and discussion. Children's work can be taken up as a fad, it can be emphasized unduly in its relation to the library as a whole, it can be weakened by ill-judged enthusiasm or sentimentality; but the principles underlying it are good and permanent ones, and it has its place as a legitimate department of the public library. No one who has watched the work of a children's department, developed under wise and careful guidance, can fail to realize that the good it does is hardly computable, and that it is laying a foundation that must count for much in character building. A real love of books is one of the best helps over the stony places of life, and the children's library can bring this kindly influence into the lives of many. It can do much, too, to awaken an appreciation of beauty, in art and nature, and to minimize if not to banish the spirit of social vulgarity, and the low ideals that permeate so much of the literature designed for children. This form of library work is given special representation in the present number of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, and the admirable article of Miss Moore, with the related papers—all based upon practical experience—bring out principles and suggestions that may be profitably continued in discussion at Montreal.

ONE of the notable library events of the present year is to be noted in the formal opening of the new Providence Public Library building last month. To the planning and the perfecting of this building Mr. Foster has given unremitting thought and energy for several years past, and his devotion is now rewarded by the completion of a structure in which the Providence library will find full opportunity for rounded development, and one that adds a worthy example to American library architecture. The building in its final form has been greatly modified from the preliminary plans as made public over three years ago, and it is hoped to give in an early issue of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* a full presentation of its important features. Mr. Foster has earned the sincere appreciation of his fellows for his many services to the library cause, and he is to be congratulated on the outcome of his efforts in the field of library architecture.

Communications.

TYPEWRITERS IN LIBRARIES.

I AM glad to furnish Mr. Stetson or any others who may be interested in the subject with the results of our experiments in typewriters. When we first thought of typewriting catalog cards I had a thorough test made of the comparative merits of the Hammond and the Remington for this work. The decision was an unqualified preference for the Remington. Several years afterwards, about seven years ago, we made the same thorough comparison of the Remington with the Smith-Premer, and with the same result. In the beginning the Remington card attachment was made by the local mechanic, and was of rather crude construction. They now furnish with all machines a complete card attachment, which works easily and satisfactorily. If any one has found a typewriter better than the Remington I should like to hear of it.

F. M. CRUNDEN.

PUBLIC LIBRARY, }
St. Louis, Mo. }

FOR THE REFORM OF REVIEWERS.

IN the February issue of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* Mr. A. E. Bostwick makes some suggestions in his contribution to "What shall librarians read" on the subject of book reviews.

Mr. Bostwick's idea of a review periodical conducted for librarians by librarians is an excellent one, but so large a one that I am not sure he expected any one to take him seriously. Yet it seems to me so important that it would be well to exhaust the subject before abandoning it. Such a review, indeed, might in part be a digest of reviews, *i. e.*, when a review appeared which covered the requirements, quote that, and so wherever possible avoid expenditure of unnecessary force.

Ambitious as it may seem to send into the world a new review, it would be a modest undertaking in comparison with a task which would have for its object the reform of reviewers. However, I have the temerity to offer a suggestion which savors of some such purpose, but will modestly put it in the form of a question: Would it not be well to bring up, at the next meeting of the A. L. A. in June, the question as to the advisability of issuing a circular which would set forth, in a brief and summarized form, what librarians want to know when they read reviews, and let the circular further express the hope that reviewers will, so far as possible, cover these points? Send to editors of reviews the request that those circulars, which would be supplied them by the A. L. A., be placed in all review copies. We could not hope that these little circulars would revolutionize things, but they would serve as a gentle reminder that there is a large body of people to whom it is of some importance whether the reviewer writes with a flippant disregard or with a desire to be helpful.

HELEN MAROT.

315 N. 33d street, }
Philadelphia. }

THE PLACE OF PICTURES IN LIBRARY WORK FOR CHILDREN.

By ANNIE CARROLL MOORE, *Pratt Institute Free Library.*

SIDE by side with the need for a collection of good books in a children's library there exists also the need for a collection of good pictures.

In a children's library there is the same desire for beauty and the same lack of desire, the same appreciation of beauty and the same lack of appreciation that we find everywhere else in the world. But in the children's library there are certainly revealed unusual possibilities and opportunities for bringing children into closer relationship with books and with the world about them, by means of the wise and discriminating selection and use of pictures.

It is a well-established fact that a great many books have been written to pictures. The recent edition of "Alice in Wonderland," illustrated by Blanche McManus, has brought home to many of us, for the first time perhaps, the debt of gratitude we owe to Sir John Tenniel, who made the real "Alice" just as Lewis Carroll wanted him to. Many of Jacob Abbott's books were written to pictures, selected from a miscellaneous collection of old engravings. Mrs. Ewing's stories were also written to pictures. Other writers might be mentioned, but these three will suffice, and their books may well find a place on the reading-list of the picture worker. I think she would get from them more real inspiration for the kind of work she will have to do with pictures than from the conscientious perusal of such a book as M. S. Emery's "How to enjoy pictures," useful as this may be found for occasional reference. Our picture collections should then include, if possible, a few pictures which have real art value, and to these we should give permanent places upon the walls, that the children may see them often enough to care for them and to associate them with their own room; these pictures should also furnish us with standards of value in the development of picture bulletins and picture exhibitions. The bulk of the picture collection will consist of a large and growing miscellaneous collection, made up of a great variety of reproductions gathered together from many sources; reproductions without especial merit in themselves, but which shall prove of inestimable value in putting the children into closer relationships with the books of their library and with the affairs of the world.

I. PERMANENT PICTURES IN A CHILDREN'S LIBRARY.

Pictures which are to hold permanent places in a children's library should be selected with great care and with reference to widely different tastes, for, unlike the books, pictures do not wear out nor does the impression, if any impression is made, fade from the memory.

That it is the subject of the picture, rather than the color, the size, or the mode of artistic treatment, which appeals to children, it seems quite safe to assert in the light of rather exceptional opportunities for observation of this kind. It does not follow, however, that children enjoy only story-telling pictures. They are very sensitive to the atmosphere of pictures; effects of sunset, moonlight, and mist appeal to them strongly. They love pictures of green fields and woods, because these stand for the real country to those who have been there and for what the country is like to those who have not. It is not necessary to put a cow into the field nor a great brown bear at the entrance of the woods, nor even to depict a squirrel on the tree trunk, in order to interest children in pictures of fields and woods, provided the atmosphere be right. As proof of this may be evidenced the interest taken by the children in an exhibition of landscape paintings by Mr. Arthur Dow, shown at the Pratt Institute Free Library during May and June, 1899.

Exhibitions of Tiffany glass, pottery, and mosaics; rugs, textiles, and paintings, have been held in the library building during the past three years. Children have visited and enjoyed these exhibitions. The Denton collection of butterflies and Miss Alden's dolls were probably the most popular exhibitions; but the pictures which the children liked best and asked to see again and again were Mr. Dow's pictures of green fields and woods, hay-fields with the sunset and moonlight upon them, and the harvest moon reflected in the sea.

Many of the children brought their fathers and mothers and their brothers and sisters, as well as their friends, to see them.

The finest tribute paid by any visitor to the exhibition was the unconscious one of a little girl eleven years old. There was a daisy field among the pictures, painted on a burning-hot

day when the daisies bloomed so thick as to make one spreading mass of white under the blue sky and beside the blue water. Several grown people had asked if it was a picture of the seashore, supposing the daisies to be sand or clam shells.

"Why, why!" exclaimed the little girl, "there's my daisy field, the one I used to play in when I lived in the country. I've often told people how thick the daisies grew there, so thick you couldn't see the grass some days, and they would just laugh and say, 'that's a flower story,' but they'll *have* to believe me now, for here's a picture to show them. Do you suppose the man who made the picture used to play in my field when he was a little boy?"

That children are interested in pictures which show life, action, courage and daring on land and sea we all know, and we should satisfy the desire by at least one fine picture of this kind. Portraits of great men and women interest them even before the characters are made known to them through the stories of their lives. If we needed proof of this taste the Hero Exhibition would furnish abundant evidence.

We need also among the permanent pictures of the children's room a constant reminder of the sacred claims of all children—the average, the commonplace, the uninteresting child, as well as the child of humblest birth—to tender, respectful, and reverent treatment at our hands. I would rather not make a choice of the Madonna picture; it should be one of the old ones, and one the children would love and remember, but it should also be one whose presence would mean much to the children's librarian.

The baby's corner of the children's room, if there be one, should have its permanent pictures also, and among them should be some of the charming colored prints of Boutet de Monvel and Randolph Caldecott, to be found among the books of their illustrating. "Filles et garçons" and "Nos enfants," by Anatole France, are perhaps the most suitable and quite the most reasonable in price of the De Monvel books. These books may be had at \$1.20 each. The full-page pictures may be taken from the books without injury to the text. Of the Caldecott books the "Farmer's boy," "House that Jack built," and "Sing-a-song o' sixpence," are very suitable for the purpose. They may be had in a paper edition for 25 cents each. With such a mine of wealth as we find in the work of these two artists alone there is no room for the Maud Humphrey school. The "Cunning tots," with

their pink and white pasty faces, their yellow curls, and their ruffled clothes, have no real interest for children. The color is the only thing about these pictures that children seem to care for, and they soon tire of that, but they would not tire I am sure of Jackanape's "Ride across Goose Green," by Caldecott, nor of the "flock of birds in the sky," as they call it, among the De Monvel pictures.

The following list gives some pictures and plaster casts suggested for a permanent place in a children's library:

Pictures.

St. George and the dragon, by Frémiet.

Sir Galahad, by Watts.

Portrait of Sir Walter Scott.

Automedon with the horses of Achilles, by Regnault.

The Dance of the nymphs, by Corot.

Autumn, a drawing by Millet.

The Shaw monument, by St. Gaudens.

Colored prints from the books illustrated by Boutet de Monvel, Randolph Caldecott, and Kate Greenaway.

Plaster Casts.

Portions of the Parthenon frieze, showing horses and riders.

The Winged Victory of Samothrace.

The Hermes of Praxiteles (bust).

Bust of Socrates.

The Singing boys of Della Robbia.

The David of Mercié.

II. THE MISCELLANEOUS COLLECTION OF PICTURES WHICH IS TO FURNISH MATERIAL FOR EXHIBITIONS AND BULLETINS.

Three years ago it was necessary for libraries to advertise for or to solicit copies of illustrated papers and magazines and to buy many duplicates for clipping for their picture work. The sources from which a good working collection of pictures can now be obtained have become so numerous that it is difficult and perhaps unnecessary to take account of all the new reproductive processes.

A list of the principal sources of supply, with some valuable information concerning mounting materials and the care of pictures, is to be found in an admirable little pamphlet, called "Pictures for reference use," published by the Wisconsin Free Library Commission in 1899. The first edition of this handbook is now out of print, but it is to be hoped that a new edition will be printed. I do not feel that any one of the reproductive processes, such as the Perry prints or the Brown prints, nor indeed all of the special reproductions taken together, could ever fill the place of a miscellaneous collection of clippings gathered from old and new papers

and magazines. There is variety and suggestiveness to the worker in many of the old prints and woodcuts which are reproduced in so many different ways, and there is always the joy of coming upon the unexpected in strange places.

Concerning the uses to which pictures may be put, some valuable and interesting suggestions have been made in papers upon picture exhibitions and bulletins, others have been embodied in articles upon children's library work in general. Most practical suggestions have been furnished during the past year by the monthly bulletins of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission. With so many sources known to us from which material may be gathered, with so many suggestions for the use of pictures showered upon us, it would seem wise before we go further to pause long enough to establish firmly the governing principles of this work, to prove that picture bulletins and picture exhibitions are not mere fads in children's library work that rightly conceived and carefully executed this work has its legitimate source and origin in the needs of children as manifested in their libraries.

Some distinction should be drawn, I think, between the picture bulletin and the picture exhibition. A picture bulletin usually presents subjects of timely rather than of permanent interest. It may and often does present a miscellaneous collection of subjects, which may or may not be related to one another, or it may present some one subject and only one at a time. The latter method is the one which has always been followed in our bulletin work.

Our exhibition of animal pictures last fall was accompanied by a bulletin on the opening of the New York Zoological Park. Pictures of the bear-dens, the reptile-houses, and the deer-ranges were combined with a letter of invitation to the children to visit the park from Mr. Hornaday, the director, and two or three newspaper clippings of description, the whole occupying the space of a bulletin board 38 x 28 in.

The picture exhibition should present subjects of permanent rather than of transient and partial interest; several subjects may be presented at a time, or one subject only may be presented, the various parts of which shall be so carefully developed and the pictures so skillfully grouped, either by families, as in the case of birds or animals; by characteristics, as in the case of heroic characters; by periods of time, as in the case of historical subjects — that the parts of the subject most closely related shall

be brought together or so contrasted as to suggest points of likeness or of difference. An exhibition would occupy the entire wall space.

Both the picture exhibition and the picture bulletin should be accompanied by descriptive text and a reading-list if the object of bringing the children into close relationship with the books is to be completely secured. The preparation of such material in the case of the exhibition justifies the expenditure of much time and thought, since the same exhibition may be used year after year with slight changes and modifications. There is danger in the making of picture bulletins and exhibitions if the work be done solely or even chiefly with a view to attracting children or grown people to the library, rather than with the idea of awakening and sustaining a genuine interest in the subject presented. It is an age of special sales and of popular exhibits; the same spirit which pervades the department store and the so-called art or industrial exhibition, overcrowding both with the useful and the beautiful, the useless and the ugly, without distinction and without differentiation, is creeping closer than we like to think to the threshold of the art gallery and the library.

Let us be sure first of all that our work, whether it consist of two or three cheap prints carefully selected and suitably mounted, or a room lined with fine photographs, shows a well-defined plan; that the subject whatever it may be has been thought out; that there is good reason for giving it a place on the library walls; and then let us see that it is well placed.

"Work," says Mr. Dow in his book on "Composition in the study of art," "is of no value unless it expresses the personality of its creator;" therefore, he continues, "appreciate and originate." What is here applied to the art student applies equally to the student in other departments and especially to the children's librarian.

There is no better school for training in appreciation and adaptation than the selection and classification of a large miscellaneous collection of pictures. In doing this work one learns to appreciate its possibilities, to adapt them to one's purposes, and gain from it also a fine sense of perception of greater possibilities in this and in other departments of one's work.

If this miscellaneous collection is to serve the purposes already mentioned, and in addition is to be drawn upon for scrap books and for mounted pictures for circulation, it is necessary that it should be so classified and arranged as to make it easily accessible, but it is not at all nec-

PUBLIC LIBRARY BOOKS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.*

BY HENRY L. ELMENDORF, *Superintendent Buffalo Public Library.*

As has been stated, the only defense of compulsory tax support of the free public library is that it makes, or aids in making, good citizens. If this be the purpose of the library, there will be no difference of opinion on the proposition that its influence should begin with the child as young as possible. It will not be disputed that as the children are brought together in the public schools in larger numbers than in any other place or manner, and under the most favorable conditions to receive instruction, in fact, for that very purpose, the library should not fail to take advantage of this opportunity to bring its influence to bear. It follows then that the relations between the school and the library should be as intimate, and their co-operation as perfect, as possible.

The free public library is comparatively a new factor in education. In some cases it is an outgrowth of the public school library, and under the control of the board of education. This system of control has not always proved a happy one for the library, because the education of children is not the only function of the public library, and when the entire aim of two institutions is not identical, co-operation is better than unification. In many more cases the superintendent of public instruction is a member of the board of control of the library, either *ex officio*, or by election. This is as it should be, but the connection should be made still closer by appointing the librarian a member of the school board. Each institution would then have representation in the board of control of the other, and each would be represented by its executive officer. Executive representation would be the very best, because the questions which arise upon which practical advice from the point of view of the fellow institution would be valuable, would naturally be those of method and detail, rather than of general policy.

The advance toward co-operation must naturally come from the library as the younger, but more particularly as the less understood institution. It is perfectly obvious that unless the librarian has the co-operation of the superin-

tendent of education, principals, and teachers, his efforts will be useless, and worse than useless—wasted. To secure this necessary co-operation, the librarian must have something definite to offer. He cannot induce teachers to adopt his plans because it would be a good thing for the library, and a method of increasing its circulation. He will, indeed, need to be able to meet the objection on the part of some teachers that his plans for co-operation are but a plausible scheme for making them do his work. Again, it is not wise, and certainly not necessary, to offer a new set of school readers or text-books, even under the attractive name of supplementary reading. Such books should be a part of the regular school curriculum, and should be provided in the same way as other text-books, by the school authorities or private purchase. All *required* reading is essentially a part of the school curriculum, and should be definitely considered in making up grade work. Very certain it is that the teacher should not be promised through the library a new system of rewards and punishments. While the wise teacher will seek to regulate the pupil's reading, and while she may even think it necessary to cut down the amount in certain cases, she will no more think of depriving the child of his library book on account of a breach of discipline than of taking away his text-books for the same reason.

What, then, has the library to offer to the school to enlist the interest of the teachers, to make them *want* the library, to induce them to undertake the work necessary to care for and keep track of the books and provide the very few, but very necessary, statistics which the library must have? It seems necessary to digress here long enough to explain the reason why the library cannot forego the few statistics which it requires. It is the very simple one that appropriations of money are dependent upon demonstrable results, and definite figures obtained from trustworthy records of use are the only results which can be shown.

You can safely say, *First*, that the library will add to the attractiveness of the class-room. Every teacher wants her pupils to love to come to school, and knows that it is far easier to teach

* Read at joint meeting of N. Y. State Library Association and N. Y. Library Club, New York, March 8, 1900.

happy, interested children, than impatient or listless ones. The library will add interest. It will help to make the school-room a place of joy and happiness.

Second: The library will incite to interest in and make more easy the course of study. It will illustrate and explain the subjects taken up.

Third: It will increase the mind capacity of the pupils, increasing their ability to acquire knowledge.

Fourth: It will establish a new relation between pupil and teacher, a more personal relation; one in which the one in command gives place to the counsellor and friend.

Fifth: Good teachers regret that they have to deal with their classes *en masse*; that they have to hew all to a line—to form all in the same mould. Here is something that will foster individuality without interfering with routine. Here is the opportunity for the child of exceptional abilities to rise above the level insisted upon in school, and to receive help, stimulus, and instruction in the line of his individual taste. Here is a means by which the teacher may discover a taste or capacity in the child, which, wisely fed, may illuminate not only his school life, but his whole existence.

There are many other advantages which can be urged in definite cases where generalities are not enough; when you are not attempting to establish a proposition or theory, but seeking to awaken individual interest, and each such case will call for specific consideration and application.

This work can be best done by the public library, because the library is a single-headed institution, and because the librarian should know most about the general subject of children's books and children's reading. He will also have at hand the means for the economical purchase of books and the trained force to prepare them for use. If it is a question of money, and the library cannot afford to send books to the schools, there should be a readjustment of appropriations. This is not usually difficult to secure, provided you have the hearty co-operation of both school and library authorities. Moreover, this poverty objection is seldom valid, because it is neither necessary nor wise to begin on a large scale. A single school or a single class-room supplied with a well-chosen library will serve as a start. If it is successful the system cannot fail to

grow, and if it is demanded, the funds for maintenance will be forthcoming.

When the preliminaries are arranged, the wise librarian will make all his plans and arrangements as simple as possible. The work of the teacher must be made light by the very simplest of records—*e. g.*, an alphabetic list of the books with space for the name of the pupil, date taken and date returned, or simpler still, a slip with place for number, author, title, pupil's name, date of drawing, and date of return, made up into pads. The pupil can fill out such a slip himself, and hang it on a hook on the teacher's desk. These can be taken off as the books are returned, and saved for the library records. All statistics should be gathered and tabulated by the library, and not be required of the teacher. Not only should the work be made light for the teacher, but the responsibility also. Rules for the use of the books should be of the teacher's making. Let it be understood that the books are for use, and use in every way the teacher thinks best, to be read in the school, in the class, by the teacher or taken home; that reasonable care should be taken of them, but no more than of any school property; and that if loss or damage occurs, there is no money liability for the teacher.

The selection of books can best be made in consultation with the teacher. It is possible, however, that the library may have to make up the first collection. When these are sent to the class-room, it should be made plain that if any of the books are found unsuitable, that they will be changed; that the library has many more books on the same subjects, and that any special books the teacher wants will be added. In short, the teachers should be made to know that the library means to work with them according to their needs, and has no ironclad system to impose. The books should be chosen with a full knowledge of the course of study and with some reference thereto—with reference to the age of the pupils and their intelligence as to books and reading. A class of children from a poor community or of foreign parentage will require simpler books than a class of equal age and school grade from a neighborhood where books abound in the homes.

Fortunately, as the number of books it is possible to send to a class-room, and that can be used to advantage, is necessarily very limited, the disputed question of general book selection

need not trouble us. It is not a question of the exclusion of immoral books, nor, in fact, the *exclusion* of anything. It is rather the *selection* of the best for the purpose desired. What constitutes a good book for children is a subject in regard to which the library brethren are apt to prefer to generalize. Courting criticism for enlightenment, some of the definite characteristics which it seems proper to consider in school selection are here given:

First: The book should be attractive in appearance, including letter-press, illustrations, condition and binding.

Second: It should be in good English. This includes not only correct grammar, well-chosen words and perfect sentences, but words and style suited to the matter. This would eliminate entirely history in words of one syllable and most of the written-down rehash of great authors.

Third: The matter should be of interest to children. It should touch their previous knowledge or experience somewhere.

Fourth: The books must be true. Not necessarily fact, for fancy and fable may be as true as the figures which cannot lie, but what they pretend to be. Animals may talk, as in the "Jungle book," but in a book on nature study, the caterpillar should not meditate on its next metamorphosis, or the peach tree plan for the distribution of its pits.

Fifth: Closely connected with the above is the requirement that the books shall be true to life and morals. Not necessarily teaching patriotism, respect for parents, teachers and superiors, truth and the like, but rather taking the excellence of these things for granted. Seeking for the best in this way will exclude the class of books which make it seem "smart" to lie, to cheat, and to get ahead of those in authority, as well as those which tell of the good little prigs who convert whole neighborhoods, beginning with their fathers.

Sixth: In fairy tales, horrors for the sake of horror should be avoided, more particularly fleshly horrors, like the story of the little girl's nose that grew to the proportion of an elephant's trunk, and the giant who provided soup meat by knocking his head against a stationary meat hook, ghoulish stories and the like. Stories of cruel step-mothers and wicked uncles are surely not the best to give children who may have step-mothers or uncles for guardians.

Seventh: In poetry for children the search

for the best will *exclude* the subjective poetry for which portrays only the sentiments and emotions of parents. The class-room library should contain a liberal supply of poetry, presenting vivid pictures and sentences which can be acted out. A simple trial will convince you how strong is the child's instinctive love of rhythm, and how much children appreciate the very best. There are many excellent collections, such as "Verse and prose for beginners," Lucas's "Poetry for children," and Repplier's "Book of famous verse," which may be considered better than the collected works of individual poets. Care should be taken that the compiler's name and the publisher's imprint give guarantee for the purity of the text.

These are only a few of the tests that may be applied in this search for the best. The wise librarian will think of many others which apply to his own circumstances and environment. The aim should be to secure the best books, not so much to add to the number of facts the pupil has, as to the cultivation of his capacity to learn, his love of books and his taste for good books. Lists and catalogs of books are useful, as reminders to teachers, but of little value to pupils, who should see and handle the books themselves, *choose* them themselves. They should have the benefit of the education and pleasure which choice for themselves gives, the "paternalism" being exercised to give them only the best to choose from.

The statement has often been made by careful compilers of school statistics that more than half our school children drop out of school before the age of 12. This is certainly true in Buffalo. Those entering the first grade in 1892 numbered 9601. Five years after only 3750 entered the sixth grade. The class that entered the first grade in 1889 numbering 8465, entered the ninth grade with only 1668 children. This clearly shows that if we are to do anything for the great majority, we must do it in the lower grades. If we can only teach the children who leave school so early to love good books before they go, let them know that these books may be had from the public library after the school days are over, the matter of how much information of other sorts we have helped to give is of insignificant importance.

In conclusion, I wish to add that for myself I believe that this work is better worth the doing than any other the library does.

WORK WITH CHILDREN AT THE CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF PITTSBURGH.

BY FRANCES JENKINS OLCOTT, *Chief of Children's Department.*

THE Carnegie Library has now before it the problem of reaching and influencing the 70,000 children of Pittsburgh, the city covering an area of 28 square miles, the branch libraries being far apart and at some distance from the central library. Our aim is in time to bring every child in street or alley directly or indirectly under the influence of good books. To do this it is necessary to depend not entirely on the children's rooms, of which we have already four; one reading-room, and three branch children's rooms, with two more to be opened in the spring. These reach comparatively few of the children, although during the past year we had an attendance of over 200,000.

Ignoring the numerous records and the large amount of technical work which consumes so much time, I will first describe our work in the children's rooms, and then explain how we have extended it to the schools and into the homes of the children.

We base our work on the selection of the books, and on the selection of the assistants in charge. In order to do successful work the books cannot be too carefully selected, and not only the best juvenile literature should be placed before the children, but also the best world literature. It is a difficult and delicate task to imbue the little readers with the true sense of the beautiful, so that they will absorb it unconsciously. The person in contact with the children should be inspired by and radiate a gentle permeating atmosphere of book culture. This is ideal, but we hope to reach it. United with this book sense there should be a born love for children; it cannot be cultivated unless the seeds are already there. The sentimental worker with children becomes bored and gives up the work altogether, or else becomes a mere automaton; and no one is quicker than a child to feel it when the interest is not spontaneous.

We find some of our best material for assistants among kindergartners; we have five now, drawn from the excellent training school of Pittsburgh. They have the advantage of having already worked among the children whom we are endeavoring to reach, and know them thoroughly. Their experience in the slum kindergartens and the summer playgrounds of the city has replaced their sentimentality by broader human sympathies, and given them a

knowledge of the odds against which they are working. They start from a point to which it is almost impossible to bring those who have never been in contact with the kindergarten spirit. They are original, resourceful, and of untiring zeal in studying to broaden their knowledge of children and books. They are capable of consecutive thought, and of planning ahead for results.

We have been experimenting as to what pleases and attracts the children most, and we have found that, if our bulletin boards, picture friezes, and story hours are made to appeal to their imaginations, we can practically control the juvenile reading.

We made this winter a specialty of bulletin board work, each branch assistant choosing a subject and carrying it on for the winter. Next year the subjects will be exchanged, and the bulletins, or bulletin suggestions, be passed on with the subjects. The shelves under the bulletin boards for collections of books on the subjects are usually empty, so eager are the children to read about the posted pictures, for our bulletins are almost entirely made of pictures.

The frieze of dark green paper is run along the top shelves of the open bookcases, and is the children's catalog (an idea taken from Milwaukee; see *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, v. 23, p. 664). On this frieze we paste pictures cut from old books, poster-covers from new books, or from the children's magazines. Under these we write the authors and titles of the respective books, taking care to post pictures about the books to which we wish to draw the children's attention. Free use of a box of water colors makes old pictures attractive for both frieze and bulletin boards. We use Perry pictures, and plates from *Birds and all Nature* freely. We have a number of little frames, with adjustable backs and standards, made to fit the Perry pictures. They are very useful for small exhibits.

The weekly story hour, first tried at our West End branch, gives us an opportunity to introduce the children to the great stories of the world, and we are rarely able to satisfy the demand for books about the stories after the story hour is over, although we prepare a shelf full beforehand. At the central library and

Wylie Avenue branch we are experimenting with a carefully prepared program of hero stories. The children at the end of the story course will be given an exhibit of hero pictures. We have decided next year to tell no stories haphazard, but to have a central line of thought run throughout the story course, the same series being told at the central library and branches, and a sufficient supply of books being ready to satisfy the demand. We have had this winter an attendance at story hours of 5600 children, over 3000 of which were at the Lawrenceville branch. With few exceptions the same children return every week.

In each room is a small reference library composed of duplicate copies of circulating books most valuable for composition or for general school work, and a few encyclopedias. This reference library is invaluable. There are also shelves for mothers and teachers, and shelves for new books.

We think we get a strong *personal* hold on the children by visiting them in their homes. We make sometimes as many as a hundred visits a month, and have varied experiences. It takes us into the homes of the people and keeps us fresh in our knowledge of their wants. Our excuse is always a parent's signature on applications of children under 14. The parents will rarely come to the library themselves and sign for the children. Our home registrations and district visiting make our work more vital, and show us daily that we can do nothing permanent without the co-operation of the mothers.

The social conditions of the districts in which the branches are situated differ greatly. We are forced to make rules to regulate the use of a room according to its clientele. In this differentiation, however, lies a danger of lack of consistency and sympathetic co-operation. The organization of the rooms into one department, the branch librarians and the head of the department working together diminishes some of the difficulty, but as the actual carrying out of the plans lies with the assistants in charge, it is necessary that they should be of the same spirit and working for the same results. It is hardly necessary to add that without the hearty co-operation of the branch librarian this is impossible. To keep thoroughly in touch with each other, the assistants meet every other week at the central library, and spend a morning giving verbal reports, discussing experiments, and studying the work as carried on in other libraries. Each children's room is pro-

vided with a day book. From this is made out the full monthly report. The day book offers a most satisfactory and complete history, answering many questions which may arise about the use of the room. We help the school children with our bulletin boards, reference books, and teachers' shelves, but beyond that we try to shut out a school atmosphere from the children's rooms.

All important school work is done from the central library under the direction of a special assistant, who spends her time working for and in the schools. We have a collection of school duplicates numbering over 5000 volumes, distributed to 36 schools and institutions. We try to keep the standard of selection high. At the beginning of this school year the chief librarian addressed the school principals of the city and outlined a definite scheme of co-operation. Immediately afterward committees were appointed to discuss the best methods of selecting and using the books to be set aside for the schools. They are sparing neither time nor labor to produce a carefully selected and thoroughly graded list. The schools have met the library more than half way, and the hearty enthusiasm shown fills us with encouragement for the future of our school work.

Last summer we made arrangements with the Allegheny County Civic Club and the Small Parks Association and sent libraries to five summer playgrounds, in charge of a kindergarten who went from one playground to another overseeing the distribution of the books. We had also seven volunteer helpers who read, told stories, and played with the children. The playground work is an eye-opener, and we had glimpses into the life of the boys and girls of the street, which have proved to be most useful. When the playground closed many of the children clamored for library cards. They are now frequent users of the children's rooms, and we feel we know them better than the other children. We hope to extend this work the coming summer.

The general scheme of the home library, with the friendly visitor, is too well known to require any details here. Ours differs little from the plan originated by Mr. C. W. Birtwell, general secretary of the Boston Children's Aid Society (see LIBRARY JOURNAL, vol. 19, C9-13). We have 21 libraries, 20 friendly visitors, and a membership of 200 children. We prefer to work slowly but thoroughly, and not handle too many libraries at once. We are reaching

out-of-the-way corners and alleys of the city we could reach in no other way. The supervisor of the home libraries has had a three years' training in a kindergarten school, and is fitted by her experience in the free kindergartens and playgrounds to deal with children of this sort. We send out with the cases picture bulletins and games, and the visitors use these means, in connection with the books, to gain the confidence and affection of the children and to aid them in securing real benefit from the libraries. The visitors meet monthly at the central library for conference. The exchange of experiences that these conferences permit, prove of great value in carrying on the work and in laying plans for its development.

Let those who worship statistics not enter here. The time must come when the library will be judged more fairly by the thoroughness of its work than by overpowering figures. Then only will the untiring efforts of the successful home librarian be appreciated. She "beareth all things, believeth all things, hopeth all things, endureth all things," and it takes the utmost optimism and persistence to keep the home libraries from becoming a constantly shifting scene of visitors, homes, and cases; but success here is crowned with richer returns than in any other phase of the work with children. From the children's rooms into the school-rooms, from the school-rooms into the playgrounds, and from the playgrounds into the homes—the library is certainly carrying the influence of good books into the lives of the people.

FURNISHING OF CHILDREN'S LIBRARIES.

From Pratt Institute Free Library Bulletin.

As a matter of reference for libraries contemplating the furnishing of a children's department, we print here some figures which we are frequently asked to supply, *i.e.*, the dimensions of the tables and chairs in the children's room of Pratt Institute Free Library.

Small tables: height, $21\frac{1}{2}$ in.; width, 36 in.; length, $60\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Large tables: height, $28\frac{3}{4}$ in.; width, 36 in.; length, $60\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Small chairs: height of seat, 14 in.; depth of seat, $12\frac{1}{2}$ in.; width of seat, 14 in.; back, 14 in.

Large chairs: height of seat, 16 in.; depth of seat, $14\frac{1}{2}$ in.; width of seat, 16 in.; back, 16 in.

Observation has shown that seats and tables of an intermediate size would be desirable.

OPEN SHELVES: A REPLY.

MR. WILLCOX's paper on "Open shelves" for large libraries, in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* for March, contains several weak points, which it seems worth while to indicate, in reviewing his statement of the question. Any one who has been interested in this matter for any length of time, and who has had the slightest experience in such work, could not have any doubt as to the increased use of the books in the open-shelf arrangement. I have seen books kept behind a counter for months and months without any application being made for them, and the same books issued once or twice a month when put upon the open shelf. In Mr. Willcox's criticism of Mr. Thomson, when he asks "Have they in Philadelphia a trained body of intelligent, educated assistants to wait upon and advise with their public?" he presupposes that assistants engaged for open-shelf work must of necessity be less endowed with mental faculties than those serving under a closed arrangement. This, of course, is not to be taken seriously.

In reply to his question as to whether the Free Library of Philadelphia has tried the "old way," I would state that it has. Mr. Thomson was very much opposed to open shelves when the library was first established in the city hall, and by means of much advertisement and a great deal of "courteous treatment" on the part of his assistants he managed to accomplish the wonderful result of circulating 300 volumes per day, while the Wagner Institute branch, with open shelves, was having no difficulty in circulating 1000 volumes a day with a smaller force in a room 25 x 50 feet.

Mr. Thomson's common sense in coming to what Mr. Willcox would call the "new system," has resulted in a circulation in the central branch of the library that reaches to 4000 on some days.

Mr. Willcox makes a point that "order is heaven's first law," and says that "the catch as catch can" system does not result in a person's finding the book he needs. With the same number of assistants for the same circulation, I will venture to say that it is possible to keep the open-shelf library in as good order for all working purposes as the closed. As regards the dictionary catalog at the Free Library of Philadelphia, I will say in defence of Mr. Thomson, that in the matter of cross-references, the bringing out of biographical sketches, essays and criticisms, under proper headings, it is as good as any dictionary catalog in any free library I have seen. This, of course, does not have anything to do with open or closed shelves, but Mr. Wilcox evidently thinks that

any one who would be so careless as to permit the shelves to be open to the public must be careless in cataloging.

To Mr. Willcox's statement that "the women who prepare papers on a great variety of recondite subjects, making the most exacting demands on our resources, would be absolutely lost and helpless if left to their own investigations and told to go and help themselves," I would also enter an exception. I would submit that a person who prepares a paper "on a recondite subject" might know more about the literature of that subject than the "intelligent and educated assistant," and might not be so absolutely lost in being allowed to look over the books on that subject as he supposes. There is no doubt that a great many people hesitate to ask many questions at a desk, and to a very large majority even a good catalog does not contain much information. I have seen people ask for several books at the desk, and not finding what was wanted, they have felt that they were giving too much trouble, and have given up the hunt; whereas, had they been allowed to go to the shelves without being enveloped in red tape, they probably would have pursued their quest until they found what they wished. The question of "Poole's index," of course, is a different matter. That is reference work pure and simple, and belongs to the reference-room, where the intelligent assistant can accomplish a great deal. Mr. Willcox intimates that a free-access library is a paradise for loafers. My opinion is that the loafers are beautifully distributed throughout all the libraries in the city — them we have always with us. Mr. Willcox's objection to the open shelf, "on account of the damages to books by handling," strikes an antiquated note. He states "every time a book is handled it is soiled and hurt"! May the books in the Free Library of Philadelphia be ever so much soiled and hurt in that way, it will never cause a groan on the part of the management! Not needlessly soiled or needlessly hurt, but just soiled and hurt by handling.

With regard to the losses occurring in such libraries, Mr. Willcox has confused two propositions. The first proposition might be: Does the open-shelf library lose more books by theft in its circulating department than does the closed arrangement? The answer is: It does. And notwithstanding Mr. Willcox's objection to the statement, I would say that it costs less, even granting this, than the closed arrangement costs. The second proposition is: Are more plates taken from valuable works of art and other expensive books in libraries with open shelves than in those that are closed? The answer is "No," because such books are especially provided for by the open-shelf libraries; so that there is no necessity for anxiety. Mr. Willcox's summing up is weak in that it again presupposes that the intelligent assistants and the well-equipped catalogs are all monopolized by libraries having closed shelves, and he also claims for that arrangement that the public is better instructed how to use the catalog. The catalog in an open-shelf library

is quite as well used as in the other system, only it is used to greater advantage on account of the reader's being able to see the book on the shelf with other books on the same subject, and being able to look the book over and see whether it is what he may want instead of taking up the time of an assistant, who is, however, perfectly willing to get for him anything that he needs for definite investigation.

One thing Mr. Willcox has entirely overlooked, and that is, that the confusion on the shelves caused by the free-access system is almost entirely confined to the fiction shelves, and therefore the person wishing a book for study purposes is not so much inconvenienced as he thinks.

The questions to be considered upon the opening of a new library when the subject of free access comes up are these:

Can a library of a given number of volumes circulate among the people a given number of books a year at less cost by the open-shelf system than the closed?

The answer will be definitely in favor of the open-shelf arrangement.

Second: Are the inhabitants of the city, or a majority of them, better served by the open-shelf system or the closed?

The answer to my mind is undoubtedly in favor of the open-shelf system, notwithstanding the fact that there will be some people who object to using the books when they become worn and soiled, and notwithstanding the fact that other persons will be disgusted because they cannot find the novel they want at the proper time, and will depart in a dudgeon to subscribe to a circulating library (which is what such people should do), and notwithstanding the fact that it may be somewhat harder for the assistants to maintain the strict numerical order of the books upon the shelves.

To these might be added two other questions suggested by Mr. Willcox's paper:

Are catalogs, dictionary, or other any less carefully prepared in open-shelf libraries than in closed? The answer would be "No."

Second: Are assistants in open-shelf libraries less obliging or less intellectual than in those having the closed arrangement?

My answer would be that the intelligence of the assistant is largely dependent on the person who does the choosing and subsequent training, and given librarians of equal perspicacity and ability to inspect, the assistants will be the same in each case, with the exception that in the case of the assistant in the open-shelf library you will find an alertness that is wanting in many of her sisters of the other persuasion.

In fact it may be stated generally that there are more specimens of the post-pliocene period to be found in the closed-shelf libraries than could ever be found in the same number of their more enlightened brethren.

The summing up of the matter is, that very few libraries change from the open to the closed arrangement, while the reverse has become quite a common practice.

T. L. MONTGOMERY.

BEST 50 BOOKS OF 1899 FOR A VILLAGE LIBRARY.

THE following list shows the result of the annual selection of the books of the foregoing year, made by librarians, under direction of the New York State Library. The selection is based upon the list of 500 of the leading books of 1899, sent out to the librarians of New York state and others to obtain an expression of opinion respecting the best 50 books of last year to be added to a village library. A fuller annotated list of the best books of 1899 will soon be issued by the New York State Library. The books are ranked according to the number of votes received:

RANK.		VOTES.
1.	Churchill. Richard Carvel.....	125
2.	Ford. Janice Meredith.....	110
3.	Crawford. Via Crucis.....	99
4.	Fiske. Dutch and Quaker colonies in America	88
5.	Bryce, and others. Briton and Boer: both sides of the South African question.....	79
	Hillegas. Oom Paul's people.....	79
7.	Fiske. Through nature to God..	72
8.	Van Dyke. Fisherman's luck.....	70
9.	Mitchell. American lands and letters..	69
10.	Markham. The man with the hoe, and other poems.....	62
	Stevenson. Letters of Robert Louis Stevenson.....	62
12.	Parsons. How to know the ferns	61
13.	Burnett. In connection with the De Willoughby claim.....	60
14.	Leonard, ed. Who's who in America..	59
15.	Whiteing. No. 5 John st.....	58
16.	Bullen. Cruise of the <i>Cachalot</i>	57
17.	Earle. Child life in colonial days.....	56
18.	Browning. Letters of Robert Browning and Elizabeth Barrett Barrett.....	55
19.	Ford. The many-sided Franklin.....	54
20.	Baker. Boy's book of inventions.....	53
	Washington. Future of the American negro.....	53
22.	Fiske. A century of science, and other essays.....	52
	Page. Santa Claus's partner.....	52
	Willard. Tramping with tramps.....	52
25.	Du Chaillu. Land of the long night..	51
26.	Singleton. Great pictures as seen and described by famous writers.....	48
	Tarkington. The gentleman from Indiana.....	48
28.	Frederic. The market-place.....	44
	McCarthy. Story of the people of England in the nineteenth century.....	44
30.	Lounsberry. Guide to the wild flowers.	42
	Phillpotts. Children of the mist.....	42
32.	Drysdale. Helps for ambitious boys..	39
	Lodge. War with Spain.....	39
34.	Abbott. Blue jackets of '93.....	38
	James. Talks to teachers on psychology.	38
	Hale. James Russell Lowell and his friends.....	38
37.	Sloane. Liquid air and the liquefaction of gases.....	37
38.	Hillis. Great books as life teachers....	36

	Warner. That fortune.....	36
	Wright. Wabeno the magician.....	36
41.	Bailey. Principles of agriculture.....	35
	Miller. First book of birds.....	35
	Munroe. Forward, march.....	35
44.	Brooks. Historic Americans.....	34
	McCarthy. Reminiscences.....	34
	Van Dyke. Gospel for a world of sin..	34
47.	Cable. Strong hearts.....	33
	Harris. Chronicles of Aunt Minervy Ann.....	33
	Whitney. Square pegs.....	33
50.	Hapgood. Abraham Lincoln.....	32

CITY CHILDREN AND THE LIBRARY.

WHAT the library may bring into the lives of the children of the crowded city districts is touched upon in a report of Miss Helen Moore, librarian of the University Settlement Library of New York:

"It is easy," she says, "to speak lightly about these children's errors, and to seem to amuse one's self at their expense, but the limitations of their childhood never impressed us more deeply, nor have we ever realized more the important part which the library and clubs play in their lives. These children depend almost wholly upon what they receive from books for moral and mental stimulus. They have no athletics, no real games, no music, no art. The changing seasons mean little more to them than the transition from winter's cold to the sweltering heat of summer. They know nothing of nature. Wild flowers! they rarely see them. They never see the stars, though the sky is above them—the street lamps blind their eyes. From their teachers in the public schools, from the club associations, and from their books they must often get all they are to know of the good and beauty of life. Their hours are divided into those spent at home in a hot, crowded, unsanitary tenement, those spent in the street or candy saloon, and those spent in the dark, overcrowded school. Their home life few can know; it is often destroyed by privation and ignorance; their street life, he who has eyes and a heart may read. For the boys of this class we need wholesome, exciting books of adventure, books of travel and heroic deeds. It is for the boy in the Tombs, who plays craps and gambles and reads vicious books, for the school children who have never seen the country and come to a book of reference to learn what a cow is like, for the half-grown girl who goes into the factory at fourteen, for working boys studying at night to pass the Regent's examination, for the boy or girl who belongs to a club named after Lincoln, Hamilton, or Washington, who wants to read the lives of those men, for the child of foreign parents, who, in the first blush of patriotism, inspired by the sight of the school flag, comes to the library for a United States history, that we want books, the right kind of wholesome, joyous books, that shall bring sweetness and light into their lives, and ideals of virtue and civic morality to their minds."

IDEAS IN CHILDREN'S WORK.

From Wisconsin F. L. Commission "Suggestions for bulletins," Jan. - Feb., 1900.

MISS ELLEN D. BISCOE, librarian at Eau Claire, has arranged in the children's corner, over the low shelves, a number of "ladders to climb." A ladder is drawn on a slip of paper, and over each round is written the title of a book. These lists are carefully graded and the books selected with an idea to real mental climbing on these literature ladders. The child is allowed to select his own ladder, and his name is entered on the roll of honor when the chosen ladder is mounted. The lists must be made attractive in selection, and a little preliminary conversation with each boy or girl is necessary in order to start them in the right lines of reading.

In Cedar Rapids Miss Harriet McCrory, the librarian, has organized a children's library club very much on the plan of the "library league." There are Lowell, Whittier, Eugene Field, and many other chapters. Each chapter has a separate list in an attractive little folder, about five inches long and three wide, printed in red and black. The folder bears on the cover the name of the club and chapter. Inside is found the short reading list, with each title numbered, and opposite this are the pledges of the club: promises to keep the books clean, handle them carefully, and to observe order in the library. The last page contains the blank form for a certificate to be filled out when all the books in the list have been read.

A STUDY OF CHILDREN'S READING.

IN the December number of *The Pedagogical Seminary*, published in February, Miss Clara Vostrovsky contributes an interesting article, "A study of children's reading tastes." It is replete with tables, "charts," graphic representations, and percentages. It is an effort to ascertain, in some measure, the general reading tastes of school children before any organized effort has been made to direct it. The "subjects" studied are the children of the schools of Stockton, Cal. A few simple questions were submitted without explanation to all the children of the different schools on the same day and at the same hour. Here are the questions: 1. (a) Do you take books from the public library? (b) If so, how often? 2. (a) What was the name of your last book? (b) Why did you take it? (c) How did you like it?

Answers were received from 1269 children, 604 boys and 665 girls. 50 per cent. of the boys and 48 per cent. of the girls use the public library, against 50 per cent. of the former and 52 per cent. of the latter, who do not. The ages of the children range from 9 to 19 years. Before 16 more boys than girls use the library; after 16 more girls than boys. From 9 to 15 most of the reading of boys and girls belongs to the class of juvenile stories; after that age fiction takes the lead with girls, and general literature (biography, history, science, etc.)

with boys. Boys read more books and read them more hastily than girls. The chief reasons why books are taken are the following: on account of substance, boys 38 per cent., girls 29 per cent.; good, nice, etc., boys 19 per cent., girls 23; recommended, boys 15 per cent., girls 21. 12 per cent. of the boys liked books because they were about children, and 52 per cent. of girls liked them for the same reason; because of adventures, etc., boys 76 per cent., girls 24; because funny, boys 6 per cent., girls 12; because of miscellaneous reasons, boys 6 per cent., girls 12. While some of the books mentioned by the girls were stories about boys alone, not one mentioned by the boys were merely in regard to girls. Girls mentioned 79 different authors, boys 65. Only 17 are mentioned by both, Louisa M. Alcott and Horatio Alger are apparently the only ones who enjoy at all anything like equal favor. Alcott stands, by far, first in girl's list, Sophie May next, followed by Martha Finley, Horatio Alger, Minnie E. Paull, and Mrs. Burnett, in the order given. William T. Adams (Oliver Optic) is the favorite with boys, being named almost twice as often as his successor, Henty. Then come Edward S. Ellis, Horatio Alger, Harry Castlemon, J. T. Trowbridge, and Miss Alcott. More standard works of fiction were drawn by boys than by girls. "Taken altogether, boys are more definite than girls in their answers, and more independent in their attitude." The study of Miss Vostrovsky is a most interesting one.

WHAT NEW JERSEY IS DOING FOR PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

H. C. Buchanan, State Librarian, at Washington library meeting, March 30.

THE legislation of interest to public libraries that was passed at the session of the New Jersey Legislature that has just closed, was that creating a Public Library Commission of five persons, and the appropriation of \$1500 additional for the travelling libraries provided for by the act of 1898. It is true that no appropriation was made for carrying into effect the library commission act; but Governor Voorhees will soon appoint the members of the commission, who may organize, lay out the work to be done, and be able to go before the next legislature with a statement of facts and conditions that will secure a sufficient appropriation to defray the expenses of the commissioners and begin the work of aiding in the establishing of free public libraries in some of the smaller municipalities.

So far as can be learned, Dr. Richardson, Mr. Hill, and Mr. Kimball were the only persons who had faith in their ability to secure the passage of the law, and to the energy and persistence of Mr. Kimball, the chairman of the New Jersey Library Association's special committee, is due much of the credit for the success achieved. The result shows that it is not always necessary to employ the methods of the lobbyist, and personally solicit votes from senators and members, in order to secure legislation;

none of the three gentlemen was in Trenton during the session of the legislature. Mr. Kimball prepared the bill and placed it in the hands of Mr. Vivian Lewis, a member of the Assembly from Passic county, who successfully piloted it through the House, and then gave it his personal attention until it had passed the Senate and received the approval of the Governor.

The New Jersey Library Association will be represented on the commission (unless there shall be a change in the Governor's views), and will thus be able to in a measure direct the work. The new law calls for the appointment of the five commissioners within 30 days after the passage of the act. The terms of the first commissioners will be five, four, three, two, and one years, and afterwards the appointment will be for five years. The members are to serve without compensation, but may spend \$500 a year for travelling expenses, stationery and postage, and for clerical assistance, and may donate to any free public library under municipal control having less than 5000 volumes a sum not exceeding \$100, where the trustees of such library shall set apart an equal sum to be expended for the purchase of books.

One reason, doubtless, why no appropriation was made this year for the work of the commission was the misapprehension of members of the appropriations committee and the financial officers of the state as to the provisions of the act; some of them believing that the \$100 was to be an annual donation, and that the draft on the treasury would be continuous and heavier each year. In the "red book" prepared by the Committee on Public Library Commission, it is stated that there are but 129 cities and towns in New Jersey, having a population of over 750, that could take advantage of the law. This would make the total expense to the state, if all applied for aid, less than \$13,000. This expense it is in the power of the legislature to distribute over a number of years, so that it would be no more of a burden than the travelling libraries, which now cost the state but \$1500 a year, and will cost less after 1901.

With the \$1500 appropriated last year for travelling libraries, 28 libraries were made up, and all but one were sent out between Dec. 15 and Jan. 3. They went into all the counties excepting Atlantic, Hudson, Middlesex, Ocean, and Union. At present there are on file at the state library applications from nine towns, which will be supplied as soon as it is possible to make the library cases, select and purchase the books, and have the catalogs printed. This is made possible by the appropriations committee of the legislature consenting to make available at once \$500 of the appropriation asked for to continue the work. No formal reports have been received from those in charge of the libraries sent out, but from statements made by others it is evident that there were no misrepresentations on the part of those who advocated the establishing of the travelling library system in New Jersey.

The club women of New Jersey have not abandoned their child now that the state has

assumed guardianship, but are manifesting their interest in a substantial way. Besides the contribution of 55 volumes on kindergarten work made by the committee in charge of that department of work by the Federation of Women's Clubs, a contribution of 60 volumes has been received from the Rasores Club of Plainfield, and one of 52 volumes from the Charlotte Emerson Brown Club of East Orange; while the Montclair Chapter of Daughters of the Revolution has sent word that a collection of historical works will soon be sent to the state library. A Fanwood lady has made inquiries about sending on a box of 50 volumes, and Mrs. E. B. Horton, of Cranford, has promised a donation from the Federation.

Blank applications and circulars of information have been sent to about 100 persons since last summer, and the formal applications received show that about one in three continue their interest after learning of the operations of the system. The libraries are made up of 50 books, one-half of which is fiction. A fee of \$5 a year is charged for the use of the libraries, which pays all the expenses, even to the express charges for returning the libraries to Trenton.

The 1345 books purchased cost \$1166.29; the card catalog, printed catalogs, labels, pockets, book-plates, postage stamps, circulars, accession and account books, \$215.03; and the expressage for sending out 27 libraries, \$29.05. There is a balance of \$89.63 of the year's appropriation, besides \$135 received in fees, and which may be used to replace or repair lost or damaged books.

The third topic assigned for this paper is a statement of what New Jersey is doing for school libraries. Possibly interest in this is due to the fact that there has just been made a revision and codification of the public school laws. Whatever changes have been made in other respects, there has been none in the provision of aid to public school libraries. For at least a quarter of a century the state has paid \$20 to any public school for which there shall have been raised by subscription or entertainment a like sum, to establish a school library or to procure books of reference and necessary school apparatus. Besides this there has been paid annually the further sum of \$10 where a like sum shall have been raised. Under this law the state has for several years paid out over \$5000 annually to the public schools. And that this state aid is appreciated and is an incentive to the schools to help themselves is made evident by the statement of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, that the schools spend from \$12,000 to \$15,000 a year for library and reference books, thus raising nearly double the amount required of them. Where there is more than one school-house in a district the schools are authorized to consolidate and establish a district library.

Besides this aid to the school libraries the state appropriates \$100 for the establishment of a library of pedagogical books for the use of the teachers in any county that raises a like amount by subscription, and gives annually \$50 toward any such library where a similar amount is raised.

JOINT LIBRARY MEETING: PENNSYLVANIA, NEW JERSEY, AND WASHINGTON LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS, WASHINGTON, MARCH 29-31, 1900.

THE annual joint meeting of the Pennsylvania Library Club and the New Jersey Library Association, held for several years past at Atlantic City, was arranged this year in co-operation with the Library Association of Washington City, and a three-days' meeting was held in Washington, from March 29-31 inclusive. The special rates offered, and the sightseeing opportunities of the meeting, drew a large attendance—well over 200—but, naturally, made the proportion of those not engaged in library work larger than is generally the case at library conferences. The program, as a whole, was excellent, with interesting and concise papers, but the desire to visit scenes of local and national interest reduced attendance and rather quenched discussion. The Ebbitt House was general headquarters, though a number went to the Riggs House, and the meetings were held at Carroll Institute Hall on 10th street. The three sessions were so arranged that each one was conducted by the officers of one of the library associations co-operating, and every person listed on the program was in attendance with the exception of Mr. Dewey, who was to have spoken on the general subject of libraries and clubs.

The visiting delegates arrived in Washington in the late afternoon of Thursday, and the first session was opened that evening, at 8.30, under the auspices of the Washington Library Association. About 175 were present. Captain Howard L. Prince, president of that association, welcomed the visitors in a pleasant address, describing briefly the general characteristics of the District of Columbia and pointing out that every citizen of the United States owned an individual interest in the public property of the capital city. He touched upon the many institutions interesting to librarians—the Library of Congress, the Library of the Surgeon-General's office, the Smithsonian, and the various department libraries—and noted the development of the long-needed public library, assured through Mr. Carnegie's generosity.

Mr. Putnam followed with a few words of welcome, and Mr. Bernard R. Green then gave a most interesting and practically helpful paper on "The planning and construction of public library buildings." He outlined briefly the evolution of modern library architecture, noting the distinctive styles developed in the process, and reviewing the varied requirements of space now demanded in a modern public library. These requirements were illustrated by large wall plans of the new Carnegie Library building of Washington. The disposition of books in stacks was considered, according to the plans of Winsor and Poole, and the modern arrangement, with its freedom from heat, dust, darkness or fire danger, was described. The paper gave evidence throughout of the practical experience and thorough knowledge of the

writer, and it is hoped that it may soon reach a larger audience than it was originally prepared for.

"Proprietary libraries in Philadelphia" were described by James G. Barnwell, of the Philadelphia Library Company, who reviewed the character and vicissitudes of the various subscription libraries that were organized as a result of the establishment in 1731 of the pioneer of its class, the Library Company of Philadelphia. These libraries included the Germantown Library Company, 1745; Union Library Company, 1751; Association Library Company, 1757; Amicable Library Company, 1757; Byberry Library Company, 1794; Associate Library Company of Philadelphia County, 1795; The Athenæum, 1813; Mercantile Library Company, 1821; Southwark Library Company, 1822; Northern Liberties Library and Reading Room Company, 1830; Library of Foreign Literature and Science, before 1832; Spring Garden Library Company, 1835; Moyamensing Literary Institute, 1852; Mechanics' Institute of Southwark, 1852; Kensington Library Institute, 1853; Western Library Association of Philadelphia, 1854; Library and Reading Room Association of 23d Ward, 1857.

"Of those named the following, in addition to the three centrally located leading libraries, are known to survive: the Byberry, the Bustleton, the Southwark Library Companies, the Mechanics' Institute of Southwark, the Moyamensing Literary Institute, and the Library Association of the 23d Ward. Four of the libraries mentioned have been merged in the Philadelphia Library—the Amicable, the Association, and the Union Library companies in 1769, and the Library of Foreign Literature and Science in 1840." The development of the more important proprietary libraries—the Athenæum, the Library Company of Philadelphia, the Mercantile—was outlined. Of the latter the speaker said: "The decadence of this noble institution is one of the saddest in library history. One thing is, however, certain: The establishment of the Free Library of Philadelphia is in no appreciable degree responsible for it. By very easy stages the membership has dwindled from 11,786 in 1871 to 2453 in 1898. The ratio of decrease has not perceptibly augmented since the establishment of the Free Library in 1890. Whatever the causes, they must have been equally operative in the 19 years before the establishment of the Free Library as in the nine years since." In conclusion Mr. Barnwell pointed out that "the proprietary library has a sphere of its own, and if properly conducted every such institution in an intellectual and scholarly community will continue to receive the success it merits. The free library or the public library, by whatever name called, has its own sphere; the two do not necessarily clash, and they should not."

"Institutes and their relation to library development" was the concluding paper, by Thomas L. Montgomery. It was a direct, lucid summary of the development of the institute, touching upon the wide influence exerted by these organizations, and noting some of the

characteristics of Franklin's famous Junto. Mr. Montgomery said, in part:

"A number of the most prominent institutions in Philadelphia had their beginning in the meetings of Franklin's Junto, the most prominent of which are the American Philosophical Society and the Library Company of Philadelphia. These, together with the Historical Society and the Academy of Natural Sciences, have much in common with the institutes, except that the latter have become clubs of specialists; and although their libraries, lectures, and museums are open to the public, the average instruction imparted is rather beyond the comprehension of the people who form the membership of the institutes.

"About 1820 there seems to have been a great deal of activity in educational projects, and it was about that time that the Academy of Natural Sciences, the Southwark Library Co., the Franklin Institute, and the Apprentices' and Mercantile libraries were formed. The Franklin Institute has naturally appealed to a greater number of mechanics and artisans than any of the others, and for 75 years has held its meetings and supervised courses of lectures according to the institute method for the general public, with special provision in later years for the meetings of sections of specialists. It has also published the *Journal of the Franklin Institute*, one of the best publications of its class, and from the exchanges received in return for this, and a very careful distribution of a small appropriation for books, it has gathered together an admirable collection of works relating to applied science." In the years following the Civil War the activities of the institutes were hampered, and many of them lost their original characteristics. "The West Philadelphia Institute carried on a small circulating library for some years, and finally merged into the West Philadelphia branch of the Free Library. The City Institute found it could not maintain courses of instruction, and gave itself up to the formation of a Free Public Library, which, with the Apprentices' Library, constituted the only provision for the free use of books for the inhabitants of the city of Philadelphia until the establishment of the Free Libraries in 1892. To the City Institute belongs the credit of being the first Free Library to grant free access to shelves, in which they were soon followed by the Apprentices' Library.

"The old institutes which did not survive, owing to the lack of the necessary funds to carry on the work, have in many cases become possible homes for small libraries. Most of them had small collections of good books, and I have spoken of the absorption of the West Philadelphia collection by the Free Library of Philadelphia in forming the West Philadelphia branch. The Roxborough Lyceum building also turned over its books as a nucleus for the Roxborough branch of the Free Library, which has its headquarters in the Lyceum building. The Thomas Holme Association, at Holmesburg, has become the Thomas Holme branch of the Free Library, with about 25,000 books as part of the gift. The Christian Hall Associa-

tion, at Chestnut Hill, has become the Chestnut Hill branch. Most of these associations own their buildings, and as they generally contain a large hall, the adaptation to the uses of the library is easily accomplished. The Wagner Institute also provided quarters for a branch. It will be seen from this that one of the chief difficulties to be met with in building up a branch library system was overcome by the thoughtfulness of those who built the big square structures for institute purposes 50 years ago. The Institutes also became the storage places for a great deal that was interesting in literature, and many very rare volumes have come into the possession of the present library system through these channels."

Friday morning's session opened at 10 o'clock, with Dr. E. C. Richardson, of the New Jersey Library Association, in the chair. Dr. Richardson's opening address dealt with "Relative book production (American and foreign)," and was a careful analysis of the statistics of book production of the various countries, pointing out the erroneous conclusions drawn from the inclusion in foreign statistics of pamphlets, folders, and minor publications excluded from the statistics of Great Britain and the United States. The result of a more accurate investigation of the sources of information was found to show that "on whatever basis reckoned, the United States produce more books than any other nation on earth except perhaps Great Britain, and if the periodical volume is counted, more probably than Great Britain."*

"What New Jersey is doing for public libraries" was described by H. C. Buchanan, state librarian, who gave special attention to the library commission newly created for the state (*See p. 171*). Dr. H. C. Bolton spoke briefly upon Dr. Richardson's address, saying that the association owed a debt of gratitude to the speaker for correcting the erroneous impression which is spread abroad by a comparison of the figures of book production abroad as compared with those of this country, to the latter's prejudice.

Miss Isabel Ely Lord followed with a paper on "What the small public library needs." This, the speaker thought, was pre-eminently "the right librarian," and she gave a strong presentation of the opportunity possessed by the librarian of the small library "of making his library a factor in the community of a kind quite other than the great collection," of establishing "human relations with his people, and thus wielding a degree and a kind of influence that it is hard to estimate." She dwelt also upon the high quality of service that may be rendered by the untrained librarian who sets himself with persistence and enthusiasm to master his calling. Mr. Carr spoke briefly in discussion of the paper, emphasizing the special field that the small public library offers for the best kind of personal work — most enduring and most helpful in its influence.

"Libraries and clubs" were considered by Miss Emma L. Adams, of the Plainfield Public

*Dr. Richardson's paper will appear in full in *The Publishers' Weekly*.

Library, in a short paper dealing with methods by which local clubs may be aided and influenced by the public library. Miss Adams said, in part: "The librarian will need to know (1) what clubs there are in his community and for what they exist, (2) he must know their clientele in order to know their needs; this is best learned by association with them, either personally or by proxy, and this knowledge will be a guide both in the purchase and the recommendation of books." Judgment must be exercised in the amount it is wise to expend for books for club use. Importance of the subject, probable future use and cost, as well as the size of the club, are all factors to be taken into consideration.

"Having purchased the books, that fact must be brought to the notice of the various clubs for whose use they have been bought. This can be done by publication in the library bulletin or local paper, announcement at the club, or if the purchase at any one time is of sufficient importance, an exhibit may be held. If pictures form part of the purchase a very effective exhibit can be arranged, and this opportunity may be wisely used to show members the use of the card catalog. In some cases it may be well to send a travelling library to the club. If the club publishes a calendar or report, the publication of the library's list in this will be found very helpful to members, especially if annotations are given or some other indication of the scope and value of the books. In the preparation of lists the size and membership of the club will again need to be taken into consideration. Too full a list may discourage by its very fulness, when a short one would stimulate.

"The matter of the publication of lists of the library's books on a given subject, by the organization interested in promoting its study or end, is a means of extending a library's influence which has not yet been fully utilized. Why should not, for instance, a hospital board publish a list on hospital construction and management, training of nurses, etc.; the board of health a list on sanitation; the common council a list on streets, water supply, or some other municipal problem of interest at the time; or the charity organization society a list on modern charitable methods, etc. When clubs publish no calendars or reports, they will usually be glad to post lists in their rooms. Recently we purchased about 500 books on photography, and a list was posted in the Camera Club as well as on our bulletin board, with a resulting large demand for these books."

The service the clubs may render the library was also touched upon: "Perhaps the most important service is that which the members render unconsciously in creating and maintaining a favorable sentiment toward a library. A club can appropriate funds for books in its subjects. A musical club might be stimulated to the formation of a musical library or an art club to a collection of photographs. Books and magazine clubs might turn over their books and magazines to the library. Once a thing of this kind is started it is likely to grow.

"While experience warns against looking immediately for results from any one course of action, I think little by little we should find a deeper interest and more pride taken in the library. Club programs, too, would bear witness to the broadening of the mental horizon of members, tending toward specialization and more serious study of a subject."

George Watson Cole reviewed "The library problems of the 20th century" in a brief paper, emphasizing the need of the long-discussed "universal catalog," and pointing out that the bibliographical achievements of the past would seem to make the universal catalog one of the possibilities of the new century before us. As one of the forerunners of modern plans for such an enterprise, Mr. Cole gave an interesting description of the general catalog of French libraries begun at the time of the French Revolution.

Friday afternoon was left free for sightseeing and library visits, and most of those present found their way to the Congressional Library, where they were personally conducted through the beautiful building by Mr. Spofford, Mr. Hanson, and others of the library staff.

In the evening the final session was opened promptly at 8 o'clock, with probably the largest attendance of the meeting. Prof. Allen C. Thomas, of Haverford College, president of the Pennsylvania Library Club, delivered the opening address. This included an appreciative review of the life and character of the late William Kite, librarian of the Friends' Library of Germantown, and then developed into a most interesting and suggestive summary of "Some of the dangers of technical knowledge and training, particularly in library work." Among these dangers were found narrowness, technicalities, officialism, and a tendency toward impatience with those ignorant of technicalities and systems; and the speaker emphasized the need of cultivating a broad spirit and full sympathy.

"Catalogs in free libraries" was the subject of a paper by Mr. F. P. Hill, who set forth the need in a library equipment of a dictionary card catalog for public use and a duplicate or official card catalog, and the importance of good printed finding lists issued according to the library's circulation. "The cheapness with which these special or class lists can be brought out appeals to all libraries. It goes against the grain to pay for anything received from a 'free' institution, and the public is not willing to pay more than 50c. for the best catalog that ever was printed, and if one can be had for 25c. there is joy among readers. But the chief claim to merit is the fact that the sale of class lists nearly pays for printing. Class lists have these advantages: 1, one does not have to buy the whole catalog to get the part wanted; 2, they pay for themselves; 3, can print first those sections most in demand; 4, get just the right thing to the right people; 5, can print only the number of each needed; 6, when a new edition is needed it is easy and cheap to print; 7, can be used in public catalog room in connection with the card catalog; 8, provides a stimulus to reading.

"Finally, every library, too, should issue a monthly or quarterly bulletin of additions to keep the public informed of new books, and to present special reading lists on current topics. Advertisements are permissible in the bulletins, as they pay for printing even while adding nothing to the appearance." Mr. Carr spoke briefly in support of the main points advanced in the paper.

W. P. Cutter, librarian of the Department of Agriculture, described the printed index cards issued by that department. These cards were undertaken in response to a request from the A. L. A. Publishing Section for co-operation in their index to serials. He said: "One installment of cards has been sent out, covering the year books of the department, each set comprising 142 author cards and 164 subject cards. 400 sets were printed — 200 on cards $7\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$ cm., 200 on cards $5 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$ cm. Thus there were 124,000 separate cards for five volumes of publications. The cost of this first issue was \$183.10 for the cards and printing. The arrangement of the cards was made by the regular force at odd times, and the cost cannot be given. For each set of cards, therefore, the cost of printing was 45 cents, or 14 mills for each card. It is probable that 2 mills for each card would cover all cost outside of the preparation of the manuscript.

"The issue is distributed to: All the libraries of the agricultural colleges and experiment stations; all the libraries on the list of the A. L. A. Publishing Section noted as subscribing to their card index of serials; and to a selected list of general libraries, including only such as were not official depositories. No charge is made to the recipient of the cards. We believe that the increased use of the department publications will justify us in incurring the expense of the issue.

"From the first our idea was to furnish such a card index as could be used by one unfamiliar with card catalogs. Therefore we printed the subject headings at the top of the subject cards, asking the recipient merely to insert the cards in an existing card catalog. Of course no one is forbidden to change the subject headings. In fact we have changed them for our own catalog, merely because in choosing the headings we selected such as were most easily adapted for use in a general library. In connection with the issue of this index, we are making every attempt to complete sets of our publications in those institutions to which cards are sent."

The final paper on the program was on the "Catalog of the Library of Congress," by J. C. Hanson, chief of the catalog department. This was a clear and compact statement of what had been done in the past by the Library of Congress in the direction of cataloging and classification, and of the plans prepared and in part undertaken during the past two years, which have been made possible by the ample facilities of the new building. During the years 1802-1869 57 catalogs and additions were printed, a list of which are given in the check list of the Superintendent of Documents, edition of 1895. In 1869 the last subject catalog issued by the

library appeared. "That was a year of great activity in this direction, a catalog of law books being printed, as also one of works relating to political economy and the science of government, the latter containing the entries in the general subject catalog relating to these subjects. From 1870-75 five volumes of additions were printed. In 1878, an appropriation of \$20,000 having been voted for the purpose, the printing of a general author catalog, to embrace all volumes and pamphlets in the library up to 1877, was begun. Two volumes were completed, including the letters A-C. A part of the letter D was also printed, but has never been bound or distributed. The growing demands of the Copyright Office on the time and energy of the library force made it impossible to continue the printing." From 1887 to 1897 no catalogs or additions were printed, but in the year following several special lists were published. The work that has confronted the catalog department since its reorganization in the new building, in systematizing and completing the records of the present collection and handling current accessions, has been far beyond the possibilities of the force provided, which has averaged 15 persons. "The best that could be done during the initial months of the occupancy of the new library building was to continue the general author catalog, keeping this up to date, while gradually perfecting the cataloging machinery preparatory to beginning work on the new dictionary catalog. The possible future relation of the Library of Congress to the other libraries of the country had made it seem of prime importance that the principles governing the catalogs and classification, wherever it should not involve too great a sacrifice to the library, should be influenced largely by a consideration of those governing the majority of other American libraries." Therefore, in undertaking the new catalog, in May, 1898, the rules followed were in the main Cutter's rules and the rules of the A. L. A., supplemented by occasional emendations, while for subject heading the A. L. A. list has been adopted as far as it seems suitable for a library of a million volumes. The cataloging work carried on in connection with the Copyright Office was also reviewed. At present a full dictionary catalog of the copyrighted books recorded within the last year and a half is accessible to the public in the reading-room, while the official catalog now includes between 120,000 and 130,000 cards. A brief outline of the existing system of classification was given, one division—that of bibliography—having now been reclassified and fully indexed on cards. At present the reclassification has been discontinued, owing to the pressure of work and lack of increase in the force, but it is thought that the library will be in a condition to resume this important work in the near future.

The general subject treated in the various papers brought forth some discussion, in which Mr. John Thomson spoke of the woes that beset the cataloger of private libraries, Miss Kelso urged the inclusion of date of publication in catalog entries, and Mr. Cutter said a few

words of practical helpfulness. S. H. Ranck introduced a resolution, which was carried, requesting that at the A. L. A. conference in Montreal steps be taken to secure a common standard for the statistics of book production along the lines indicated by Dr. Richardson.

This closed the business of the meeting, and the following day, Saturday, was given up to the pleasant features that form part of all library programs. On Saturday morning at 10 o'clock the librarians were received at the White House by President McKinley, and immediately thereafter a trip was made by trolley to Mount Vernon, where a delightful hour was spent. In the late afternoon many of the party said farewell, others remaining to enjoy a beautiful Sunday and to visit Arlington and other scenes of interest. As to the enjoyment of the meeting there was but one unanimous opinion, while at the same time the feeling seemed almost equally to prevail that for the best business results a meeting should be freer from the delightful distractions that Washington offers to the visitor.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION FOR LIBRARIAN.

THE United States Civil Service Commission announces that on May 2, 1900, an examination will be held for the position of librarian. The examination will consist of the following subjects: Letter writing, elements of political economy, history and government of the United States, library economy, bibliography, books pertaining to political economy, training and experience. Age limit 20 years or over.

From the eligibles resulting from this examination certification will be made to the position of librarian in the Treasury Department at a salary of \$1200 per annum.

Persons who desire to compete should at once apply to the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., for application forms 304 and 375, which should be properly executed and promptly filed with the commission.

WHY MR. CARNEGIE FOUNDS FREE LIBRARIES.

Andrew Carnegie in N. Y. Herald.

I CHOOSE free libraries as the best agencies for improving the masses of the people, because they give nothing for nothing. They only help those who help themselves. They never pauperize. They reach the aspiring, and open to these the chief treasures of the world—those stored up in books. A taste for reading drives out lower tastes.

Besides this, I believe good fiction one of the most beneficial reliefs to the monotonous lives of the poor. For these and other reasons I prefer the free public library to most if not any other agencies for the happiness and improvement of a community.

American Library Association.

President: R. G. Thwaites, State Historical Society, Madison, Wis.

Secretary: Henry J. Carr, Public Library, Scranton, Pa.

Treasurer: Gardner M. Jones, Public Library, Salem, Mass.

MONTREAL CONFERENCE—JUNE 6-12, 1900.

The secretary of the A. L. A. has issued the following preliminary announcement regarding the Montreal meeting:

Members of the A. L. A., and all others interested, will please take notice that the annual meeting of the association for the year 1900 is to be held at Montreal, Canada, upon the invitation of the Governors of the McGill University, beginning Wednesday evening, June 6, and continuing to Tuesday, June 12, inclusive. The Post-conference following will extend to Sunday, June 17.

While prior meetings of the association have been held in different localities throughout the United States, so as to accommodate various sections of the country, and sometimes upon or close to the northern border, this will be the first instance of its meeting in that other distinctively American region which so closely adjoins the states, and has many allied interests. For that reason, no less than because of the attractive city and delightful opportunities afforded by a meeting there, the Montreal conference may be looked forward to as a marked event in the history of the A. L. A.

On behalf of the association reduced rate arrangements have been made by the Windsor Hotel, that commodious, well-known, and conveniently situated house which stands high in the hotel world and in the esteem of those who have visited there. Its charges to the A. L. A. people for this occasion, for rooms and board (American plan), will be \$3 and \$3.50 per day; the latter rate for rooms with baths, of which the hotel has an ample number. The rooms in the Windsor are large and well-lighted, whether inside or outside, and the majority afford pleasing views of the surrounding city and Mt. Royal.

For those who prefer to be quartered outside of the hotel, at a less expense, the local committee can also make provision, up to a moderate number, in various college dormitories about the McGill University campus; or else, to a limited extent, in equivalent boarding-houses. It is believed that the dormitory facilities, so far as obtainable, will prove attractive and advantageous for ladies, singly or in parties.

All persons planning or expecting to attend the Montreal meeting should, in every instance, send early notice to the secretary of the local committee, Mr. C. H. Gould, McGill University Library, stating accommodations desired.

PROGRAM.

The outline program given below will indicate substantially what has been planned for this meeting. Certain details remain to be

determined, and the particular speakers and papers will be subsequently announced. Section sessions, as in the previous year, will prove marked features. The respective officers or committees in charge of those will make due arrangements and preparations, as well as for certain special topics yet under consideration. In both the general and the section sessions stress is to be laid upon allowing ample time for individual questioning and discussion, features which are believed to be quite as essential and satisfactory as the direct presentation of a subject.

Convenient hours, with due intervals between sessions to admit of rest and personal conferences, etc., have been deemed no less desirable and are aimed at in the schedule prepared. The allotment for instructive entertainment provided by the local committee is well warranted, and will give profitable opportunities to a degree not commonly attained, when it is borne in mind what a wealth of historical and ecclesiastical interests is to be found in and centering around Montreal.

Additional attractions, including certain library, literary, and historical exhibits, are expected, and are likely to prove exceptionally interesting.

OUTLINE PROGRAM.

Wednesday, June 6.

Evening (8-10.30).

- 1 Social session.—"Old acquaintance renewed and new friends found."

Thursday, June 7.

Morning (10-12.30).

- 2 General session.—Routine business: Reports of officers, committees, etc.

Afternoon (2-6).

- 3 Local entertainment.—Ride to Mt. Royal Westmount Library, etc.

Evening (8-10).

- 4 Public meeting.—President's address; Local library promotion; The Reading public; Work with children; Travelling library movement.

Friday, June 8.

Morning (10-12.30).

- 5 General session.—Announcements and business (30 min.); Library work with children.

Section session.—College and reference libraries.

Afternoon (2-7).

- 6 Local entertainment.—Visit to Chateau de Ramezay and Fraser Institute; Members of Numismatic and Antiquarian Society take parties to historical points. Lachine rapids, 5-7 p.m.

Evening (8.30-10).

- 7 Section sessions.—Large Libraries. Topic: Access to shelves. State and Law libraries.

Saturday, June, 9.

Morning (10-12.30).

- 8 General session.—Announcements and

business (30 min.); Joint meeting of Trustees' Section and Large Libraries Section.

Afternoon (2-5.30).

- 9 Section sessions.—Trustees' section (business, etc.).

State library commissions—Round table.

Officers of state associations—Round table.

Evening (8-10.30).

- 10 Informal social.—Local color; All hands 'round.

Sunday, June 10.

Day of rest.

Or, for study of the ecclesiastical features of Montreal, according to personal preferences.

Monday, June 11.

Morning (10-12.30).

- 11 General session.—Announcements and business (30 min.); Canadian libraries and literary topics.

Round table of Catalogers.

Afternoon (2-5).

- 12 General session.—Purchase, care, and lending of photographs.

Co-operation Committee program.

Evening (8-10).

- 13 Local entertainment.—Reception at McGill University.

Tuesday, June 12.

Morning (10-12.30).

- 14 General session.—Election; Reports Resolutions; Unfinished business.

Afternoon.

- 15 Local and Miscellaneous.—Individual opinion, and visits to places of interest.

Evening.

- 16 Post-conference begins with trip to the Saguenay, etc.

TRUSTEES AND LIBRARIANS.

The association urges upon boards of library trustees, or directors, the importance of being represented at its meetings by one or more of their body. The Trustees' Section has a regular organization, and the welcome results of their participation in the conferences of the A. L. A. have been evident.

Furthermore, the sending of the librarian as delegate (expenses paid if practicable, but otherwise with leave of absence and full pay to any librarian or assistant who does attend the meetings), proves an equally desirable practice. As a former member of this association has well said: "Those who know best are strongest in their belief that no time or expense pays a modern librarian better than that given to the annual A. L. A. meeting. He not only gets and gives new ideas of great practical value, but, much more important, he gets an inspiration for better and stronger work all the year."

That the force and truth of those statements has been justly realized is attested by the records of oft-repeated attendance on the part of various librarians who have years of service to their credit. The same facts should appeal

to the trustees no less, since it is a not uncommon result that ideas gained at the meetings may often profit the library for many years after. Hence the view held by numerous librarians that they cannot wisely miss the meetings, and that eventually the trustees will come to feel that they in turn cannot afford to have their librarian stay away.

TRAVEL ARRANGEMENTS.

For this meeting the chief Canadian lines and the principal passenger traffic associations have authorized the customary round-trip rates of a fare and a third, on the certificate plan, from places in their territory. This practically includes all sections from within whose various limits there will be an attendance of 25 or more. Such rates are conditioned upon going and returning by the same route, and are somewhat restrictive as to stop-overs.

When buying tickets ask for certificates for attendance at the meeting of the American Library Association at Montreal. Agents at all important stations and coupon ticket offices are supplied with the necessary certificate forms. Lacking them, local tickets should be bought to the nearest point that is so provided.

Full first-class one-way fare must be paid in order to obtain a certificate. If a through ticket cannot be procured at the starting-point, purchase first to the most convenient trunkline point and there repurchase. *Obtain a standard certificate with each ticket. No reduction in return fare can be obtained without the certificate, countersigned at the meeting by both the secretary and the special agent of the Passenger Associations.*

Tickets on this plan may be purchased not earlier than June 2, or later than June 8. *Stop-over privileges not allowed returning, and the certificates are not transferable.*

The reduction is good for all who wish to make avail of it and attend the meeting. Tickets for the return journey, at one-third fare, may be purchased not later than June 20 upon surrender of a properly countersigned certificate. Bear in mind that the issue of certificates and tickets thereon entails extra labor and requires much more time than usual ticket selling. Therefore be on hand early, or give notice to the agents at least 30 minutes before departure of trains.

The certificate plan, it may be said, serves best the purposes of such as desire to make a very expeditious trip at the least outlay of time and money. The inconveniences of that plan are often reduced, however, and sometimes entirely avoided, by means of party arrangements, with consequent more freedom in route and stops. Therefore, those who can devote a little more time to the journey, and conform to certain advance details of routes and dates, would better make up or join some travel party from their respective section, so far as place or circumstances may admit of doing so.

PARTY PLANS

are in contemplation from three or more points of departure; and so far as it is found feasible to consummate such arrangements, they will be

subsequently announced. The customary summer excursion rates to Montreal will sometimes prove of advantage to those who wish a variable route at less than regular full fare each way.

POST-CONFERENCE AND LOCAL INFORMATION.

Following the customary practice of past years, a restful and attractive post-conference has been planned in continuation of this meeting. It will, in brief, include a trip by special boat from Montreal to and from the Saguenay River, which stops at Isle of Orleans, Tadoussac, and Chicoutimi in going, and at Quebec on the return. The individual expense will be very moderate, and the opportunities for both sightseeing and personal acquaintance exceptionally favorable.

Arrangements for the post-conference are being perfected by the local committee; and concerning this it will in due time make full announcement by circular. It is hoped that prompt response will be given to both that and the present circular. On general association matters address the undersigned, and as to local information apply to Mr. C. H. Gould, as before stated.

HENRY J. CARR, Secretary.

SUPPLEMENTARY HANDBOOK.

The secretary of the A. L. A. has issued a "Supplementary handbook" for March, 1900, which gives in convenient form the revised constitution as subject to final vote at Montreal, officers and committees, a supplementary membership list from January, 1899, to February, 1900, a list of changed addresses, and a complete A. L. A. necrology from 1876-1899, prepared by Mrs. H. J. Carr. The latter is of special value as an important contribution to the "materials for history" of the A. L. A., and the time and labor that have gone to its preparation add to the large debt that the A. L. A. owes to Mrs. Carr for her continued services in its interest.

PLANS OF CO-OPERATION COMMITTEE.

The A. L. A. Co-operation Committee, Dr. E. C. Richardson, chairman, has formulated an outline scheme for treating the question of co-operative cataloging. This has been made with a view toward aiding in a thorough canvassing of the problems involved, but does not indicate any definite adoption of method.

It is pointed out that the question of co-operative cataloging is based on the fact that an average book costs for cataloging, by the time cards are finally in print, 35c., while a second set costs but 2c. Any two libraries by proper business organization may, therefore, get such books as they catalog in common cataloged for 18½c. each, plus cost of mailing and invoicing. Three libraries can do the same for 13c. and expenses, and so on. The economic problem is absolutely simple, and only needs a practical method, which recent improvements in printing, electrotyping, etc., should make possible.

The committee has, therefore, outlined two schemes, based largely upon the practical experience of the A. L. A. Publishing Section, the first regarding chiefly the cataloging of new books by sending copies of all orders to one

central bureau, as a clearing-house, the second contemplating extension of the system to all books cataloged by each library. In both cases an imaginary pool of the Harvard, John Crerar, and Princeton libraries were considered, to eliminate an entirely abstract point of view.

The first plan is as follows: 1. Harvard and Princeton send to John Crerar duplicates of all orders.

2. John Crerar catalogs all books in its list, and assigns to H. and P. titles for which each will be responsible among the remainder, leaving all uniques to be done by the library ordering.

3. Expense apportioned so that libraries cataloging most titles shall receive proportionate advantage.

4. Extension of scheme to indefinite number of co-operators.

Second scheme: 1. This contemplates modification of first scheme by having linotype bars or electrotypes of every book cataloged by each library kept on file by a central bureau, numbered with consecutive number.

2. A continuous alphabetical index of the titles in linotype. Weekly supplements to this index would be sent out to contributors, and new cumulative volumes published, say once a quarter.

3. All orders received up to the time of printing cards might share in the co-operative benefits; those received after would pay a special tax for cost of reprinting.

4. The titles stored by consecutive numbers might be printed from time to time, say every 10,000 titles, as volumes, the cumulative index serving as index to same, and the net result being in itself an important bibliographical work.

5. With a large cumulation of titles, libraries which needed recataloging and new libraries starting could get practically complete catalogs at less, perhaps very much less, than half what it would cost normally, and that even if no stock was kept and each one had to be printed separately.

6. A judicious amount of printed stock would also help in saving.

The necessary preliminaries to either scheme would be: 1, uniformity of cataloging rules; 2, agreement in printed card, style, and contents; 3, agreement in basis of charge; 4, agreement in central organization, which might be a special bureau working through the A. L. A. Publishing Section, or some great library, or a private commercial undertaking. To secure these, various practical suggestions are made, and definite recommendations along the lines noted are suggested for argument.

REPORT ON GIFTS AND BEQUESTS.

Mr. George W. C. Stockwell, of the Westfield Athenæum, Westfield, Mass., has undertaken to prepare the A. L. A. report on gifts and bequests covering the two years 1899-1900. It is requested that all persons having knowledge of library gifts or bequests during that period, not recorded in the LIBRARY JOURNAL, should communicate the facts to Mr. Stockwell for this purpose.

State Library Commissions.

COLORADO STATE BOARD OF LIBRARY COMMISSIONERS: C. R. Dudley, chairman, Public Library, Denver.

CONNECTICUT F. P. L. COMMITTEE: Caroline M. Hewins, secretary, Public Library, Hartford, Ct.

GEORGIA LIBRARY COMMISSION: Miss Anne Wallace, secretary, Carnegie Library, Atlanta, Ga.

INDIANA STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION: W. E. Henry, secretary, State Library, Indianapolis.

IOWA STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION. State Library, Des Moines.

KANSAS STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION: James L. King, secretary, Topeka.

MAINE STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION: G. T. Little, chairman, Bowdoin College, Brunswick.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION: Miss E. P. Sohler, secretary, Beverly.

MICHIGAN F. P. L. COMMISSION: Mrs. M. C. Spencer, secretary, State Library, Lansing.

NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION: A. H. Chase, secretary, State Library, Concord.

The New Hampshire Library Commission has issued the first number of a new *Bulletin*, in a most attractive and interesting 12-page pamphlet. It is devoted to library notes and brief articles, among them a short paper on "Library advertising," by H. L. Elmendorf; an account of "The first public library" as established in New Hampshire; and a strong plea for "Library extension in New England," by Dr. Wire. There is a biographical sketch, with portrait of the late Josiah Herbert Whittier, former secretary of the commission; the first of a series of proposed bibliographical lists, on "Birds"; and notes on the state library and state association. The *Bulletin* deserves success.

NEW JERSEY P. L. COMMISSION. The bill creating a state library commission, which was introduced several years ago, and in behalf of which the New Jersey State Library Association has labored persistently, through its special committee, was finally passed in March. The main features of the bill are described elsewhere by Mr. Buchanan, state librarian (*see p. 171*).

NEW YORK: Public Libraries Division, State University, Melvil Dewey, director, Albany.

OHIO STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION: C. B. Galbreath, secretary, State Library, Columbus.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION: Dr. G. E. Reed, secretary, State Library, Harrisburg.

VERMONT FREE LIBRARY COMMISSION: Miss M. L. Titcomb, secretary, Norman Williams Public Library, Woodstock.

WISCONSIN FREE LIBRARY COMMISSION: F. A. Hutchins, secretary, Madison; Miss L. E. Stearns, librarian, Milwaukee.

State Library Associations.

CALIFORNIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Herbert E. Nash, Stanford University.

Secretary: J. H. Wood, Mechanics' Institute Library, San Francisco.

Treasurer: Miss Emily I. Wade, Public Library, San Francisco.

The annual election of officers of the Library Association of California was held Jan. 12, 1900, at the Mechanics' Institute, San Francisco. The following officers were elected for 1900: President, Herbert S. Nash, Stanford University; Vice-president, Miss Nellie M. Russ, Pasadena (Cal.) Library; Treasurer, Miss E. I. Wade, Public Library, San Francisco; Secretary, J. H. Wood, Mechanics' Institute Library, San Francisco.

In the absence of President Nash, Mr. F. J. Teggart presided.

The amendment to the constitution proposed at the June meeting was unanimously adopted. It provides for the holding of the meetings of the association on the second Friday of January, April, August, and November, instead of monthly meetings, as heretofore.

Mr. J. C. Rowell presented the following resolution, and the secretary was instructed to send a copy to each California Senator and Representative:

Resolved, That the Library Association of California approves and endorses "Senate Bill No. 2667, to Establish a Library Post," and earnestly request the California delegation in the Senate and House to give it their support.

Mr. W. P. Kimball read a paper, entitled "California's need of a library school." The subject was very thoroughly reviewed by Mr. Kimball, and the paper well received.

Mr. Chas. S. Greene, librarian of the Oakland Public Library, exhibited some 60 lantern slides of the more prominent library buildings of the United States, giving a short sketch of each building.
J. H. WOOD, *Secretary*.

COLORADO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: A. E. Whitaker, State University Library, Boulder.

Secretary: Herbert E. Richie, Public Library, Denver.

Treasurer: J. W. Chapman, McClelland Library, Pueblo.

CONNECTICUT LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: W. J. James, Wesleyan University Library, Middletown.

Secretary: Miss J. S. Heydrick, Pequot Library, Southport.

Treasurer: Miss Alice T. Cummings, Public Library, Hartford.

GEORGIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Walter B. Hill, University of Georgia, Athens.

Secretary-Treasurer: Miss Anne Wallace, Carnegie Library, Atlanta.

ILLINOIS STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: E. S. Willcox, Public Library, Peoria.

Secretary: Miss M. E. Ahern, Public Libraries, 215 Madison St., Chicago.

Treasurer: Miss Mary B. Lindsay, Public Library, Evanston.

INDIANA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Miss Helen Guild, Bloomington.

Secretary: W. E. Henry, State Library, Indianapolis.

Treasurer: Miss Nellie Fatout, Anderson.

IOWA STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: W. H. Johnston, Public Library, Fort Dodge.

Secretary and Treasurer: Miss Ella McLoney, Public Library, Des Moines.

MAINE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: E. W. Hall, Colby University, Waterville.

Treasurer: Prof. G. T. Little, Bowdoin College, Brunswick.

MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB.

President: W. L. R. Gifford, Public Library, Cambridge.

Secretary: F. O. Poole, Boston Athenæum.

Treasurer: Miss Margaret D. McGuffy, Public Library, Boston.

The spring meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club was held in Providence on Thursday and Friday, April 5 and 6, with the express object of seeing the libraries of that city, and especially the new Public Library building.

The first assembling was in the lecture hall of the Public Library, where Mr. Foster gave a brief description of the plans. Then, with a printed list in hand of the points to which attention was especially called, the club divided into small groups, and was taken about the building.

In the evening the club met in the Y. M. C. A. building, where the formal business was transacted. The constitution was amended so that a life membership is \$10 instead of \$5, and there will be an admission fee of 50 cents.

Mr. George Parker Winship, librarian of the John Carter Brown Library, read a paper on the libraries of Providence, in which he mingled fact and fancy, which was much enjoyed.

Mr. Alfred Stone, one of the architects of the Public Library, closed the session by showing some lantern slide views of the building; with explanatory remarks.

The club then adjourned to the Public Library, to see it lighted by electricity instead of by sunlight, as in the afternoon.

On Friday morning, at 9.30, the members met at the library of the Rhode Island Historical Society, and later visited the Brown University Library and some of the college buildings, and, last of all, the Providence Athenæum. Some individuals went to see Pembroke Hall, the woman's college, and a very few got a glimpse of the John Carter Brown Library. The weather was fine, and every one felt well repaid.

WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB.

President: H. H. Ballard, Berkshire Athenæum, Pittsfield.

Secretary: Miss F. Mabel Winchell, Forbes Library, Northampton.

Treasurer: Miss Mary M. Robison, Free Library, Amherst.

An interesting meeting of the Western Massachusetts Library Club was held in Grace Church parish house in Chicopee on March 28. It was presided over by the president of the club, H. H. Ballard, of the Berkshire Athenæum. There was a large attendance, and the papers and discussions held the close attention of those present. An address of welcome was given by City Clerk John D. White, chairman of the library trustees, who spoke also of the history and present work of the Chicopee Library.

The main subject of the morning session was opened by M. A. Dixon, of this city, who spoke on "The Sunday-school library, its office, and the choice of books." He reviewed the work that had already been done by committees and other bodies to improve the character of Sunday-school libraries and guide the reading of the pupils in the proper channels. An important need is that of suggested references for teachers. Supplemental work, both in reading and attention to art and sculpture, should not be omitted. Missionary work, or the work of some missionary supported wholly or partly by the school contributions, should also be a feature. He thought that it was manifestly the opportunity of the city or town library to direct some at least of its attention toward aiding the Sunday-school collection. "Begin with the determination to utilize whatever is available to improve the reading of the school. In a majority of cases I fear that the desirable books will be found comparatively unserviceable on account of exhaustive demands. Most schools will therefore find it wise to possess libraries of their own in addition to the use they make of public libraries. Let the books be selected with greatest care, a few at a time, endeavoring not to slight any of the important departments. Quite as important as the selection is the manner of announcing them to the public. Best of all, unless the school has plenty of means, is a complete card catalog of the books obtainable, arranged under titles and subjects and authors, supplemented by occasional lists, issued perhaps monthly, calling attention to desirable books. A committee consisting of three or five persons best adapted to this work should select the books."

Mr. Dixon was followed by Superintendent Brodeur, of Chicopee, on "The place of the Sunday-school library as a teaching factor," in which the qualifications and work of a well-equipped Sunday-school librarian were touched upon.

Papers upon the subject of "Co-operation between public and Sunday-school libraries" were read by Miss Farrar, of the Springfield City Library, Miss Squier, of Monson Library, and Mrs. Hawks, of the Williamsburg Library. In the discussion which followed, S. S. Green, of the Worcester Public Library, recommended

the use of pictures in the Sunday-school bearing upon biblical subjects. The public library should provide for this need, and such pictures as cannot be taken into the Sunday-school should be examined at the public library. Mr. Green recommended Schnorr's large woodcuts, Renan's pictures, Palestine photographs, and illustrated Bibles, such as Tissot's and Beda's.

Library matters of present interest were then discussed, and Miss Ashley, of the Springfield Library, described the system recently entered upon of providing duplicate copies of the popular works of fiction and loaning them for two cents a day. \$50 had already been cleared on the fees for the first month of its trial. The sentiment of the meeting was that the plan is one to be recommended. During the intermission which followed, lunch was served at the Veranus Casino, by invitation of the trustees and librarian of the Chicopee City Library, and the members then visited the library.

The afternoon session was opened by S. S. Green, of Worcester, who spoke on the question "How far is it best to provide books in foreign languages for the foreign-speaking population?" In the Worcester library there are from 250 to 300 Swedish works, as there is a large Swedish element that desires such reading. There are two delivery stations for the Swedes. Mr. Green thought it best to have foreign books, if desired, in the library, especially for the older people, who will not learn English, and who should be provided for. The younger people attend day schools and evening schools, and show a preference for English books.

The closing paper was given by H. H. Ballard, of Pittsfield, and was a report on "The investigation to ascertain what influences the borrower in his choice of books." In January the Western Massachusetts Library Club printed 15,500 copies of a circular asking librarians to learn from their patrons what most influenced them in their choice of books. 22 out of 50 libraries responded, with 3989 borrowers represented. Of these 2970, or nearly 75 per cent., were over 16 years of age. In 1779 cases the choice was their own, and in 982 cases the choice was influenced by some one else, either a friend or the librarian; 327 made their selections from the shelves, 376 from lists of new books, 449 from books set out in the delivery-room, 627 from the general catalog, 321 from reading notices and reviews, 145 from illustrations, 143 by the style of type, 107 from interest in the author, 80 from the binding, 69 from interest in the subject, and four from the title. The choice of fiction ranged from 100 to 64 per cent. in different libraries. With those under 16, the choice of fiction was 92 per cent. of the books drawn, and with adults 80 per cent. Mr. Ballard realized that these statistics are not a sure index of the character of the reading done. Also some unexpected conclusions were drawn from the result of the investigation. It is plain that people will draw books that they can get at with the least difficulty; hence if the library is to exert an influence, as it should, on the choice of reading, the best and most useful books should be made conspicuous.

MICHIGAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: H. M. Utley, Public Library, Detroit.

Secretary: Miss Genevieve M. Walton, Normal College Library, Ypsilanti.

Treasurer: Miss N. S. Loving, Public School Library, Ann Arbor.

MINNESOTA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Dr. W. W. Folwell, State University, Minneapolis.

Secretary: Miss Minnie McGraw, Public Library, Mankato.

Treasurer: Miss Anne Hammond, Public Library, St. Paul.

NEBRASKA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: J. I. Wyer, State University Library, Lincoln.

Secretary: Miss Bertha Baumer, Public Library, Omaha.

Treasurer: Miss M. A. O'Brien, Public Library, Omaha.

NEW HAMPSHIRE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: A. H. Chase, Concord.

Secretary: Miss Grace Blanchard, Public Library, Concord.

Treasurer: Miss E. A. Pickering, Public Library, Newington.

NEW JERSEY LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Dr. E. C. Richardson, Princeton University Library.

Secretary: Miss Clara W. Hunt, Free Public Library, Newark.

Treasurer: Miss Cecelia C. Lambert, Public Library, Passaic.

OHIO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Charles Orr, Case Library, Cleveland.

Secretary: Miss Martha Mercer, Public Library, Mansfield.

Treasurer: Miss K. W. Sherwood, Public Library, Cincinnati.

PENNSYLVANIA LIBRARY CLUB.

President: Allen C. Thomas, Haverford College, Haverford.

Secretary: Luther E. Hewitt, Law Library, 600 City Hall, Philadelphia.

Treasurer: Miss Mary Z. Cruice, American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA LIBRARY CLUB.

President: Miss Helen Sperry, Carnegie Library, Homestead.

Secretary-Treasurer: Miss Mary F. Macrum, Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh.

VERMONT LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Miss S. C. Hagar, Fletcher Free Library, Burlington.

Secretary: Miss M. L. Titcomb, Norman Williams Public Library, Woodstock.

Treasurer: E. F. Holbrook, Proctor.

WISCONSIN STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Mrs. Charles S. Morris, Berlin.

Secretary: Miss Minnie M. Oakley, State Historical Society, Madison.

Treasurer: Miss Nellie C. Silverthorn, Public Library, Wausau.

NORTH WISCONSIN TRAVELLING LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Mrs. E. E. Vaughn, Ashland.
Secretary and Treasurer: Miss Janet Green, Vaughn Library, Ashland.

Library Clubs.

BAY PATH LIBRARY CLUB.

President: Miss M. Anna Tarbell, Brimfield, Mass.

Secretary: Mrs. C. A. Fuller, Oxford, Mass.
Treasurer: Miss Nellie A. Cutter, Spencer, Mass.

LIBRARY CLUB OF BUFFALO.

President: H. L. Elmendorf, Public Library.
Secretary-Treasurer: Miss A. S. Woodcock, Grosvenor Library.

CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB.

President: C. B. Roden, Public Library, Chicago.

Secretary: Miss Irene Warren, Chicago Normal School.

Treasurer: Miss M. E. Ahern, Public Libraries, 215 Madison st., Chicago.

The regular meeting of the Chicago Library Club was held March 8, at the Sherman House. The subject for discussion was the work of home libraries, libraries in jails, settlements, and kindred institutions in Chicago. The program was in the hands of a committee, of which Miss Ahern was chairman. The meeting was an open one, and all known to be interested in such work were invited. The result was one of the largest meetings in the history of the club. Mr. Bicknell, superintendent of the Bureau of Associated Charities, Chicago, gave a fine address, using a letter from a woman in whose home a home library had been for his text. It was a remarkably suggestive letter, and in the hand of such an able speaker brought out all the problems known to the workers.

A report of the work of the home library of the Chicago Library Club was read by the chairman. It showed steady growth in the demand for such work. A library of some 300 volumes, collected by the director of the settlement work in the Jones Public School, in the heart of the city, is kept open four nights and two afternoons each week. A report was given by Mr. W. R. Moss, who has charge of the library in the county jail, which is also under a committee of the Chicago Library Club. He reported a library of some 400 volumes. A prisoner acts as librarian who was a librarian for several years before his sentence. He first takes the catalog of books to each cell, collects the books which have been read by the prisoners, and gives them a chance to select what they wish. He then delivers the books to the cells. This takes him from Wednesday to Sunday noon each week. Mr. Moss estimated that if 500 good, readable volumes could be placed in the library and \$25 a year given to its support afterward, the work could be effectually carried on. The library at All Souls'

Church is open every day and has all the aims of a free public library in reaching schools, teachers, clubs, children, etc. The magazine club of the church collects magazines, sorts and sends them to all parts of the country wherever they are wanted. Over 4000 magazines were distributed in 1899. The Helen Heath Settlement has a library of 500 volumes. It is open one evening each week. Maxwell Street Settlement has a collection of 800 volumes and is open every evening. Elm Street Settlement reported a library of several hundred. It is open a couple of times a week, but is greatly in need of some one to take charge of the work. Neighborhood House reported a small library in active operation. Mr. Weller reported on the home library work of the Bureau of Associated Charities. It is hoped some effective means of co-operation between these libraries, and perhaps the large libraries of Chicago, will result from this meeting.

IRENE WARREN, *Secretary.*

NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB.

President: Dr. J. S. Billings, N. Y. Public Library.

Secretary: W. H. Duncan, Jr., Brooklyn Public Library, Flatbush Branch.

Treasurer: Miss Harriet Husted, Y. W. C. A. Library.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF WASHINGTON CITY.

President: H. L. Prince, Librarian U. S. Patent Office.

Secretary: W. L. Boyden, Librarian Supreme Council 33° A. A. Order of Scottish Rite.

Treasurer: T. L. Cole, Statute Law Book Co.

Meetings: Second Wednesday evening of each month.

The 46th regular meeting of the Washington Library Association was held at the Columbian University, Wednesday evening, March 14, with the president, Howard L. Prince, in the chair.

The executive committee reported the election to membership of Miss Fanny M. Allen, of the Library of the Department of Agriculture, and William D. Goddard and G. William Reinmüller, of the Library of Congress.

The first paper of the evening was by Prof. Edward J. Farquhar, the subject being "Making the library useful." The interesting paper evoked discussion by Miss Clarke and Messrs. Hutcheson, Cutter, Bolton, Adler, Prince, Slauson, and Mann.

The second paper was by Mr. Allan B. Slauson, "Opening of the reading-room for periodicals at the Library of Congress." During his talk Mr. Slauson described some of the novel furniture of the department of periodicals, and spoke of that department as being the largest of its kind in the world.

Mr. Charles Martel read a paper entitled "Notices of some recent books," in which he reviewed some of the recent publications, mainly foreign, and placed before the association the books under discussion.

WM. L. BOYDEN, *Secretary.*

Library Schools and Training Classes.

DREXEL INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

Several members of the library school accompanied by the director attended the joint meeting of the New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Washington Library Associations on March 29-30. The students had a most enjoyable time, besides profiting by the many interesting papers read at the sessions, and by the visit to the Library of Congress, where they were kindly shown the workings of the great national library in all its various departments, from the top to the bottom of the building. They also visited the Public Library of Washington, which is so soon to have a fine building, and the Bureau of Education, where the A. L. A. library is housed.

On April 2 the library school had the pleasure of a visit from Mr. Charles A. Cutter, who spoke to the class on the Expansive Classification, giving an interesting account of its history and characteristics.

On the evening of March 28 a pleasant social session was enjoyed by the library school staff and students, when considerable ingenuity was exercised by some of the students in presenting the titles of books in the form of charades.

Caspar G. Dickson, class of '99, has been appointed an assistant in the Library of Congress.

Miss Susan W. Randall, class of '97, was recently appointed assistant librarian in the library of the University of Pennsylvania.

Miss Edith N. Gawthrop and Miss M. E. Stanger, class of '99, have been added to the permanent staff of the University of Pennsylvania.

Miss Laura B. Hixson, class of '99, has been made librarian of the Starr Library, Philadelphia.

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

BOSTON VISIT.

The ninth annual library visit of the school will be made this year to Boston and New England libraries during the 10 days April 3-13. It will include visits to the Springfield City Library; the Case, Theological, Watkinson, Connecticut Historical and Public libraries of Hartford; the Public, American Antiquarian and Law libraries of Worcester; the leading libraries and publishing houses of Boston; the Medford Public Library; the Public, Athenæum and Brown University libraries of Providence; Harvard University, Public and Episcopal Theological libraries of Cambridge; and the libraries of Salem and Brookline.

PRATT INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

COURSE OF TRAINING FOR CHILDREN'S LIBRARIANS.

This course was first offered in 1899 to graduates of the one-year course of any of the library schools, or to those experienced in library work who could pass the entrance examinations and who seemed to have the necessary personal qualifications.

Two graduates of the school and one library assistant registered for the course in October, 1899, and are now (April 1) entering upon their

term of practice, having had some practical work, however, almost since the beginning of the course.

The curriculum has been divided into four parts; first, the study of the routine of the children's library, in which the methods of various libraries in their dealings with children are compared and commented on in seminar twice a week. These seminars have been conducted by the children's librarian, the director assisting. Second, the study of children's books and periodicals divided by classes. This has taken the form of lectures and discussions, and the class were required to do stated work in the way of comparison, investigation, criticism, and recommendation. Books were commented on as follows: Books of reference suitable for children's libraries, by the head of the reference department, Miss Woodruff; children's periodicals, by Miss Plummer; children's books in ethics and religion, by Miss Alice E. Fitts, director of the Department of Kindergartens, Pratt Institute; in natural science, by Miss Emerson, instructor in science in the Department of Kindergartens; in literature, by Miss Plummer; in biography and travel, by Miss Moore, the children's librarian; in history, by Miss Rathbone, chief instructor in the one-year course; in fiction, by Miss Moore; books in and on music, by Miss Mary L. Avery, of the Lenox Library; children's illustrators and books on the fine arts, by Miss Palmer, head of the art reference department, and Mr. Arthur W. Dow, instructor in composition and design, Department of Fine Arts, Pratt Institute; children's books in mythology and fairy tales, by Miss Collar, of the library staff; in useful arts, by Mr. A. W. Williston, director of the Department of Science and Technology. This immense field could not, of course, be covered; nothing but long experience and practical acquaintance with children's books will make the children's librarian mistress of this part of her subject; but some insight into principles of criticism and selection can be given, some study of the adaptation of given books to individual types of children can be prescribed. This is one of the most important parts of the course, since most librarians are too busy to have a first-hand knowledge of the books written for children, and a study of these books is apt to give one a succession of surprises, as well as to reveal gaps that need filling in certain lines of reading and study.

The third part of the course consists of the study of work allied to that of children's libraries, such as the work of home libraries, of travelling libraries, of co-operation between libraries and schools, of visits to children's libraries in the vicinity, etc.

The fourth part of the course is the study of the first-year mother play and the first and second-year story-telling, in the Department of Kindergartens, and the study of Froebel's "Education of man" with the director of the Library School, this class taking seminar form. A course of required reading is prescribed for the year, including works on education, on

children's books, historically considered, psychology, etc.

The practical work is graded, so to speak, from the practice in mending, in filing, and in the clerical work of the Children's Department, to the selection of books for the children, the handling of the desk at "rush hours," the making of useful reading lists and bulletins, etc.

The writing of brief biographical or explanatory sketches (no easy task) to accompany pictures for exhibitions, the classification of clippings and pictures for easy reference, are a part of the work required. A satisfactory thesis and a picture exhibit must be submitted before graduation.

During the spring term, when the lectures on children's books in botany, zoology, and entomology are given, a series of excursions will be made, enabling the students to visit the haunts of wild flowers, native birds, etc., and make notes for future reference.

The course does not pretend to be a final equipment for the children's librarian. It is meant to be suggestive, provocative of individual thinking, inspirational, and to send out students who will remain life-long students of their inexhaustible subject from sheer interest in it and appreciation of its possibilities. MARY W. PLUMMER, *Director*.

NOTES.

During March the following lectures were given before the Library School: a lecture on "Impressions in library criticism," by Miss Helen E. Haines; on "Children's books," by Miss Caroline M. Hewins; and on "Russian literature," by Mme. Sophie Friedland.

The students attended the annual joint meeting of the New York Library Club and State Library Association, held in New York, March 8. Following the morning session was the annual luncheon of the Graduates' Association of the Pratt Institute Library School. 62 members were present, including a number of the present class and several honorary members.

A term reception was given by the library on the evening of March 22 to the faculty and instructors of the institute. Mrs. Margaret Deland was the guest of honor. Before the reception, Mrs. Deland gave a most delightful lecture on the novel.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

The library school has issued its "Circular of information" for 1900-1901, a well-printed pamphlet of 16 pages, giving a descriptive sketch of the school, lists of graduates, positions held, etc.

EXTRA LECTURES.

Lectures in bibliography have been given since the last report by Professor Myers, Professor of Astronomy and Applied Mathematics; Professor Parr, head of the Department of Applied Chemistry; Professor Kofoid, Director of the University Biological Station; and Professor Davenport, Dean of the College of Agriculture. The students have been fortunate in

attending a course of fine lectures given by Professor H. Morse Stephens on our colonial policy. Professor Stephens gave an extra lecture on Rudyard Kipling, to which the Library School was specially invited.

MURAL PAINTINGS.

The pictures in the four lunettes of the rotunda of the library building were unveiled with a simple appropriate ceremony on March 13. These pictures are by Professor Newton A. Wells. They represent the four oldest colleges of the university: Literature and arts, Science, Engineering, and Agriculture. This month, for the first time, the library building is free from scaffolding, and may be considered completed. The pictures will be reproduced in leading art magazines before long.

LIBRARY VISITS.

Miss Elliott and Miss Bennett attended the annual meeting of the Illinois State Library Association at East St. Louis, and visited the St. Louis Public Library with several former students and the director. Mr. Crunden and his staff were most generous in explaining the working of their library.

20 members of the senior class are to visit Chicago libraries, April 5-12, and the libraries have been very cordial in preparing for the visit. The Chicago members of the Illinois State Library School Association will give the students a reception on the evening of their arrival.

Library Economy and History.

GENERAL.

The Library in its second number for March maintains the excellent standard previously set and contains a variety of noteworthy and interesting material. The frontispiece portrait of Richard Copley Christie is accompanied by a biographical appreciation of Mr. Christie's library services. Dr. Hosmer writes "In praise of the novel," and Dr. Garnett discusses "Early Spanish-American printing." Things American are considered in Mr. Crunden's second paper describing the work of the St. Louis Public Library, and in Mrs. Fairchild's excellent "American notes," while other papers include an interesting account of "The Frankfurt book mart," by George Smith; "Accessions—the checking of the processes," by L. Stanley Jast; and a contribution on the perennial "Open-access question," by W. E. Doubleday, who belongs to the opposition; while bibliography proper is represented by papers from A. W. Pollard, R. Proctor, Henry R. Plomer, and Cyril Davenport.

LOCAL.

Albion, N. Y. Swan P. L. The handsome library building given to Albion by the late William G. Swan has been a center of activity since its dedication on Jan. 31. The building was erected from a bequest of \$35,000 left by Mr. Swan for the purpose. It is established in a remodelled residence, centrally located on the corner of Main and State streets, the property being purchased at a cost of \$6000. The build-

ing is a large square, substantial brick structure, made as nearly fireproof as possible, with metal roof and cornice on the exterior, and by the use of asbestic plaster and fireproof floors in the interior.

On the first floor there is a large reading-room extending the whole length of the house, at the right of the main entrance. It is handsomely panelled and finished with two alcove bridges, supported by columns, to break the space. The room is well lighted by windows on three sides. It contains cases for reference books and communicates with the librarian's desk. A door at the left of the librarian's desk opens into the stack-room, while a window at the right opening into the hall permits the receiving and delivery of books without disturbance to the readers. Another large room on this floor is the stack-room, which is equipped with steel shelving. The trustees' room, also containing book shelves, opens into the library in front. The front hall is tiled and opens into the trustees' room on one side and the reading-room on the other. A staircase leads to the rooms above, one of which, extending across the entire front of the building, lighted by many windows, will be used for the meetings of the literary clubs of the village, and also for subscription concerts and other entertainments of that nature. Two open fireplaces at each end of the room give it a cheerful look; it is painted in soft tints and carpeted to correspond. Sliding doors opening the entire width of the room will divide it into two smaller rooms when necessary. At its full size it will accommodate about 150 persons. Toilet and cloak rooms adjoin. There are likewise on the floor a ladies' parlor and a dining-room, the latter communicating by means of a dumb-waiter with the kitchen in the basement, thus providing for the social features of the clubs.

In the basement there is a kitchen fitted up with gas ranges and every necessary convenience. A large front room in the basement will probably be devoted to the needs of a boys' club. The whole building is heated with hot water and lighted with electricity and gas, and speaking tubes communicate with the different rooms.

The public libraries of the village and of the town, two separate collections of books, until now occupying rooms at the central school-house, have been removed to the Swan Library. They are composed of between 5000 and 6000 volumes. There are about 1200 cardholders enrolled on the books of these libraries, and the average circulation for 1897 was about 18,000. The new building has a book capacity of 14,000 volumes at present, and there is ample capacity for growth in the future. About 1000 new books have been purchased with money from Mr. Swan's bequest, and many other gifts of books have also been received. The several collections of books comprising the three libraries will be kept distinct by different book-plates. It is thought there will be nearly \$600 available from different sources to expend annually on new books. Miss Lillian A. Achilles is librarian.

Ann Arbor, Mich. At a lecture recently given before the University Club of Ann Arbor, Mr. B. A. Finney, of the University of Michigan, gave an interesting review of the development of the art of printing, with special reference to the Gutenberg quincentennial to be held in Mayence in June next. His lecture was illustrated with over 60 excellent views, and he spoke especially of the recently discovered *missale speciale* of Constance, which has awakened bibliographical interest in Europe.

Appleton (Wis.) P. L. The new library building was dedicated on March 28 with elaborate exercises. The building, which houses the city hall and the library, is of gray Bedford stone, two stories in height, and ample in size for all the requirements of the city for years to come. It was built at a cost of \$25,000, and though unfortunately located, it is an ornament to the city. The lower floor is occupied by the public library, with a large main book-room, from which open two large reading-rooms, with a private office for the librarian at the rear.

Bangor (Me.) P. L. (17th rpt. — year ending Dec. 31, '99.) Added 1425; total 46,213. Issued, home use 44,174 (fict. and juv. 33,268); reading-room use 31,081. Cards in use 958. It is said that "hundreds of our books need re-binding, and a very large number should be replaced" — a continuing result of the fire of 1893.

Belfast (Me.) F. L. (Rpt. — year ending Feb. 28, 1900.) Added 683; total 8859. Issued, home use 24,026 (fict. 12,840; juv. 4489). New registration 307; total registration 1261.

Last August there was held at our library a meeting of all the librarians from towns in the vicinity of Belfast. Nearly 20 persons responded to our invitation. It was a most enjoyable and profitable occasion. Three college librarians eminent in their profession, who were on a vacation in Castine, were kind enough to give us of their best in the way of helpful suggestions and information about library methods.

In October, by payment of five dollars, our library joined the Library Art Club, and became entitled to a share in the sets of travelling pictures which are sent about New England. The exhibitions have excited much enthusiastic interest and have brought many visitors to our library."

Boston P. L. On March 26 the Millmore bust of Wendell Phillips was presented to the library by the Wendell Phillips Memorial Association.

Brookline (Mass.) P. L. The library has adopted a special school "class card," colored yellow, upon which teachers may draw 20 books for the use of their class, to be retained four weeks. These books may be used in the classroom or issued to pupils for home use, and slips are furnished on which record of school use may be kept. A list of the books in the "school reference collection" has been issued in a well-printed 20-page pamphlet.

Brooklyn (N. Y.) P. L. At the annual meeting of the directors, held Feb. 21., David A.

Boody was re-elected president of the board, and John W. De Voy was elected treasurer, succeeding H. F. Gunnison, resigned. The librarian's annual report showed that 183,430 v. had been circulated during the year.

Brooklyn (N. Y.) P. L. Flatbush Branch. The first anniversary of the founding of the library was celebrated on the evening of Feb. 21, when addresses were made and a reception was held in the pleasant library rooms, 5 Caton avenue.

Brooklyn (N. Y.) P. L. A. At the annual meeting of the association, held on March 8, it was announced that steps had been taken toward a vacation house and home by the sea for librarians whose health has been broken down in service or who otherwise are disabled for duty in their calling. The names of the direct promoters of the vacation house were withheld, but it was said that a site had been given on the Long Island shore, and money promised to erect a house which will fulfil the needs of a vacation home and rest resort. It is expected that the work will be begun in the early summer.

The association declined to change its name, as requested by the authorities of the Brooklyn Public Library.

Burlington, Vt. Fletcher F. L. (26th rpt., 1899.) Added 760; total 26,120. Issued, home use 52,005 (fict. and juv. 38,329). New registration 721. About 1000 v. were issued to teachers for use during the school term.

Cleveland (O.) P. L. At its March meeting the library board adopted a resolution to conduct a school of library science next summer, similar to that of two years ago.

Cleveland (O.) P. L. On the evening of March 27 Miss Graeff, Supervisor of Kindergartens in Cleveland, gave a delightful talk to those of the assistants in the Cleveland Public Library who are especially interested in the children's work. Miss Graeff gave the essentials of a good story for little children, and the variation of these essentials as the children grow older; she classified stories broadly from the standpoint of child training, and illustrated her talk by telling several typical stories. It was proposed to follow this introductory talk by a critical study of stories.

Colby College, Waterville, Me. The college has introduced a course on books and libraries by the librarian, Prof. E. W. Hall. A course of lectures is given at the beginning of the second year, designed to acquaint the student with the practical use of libraries and books. The topics discussed include a sketch of the development of the college library, systems of classification, principles of cataloging, library ethics, place of the library in education, ancient libraries, great modern libraries, methods of reading, manuscripts, early printed books, sizes and bindings, enemies of books, and treatment of books and pamphlets. Attendance is required of both divisions of the Sophomore class, one hour per week, first term.

Colorado Springs (Col.) P. L. (Rpt., 1899.) Total 4800. Issued 35,694, an increase of 5613

over 1898. Increased library facilities are needed, "among them the classification and cataloging of the books."

Denver (Col.) P. L. The library reached the high-water mark of its daily circulation record in February, when on one day 1985 v. were issued.

Gloucester (Mass.) F. L. The free public library established and intended for the public benefit of Gloucester by Rev. J. J. Healy, of St. Anne's Catholic Church, was completed in February. In his announcement of the completion of the library, Father Healy says: "I am now ready to present it with all that it contains to the city, asking only the usual guarantee for its support and permanent usefulness. I would gladly do this to-day were I not so discouraged by the financial presentation in that direction of our recent inaugural address. I regret my inability to accompany this presentation with the proper amount for endowment. I now hold it ready for the city until it is ready for the requisite appropriation. And in the meantime I will support it to the best of my ability, and give the public the best accommodations possible under the circumstances. It will be open to all our citizens alike, without distinction of creed or nationality. I regret as much as anybody the exclusion of the children under 16 years of age; and this restriction I hope soon to see removed, when our city signifies its readiness to accept the burden of its support and management."

The library is a handsome brick building, two storied, with a light and well-finished basement, and centrally located, adjoining the parochial residence. Above the entrance is a tablet inscribed, in raised letters, "Free City Library," with a second inscription, "The gift of Rev. J. J. Healy, P.R." The interior furnishings are all attractive and substantial. It was not known for what purpose the building was intended until it had been practically completed.

Hartford (Cl.) Athenæum. An exhibition of the magnificent series of John Gould's works on birds, recently presented to the Athenæum by J. Pierpont Morgan, of New York, was held from March 19 to 24. The series includes 14 of Gould's works, in 48 folio volumes, richly bound in full morocco. It is believed to be the most complete set in the United States.

Harvard Univ. L., Cambridge. An interesting enterprise has been taken up by the library at the suggestion of the university council. A circular-letter has been issued by the librarian, addressed to every college officer, asking his co-operation in the plan. This is, that in order to bring together for future generations a complete record of the daily life of the university, every professor, instructor, and officer of the university, old and young, will keep for one month a careful journal of his daily doings, recording faithfully and in detail his college work, his professional interests, his family relations, his amusements, and all the elements of his life. Each man is urged to write as he would to a distant friend. By the individual lives it is hoped to obtain a composite life of the university, and one month is considered time

enough to form excellent material. The journals when completed will be sealed by the writers themselves and deposited in a zinc-lined chest carefully soldered and locked. The chest will be stowed away, and the only two keys will be kept by the president and librarian. It will remain absolutely closed until 1925, but no general use of the records will be permitted before 1960. Between 1925 and 1960 an individual record may be opened, with the permission of the library council, and the contents used if the writer has died and the material is needed for biographical purposes.

Dr. Charles A. Cameron was arrested early in March on the charge of stealing 100 book-plates from some of the most valuable books in the university library. It was learned by the librarian that during the latter part of January many of the books had been mutilated. Covers had been cut from volumes and plates had been cut out. In all 100 volumes had thus suffered. Mr. Lane reported the matter to the Pinkerton agency, where it was learned that Dr. Cameron had been granted special library privileges. He professed to be studying Canadian history and frequently visited the section of the library from which plates had been missed. Then it became known that collectors in Bridgeport, New York, Philadelphia, and Boston had been offered the missing plates. A Bridgeport collector bought 20 plates for \$50, and 15 of the plates purchased at Bridgeport were identified by Mr. Lane. Three of those sold in Philadelphia were also procured and identified. These sales were made by Dr. Cameron, but sufficient evidence could not be produced to warrant his arrest. Finally the Pinkerton representative arranged to buy plates from the suspected man, in the character of a collector, and in this way direct proofs were secured. Dr. Cameron was held in the Cambridge Municipal Court in \$1500 bail. He claims that he came honestly by the plates. He is said to be a man of good Canadian family.

Helena (Mont.) P. L. The report of the acting librarian, Miss M. C. Gardiner, for 1899, gives the following facts: Added 3973; total 29,126. Issued 89,078. New registration 914; cards in use 6842. The library is "again greatly inconvenienced by lack of room."

Hopedale (Mass.) P. L. (14th rpt.—year ending Dec. 31, '99.) Added 722; total 7557. Issued, home use 11,726 (fict. 74%); visitors to reading-room 9831. New cardholders 156; total 1609. Receipts and expenses \$1742.99.

The report is largely given up to an account of the handsome new Bancroft Memorial Building, in which the library is now housed; there is an excellent frontispiece of the building.

Indianapolis (Ind.) P. L. The library was recently made the subject of widespread comments in the newspaper press regarding what was said to be its policy in withdrawing from its shelves Daudet's "Sapho" and other books considered undesirable for general reading. The reports were evidently based upon a "story" originated by a local paper, its foundation being simply the usual library practice of

keeping such books, so that they are not issued to young readers, but are easily accessible to adults. "Ever since the library first existed," says Miss Browning, "books of this character, together with out-of-print and very expensive books, have always been designated by a single star, which means 'not for use without permission.'" The newspaper "story," however, like many of its kind, gathered details as it spread from Maine to California, and items have appeared rebuking the library for "throwing out" Daudet, Hardy, Frederic, James Lane Allen, George Meredith, and many others. Perhaps the oddest feature of the matter was the grave assertion that this "throwing out" was done according to instructions from the American Library Association, and that all members of the A. L. A. were pledged to pursue this method of elimination!

Kansas City (Mo.) P. L. (18th rpt.—year ending June 30, '99.) Added 4465; total "between 40,000 and 50,000" v. Issued, home use 179,693 (fict. 86,661; juv. 63,196); reading-room use 123,697. Over 14,000 cards are in use.

The chairman of the library committee says: "This has been the most successful year in the history of the library. The people are all the while realizing more fully what is here being accomplished. In a few more years there will have been built up from small beginnings one of the great libraries of the middle west."

Mrs. Whitney refers to the beginning of a printed catalog, which will be issued in 10 parts, and to the efforts being made to establish closer relations between the library and the schools. The children's department has gained steadily in popularity, and now "finds its present quarters crowded to the utmost limit."

Lancaster (Mass.) P. L. (37th rpt.—year ending Feb. 28, 1900.) Added 1004; total 29,454. Issued, home use 12,074 (fict., incl juv. 59.72%). New registration 116; total registration 735. Receipts and expenses \$1952.51.

During the year a collection of Perry pictures has been circulated among the schools, the classification and mounting adopted being briefly described. The excess of volumes in the library over the circulation statistics is rather surprising, and the tabulation of circulation statistics from 1872 does not show the gradual growth that might be expected.

A catalog of the accessions since March 1, 1899, is appended.

Los Angeles (Cal.) P. L. (11th rpt.—year ending Nov. 30, '99.) Added 4556; total 51,334. Issued, home use 358,898 (fict. 37.14%; juv. fict. 8.10%; unbound magazines 16.02%); ref. use 49,453. New registration 4194; active membership 27,322. Receipts \$34,731.42; expenses \$23,886.15. The number of volumes of fiction is given as approximately 8000, with a circulation of 194,367; the adoption of the St. Louis reserve duplicate plan is recommended. Next to fiction in the extent of circulation comes the school and juvenile collection of about 6500 v., which have been issued 76,230 times. There has been a decrease in circulation, repeating the experience of the previous year. Notwithstanding this, "a tabulation made up of the

statistics gathered by the Bureau of Labor in 1899 shows that we continue to turn the books more times than other libraries with which we have a right to compare ourselves, either by population, by size of library, or by extent of circulation. I have made no comparison by appropriation, for no library in the country is asked to do similar work on the same amount of money."

"The effort to systematize the work of the staff, begun last year, has been still further advanced by the presentation of monthly reports by the principals of departments to the librarian. A new blank has been furnished for the purpose; also a form of requisition for supplies has been added. Each principal makes out, fortnightly, the list of materials needed; after being filled these requisitions are checked and filed by departments, thus preserving a permanent record of the expense incurred at the various desks."

Manila, Philippine Is. A bill to establish a public library in Manila was introduced into the U. S. Senate on March 15. It provides "That the sum of \$5000 be appropriated for the rental and preparation in the city of Manila, Philippine Islands, of a suitable building for use as a library, and also for the pay of a librarian for the period of one year; said library to be used for the distributing and circulating of books already donated by the people of the United States for the use of American soldiers and sailors. Said amount to be made immediately available and to be expended by the trustees of said library."

Milwaukee (Wis.) P. L. (21st and 22d rpts., — 2 years ending Aug. 31, '99.) Added 19,397; total 111,285. Issued, home use 1897-8, 405,858 (fict. 33.4%; juv. fict. 27%); 1898-9, 449,132 (fict. 33.8%; juv. fict. 28.6%). In 1898-9 22,154 v. were issued 78,614 times by teachers in schools. Borrowers' cards now in use number 25,629.

The occupancy of the fine new building has greatly increased the facilities and possibilities of the library's work. In the reference-room the number of visitors has steadily increased. The children's room on the third floor contains 7715 v. on open shelves. "In July, after a period of 10 months of use, a careful inventory showed a loss of only two books." Besides cataloging the 20,000 v. purchased in the past two years the cataloging department completed an author card catalog for public use. "A great deal of work has been done toward completing the subject catalog."

New York F. C. L. (20th rpt., 1899.) Total additions (divided among the 11 libraries) 16,577; total v. 157,777. Issued, home use 1,637,052 (fict. 35%; juv. 29%); lib. use 195,277. New registration 26,471; total registration 146,837. Receipts \$98,496.86; expenses \$98,411.17.

The varied activities of this widely distributed system are set forth as usual in reports from the several branches and departments. In his summary of the year's work, Mr. Wing points out that the circulation shows a marked advance, "not only in the number of volumes

circulated, but in the character of the books read. So great has been and is the demand for books for home reading that sufficient funds have not been available to properly equip our libraries with much-needed books of reference." The removal of the Harlem branch in May to a suitable building on East 125th street, and the opening of the Chatham square branch in July have made important additions to the library system. The latter has a specially interesting children's department, toward which \$1000 was given by Mrs. Susan Travers as a memorial of the late Miss Emily Binsse. "The open-shelf system, wherever introduced, may be said to have come to stay, notwithstanding certain losses and the greatly increased wear and tear of the books incident to much handling." "Along the line of library extension into parts of the city totally lacking in library facilities it is suggested that delivery stations be established in connection with certain of our branches — i.e., each branch to be, so to speak, a center of small stations, and each station in charge of a trained librarian, with possibly one assistant, and open weekdays from 3 till 9 p.m., the work of each station to be considered as a part of the work of some one central branch. The experiment might be tried to advantage through Bruce and Otten-dorfer, by renting in tenement districts small stores, where could be kept about 1000 volumes of popular books for the young, the intention being to make the stations virtually small libraries for boys and girls, which in time would develop into established, well-organized branches. The annual expense of each station need not be more than \$2000."

The change of administration, caused by the resignation of Mr. Bostwick to become librarian of the Brooklyn Public Library and the appointment of Mr. J. N. Wing, was made early in the year, and later Miss Teresa Hitchler, head cataloger, resigned to accept a position in the Brooklyn library, her place being filled by Miss Emma Cragin.

There are numerous illustrations of the various branches, and the report is interesting in its presentation of widely extended activity, and of the varied reading population of a great city. Appended to the branch reports is a special report on the use of the books supplied the floating hospitals of St. John's Guild through the travelling library department.

N. Y. P. L. — *Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundations.* The bill removing the limit of \$2,000,000 on the construction cost of the new library building was passed by the legislature in February. It is now in the hands of Mayor Van Wyck.

Among recent gifts received by the library is a fund of \$2200, to be known as the Richard L. Dugdale Fund, to be applied to the purchase of sociological and economic books, left by Mr. Dugdale's sister.

Another gift offered at the February meeting of the board, on which action was deferred, is a collection of 1000 menus, each from a different hotel or restaurant, collected by Miss F. E. Buttle. These were offered to the library on condition that they are to be sealed and to

remain so until one-half of the next century is over, as it is the giver's desire that the coming generations may see what their ancestors ate.

New York City, University Club L. (Rpt. — year ending Feb. 28, 1900.) Added 1504; total 10,810; spent for book \$2638.14. The chief accessions of the year are noted.

Northampton, Mass. Forbes L. (5th rpt. — year ending Nov. 30, '99.) Added 7940; total 66,515. Issued, home use 66,440; lib. use 10,115. Registration in force 4456.

Mr. Cutter says: "At the end of our first five years we can look upon our progress with satisfaction. We have organized the library, inaugurated the freest system of distribution known, built up an annual circulation of over 76,000 volumes in a city of less than 17,000 inhabitants which had already two free public libraries, have selected and purchased at a cost of \$85,000 over 65,000 volumes and nearly 11,000 other objects, and have received in bequests and gifts 6467 volumes and 8096 other objects. On the other hand, the space upon our shelves is nearly exhausted, and though we now have an author catalog, such as it is, we have no title catalog except in the section fiction, and we are still without a subject catalog, which is at least as important."

The lack of assistance that has hampered cataloging work is the chief administrative difficulty, yet it is pointed out that the uncataloged books are placed as freely as possible at the reader's disposal. Purchases have been reduced, so that time may be more fully devoted to cataloging arrears and recent accessions, but "unluckily for the cataloging, whatever time we saved by incorporating fewer new books, had to be given to our larger circulation, which was nearly one-fifth more than the year before."

In the registration an interesting innovation has been made, in making a single registration system for both the Forbes and the City Library, the latter library adopting the method of the former. Thus "borrowers who wished to use both libraries might not have two library systems to learn and two library numbers to remember; those who were already registered at the Forbes Library should receive the Forbes number as their new number at the City Library, and those who had not yet registered at the Forbes should receive a number in the Forbes series and pockets entitling them to the use of both libraries. Hereafter, therefore, the list of borrowers in the two libraries will be precisely the same, and all borrowers will have at their command 100,000 volumes instead of some having 70,000 and some 30,000."

Numerous exhibitions of pictures and photographs and of special collections have been shown.

Oakland (Cal.) P. L. At their March meeting the trustees completed and adopted a prospectus for the new library building, and also formally selected the jury of awards in the plan competition, naming J. G. Rowell, librarian of the University of California, G. W. Percy, architect, and Albert Pissis, also an architect.

Owatonna (Minn.) P. L. The new library building was dedicated with fitting ceremonies

on Feb. 22. It is a handsome structure of stone and pressed brick, a memorial to Mrs. Elizabeth C. Hunnewell, whose bequest of \$20,000 made its erection possible. Mrs. Hunnewell died Feb. 4, 1896, bequeathing to the city of Owatonna the specific sum of \$10,000 and two-fifths of the moiety of her estate, which amounted to \$10,000 more. Of this bequest \$5000 was to be used to pay the last bills on a library building to cost not less than \$10,000, exclusive of the lot; the remaining \$5000, together with the residuary legacy, was to be kept forever intact as an endowment fund, the interest therefrom only to be used for the purchase of books. Moreover, the entire bequest was based on the further condition that the city of Owatonna establish a public library under the laws of the state, and provide for the perpetual maintenance and purchase of books at a cost of not less than \$5000.

In March, 1899, a proposition to issue \$10,000 library bonds was submitted to the electors of Owatonna and carried by a very large majority. A library board was appointed by the city council, and its members immediately set to work to examine plans of library buildings. After investigating the matter thoroughly, the board came to the conclusion that they had not sufficient funds to construct and furnish a library suitable to the needs of the city, and they asked the citizens to vote \$5000 in additional bonds. This proposition also carried with little opposition. The sum of \$1000 was raised by a tax levy, and a number of citizens came forward and offered to advance the board \$5000 so that the contract for the construction of the building could be let immediately.

The building was designed by Smith & Guttersen, architects, of Des Moines, and the books were purchased with the assistance of Miss A. L. Sargent, of the Medford (Mass.) Public Library, at a cost of about \$5000. The library is classified by the Cutter Expansive system.

The reading-room and delivery-room occupy the first floor of the building. They are large and well lighted, and the ceiling is supported by a colonnade of eight columns. The rooms are finished in oak and the walls are painted and frescoed. In the second story the board has provided an art-room, and they have asked that it be used as a museum where curios of local interest and old manuscripts and other articles valuable as relics may be placed in safe keeping. It was recommended by the building committee of the library board that the basement be used as a children's room, but as the board had already exhausted all its resources, it could not furnish this department. The ladies of the Cosmopolitan and Nineteenth Century clubs offered to defray the expense, and their offer was accepted; they have already advanced several hundred dollars for this purpose. By means of the interest accruing from the residuary legacy the library board will be able to add 1000 books each year, and the remainder of the income from this source will be used to meet the current expenses. Miss Mary L. Weber, of Owatonna, has been appointed librarian.

Philadelphia F. L. A new branch of the Free Library of Philadelphia was opened March 8, at Paschalville, in the southwestern part of the city. The ground floor of a house at the corner of 70th street and Woodland avenue has been placed at the disposal of the trustees, rent free, and the remainder of the building is occupied by a very active new local society, entitled the Progressive Association. The quarters of the library are divided into a circulation-room, a room for boys and men, a women's reading-room, and a room for the librarian-in-charge, to which office Miss Alice Kelso, recently of the College Settlement branch, has been appointed. The rooms have been fitted up with all the appliances for a free library, and about 2500 books have been cataloged and placed upon the shelves. The rooms are not very large, but they were filled to overflowing. The speakers were J. G. Rosengarten, president of the board of trustees of the library; John Thomson, the librarian, and Maurice Fels. The speakers described the best way to use a library, and some of the methods adopted by readers to make the fullest use of the library. The necessity of the proper care of the books was enforced by an actual example: a young reader took such care of her books that the librarian asked her where she kept them, and was much astonished to be told, "In a refrigerator, teacher!" the reason for the selection of such a place being that it was "the only place baby could not get at." Mr. Fels explained in detail the objects of the proposed Progressive Association and the various classes and subdivisions of work that that institution proposed to undertake. The rooms were tastefully decorated, about 300 readers' cards were taken out on the first day, and the new branch started with all promise of success.

It is anticipated that the opening of the H. Josephine Widener Memorial Branch will take place in the month of April. It is proposed to use this latter branch as a reference library.

The Thomas Holme branch of the Free Library, in the suburb of Holmesburg, was opened with interesting exercises on the evening of March 27. Attractive and adequate quarters have been made for the library in the old hall of the Holmesburg Athenæum, in which the local library, maintained for many years past, is now merged with the Free Library collection; the former contains about 25,000 volumes, many of them of much interest.

Providence (R. I.) Athenæum. In the current (April) issue of the *Providence Library Bulletin* appears the following note regarding the mention of Mr. J. Le Roy Harrison's connection with the Paris library exhibit, made in the March number: "The publishers beg leave to state that the editor of the *Bulletin* was in no way responsible for the editorial matter on the third page of the March *Bulletin*. This editorial was inserted by the publishers on their own responsibility, and entirely without the knowledge of Mr. Harrison. We take this first opportunity to counteract the impression which may have been created by publication of the editorial referred to."

St. Joseph (Mo.) F. P. L. A fine new library building is assured by the results of the special election on March 31, when a proposition to erect a \$100,000 building for the library was carried by a large majority. The proposition was submitted by the school board, and provides for the issue of school bonds for the purpose. The school board, however, is in no way concerned with the management of the library. The vote stood 2512 to 561 in favor of the library. The matter had aroused general public interest, and good work in its support was done through the various commercial and trade organizations of the city, while to the enthusiasm and energy of Mr. Wright, the librarian, much of the final success of the measure must be attributed.

Sandusky, O. The Library Building Fund Association has provided a site for the \$50,000 Carnegie Library. The property, fronting on the court-house square, has been transferred wholly free of incumbrance; it cost \$9000, and is the best site available in the city.

Stuebenville, O. The trustees of the newly established Carnegie Library have employed Alden & Harlow, of Pittsburgh, to prepare plans for the \$50,000 building.

Taunton (Mass.) P. L. (34th rpt.—year ending Nov. 30, '99.) Added 1610; total, 46,115. Issued 73,719 (fict. 41,094; juv. 17,582). New registration 379; total registration (since 1866) 14,799.

Utica (N. Y.) P. L. A meeting of the library trustees was held on March 5, to consider the matter of a new public library for Utica. A site has already been purchased, which will be turned over to the city when it is assured that a suitable new library building will be erected on it and the contracts are let. The trustees have spent some time in looking over new libraries in other cities. The meeting was for the purpose of determining how much money will be necessary for the erection of a suitable building. The sum determined upon was \$165,000, and it was resolved to have drawn as soon as possible and to send to the legislature a bill authorizing the city to raise this amount on bonds for this specific purpose. The bill is not to become operative until it is submitted to a vote of the electors at the next annual election and is carried by a majority vote. The bill referred to was introduced in the legislature on March 8 by Senator Coggeshall. The site secured for the building is a fine one, extending from Genesee street to Park avenue, about 200 x 230 feet. It is somewhat further uptown than the present quarters, but within better walking distance of the home part of the city.

Watertown (Mass.) F. P. L. (32d rpt.) Added 482; total 25,552. Issued, home use 34,196 (fict. and juv. 22,870), lib. use 6359. New cards issued 296; total cards in use 8112. Receipts \$4619.02; expenses \$4564.41.

Many much-needed changes have been made practicable by the Hunnewell addition to the building. The circulation shows a slight gain, and the use of the reading-room increases

steadily. A re-registration will soon be made, the first since the establishment of the library. Use of library books by the schools is always encouraged, and Mr. Whitney acknowledges "the evidence seen in the reading of many young people of conscientious and faithful work done for pupils by the teachers of many of the schools."

Gifts and Bequests.

Blairsville, Pa. Andrew Carnegie has made a formal offer to donate \$15,000 for a free library for Blairsville, provided the citizens furnish a site and agree to maintain it.

Boston P. L. The trustees have received from Andrew Carnegie a promise to give annually the sum of \$100, to be devoted to purchasing additional books for the Galatea collection, relating to the social, educational, and industrial progress of women.

Another gift of literary interest has been received by the library, from Mrs Rufus Griswold, of Bangor, Me. This is the collection of manuscript letters left by her husband, and published in part a year or two ago by her son, the late W. M. Griswold. The collection, which covers the period 1830-70, includes 30 letters from Horace Greeley, 19 from Poe, and 23 from Whittier, and many other letters from well-known literary persons of the time. The library has also received from Col. T. W. Higginson a valuable collection of John Brown's letters.

Bradford, Pa. Andrew Carnegie has offered to give to Bradford \$25,000 for a public library building, on condition that the city furnish a site and guarantee an annual appropriation of \$300 for maintenance.

Evanston (Ill.) P. L. The board of directors of the library has announced a gift of \$100,000 from C. F. Grey, for the purpose of putting up a new library building. The gift is made on the condition that the board provides a suitable site. The need of a new building was discussed one year ago, but was dropped because the city would not appropriate funds for its erection.

Gouverneur, N. Y. Reading-Room Assoc. Hon. Newton Aldrich, of Gouverneur, has offered to build for a public library building, on the present reading-room site, a structure that shall not cost less than \$5000.

Grove City, Pa. Andrew Carnegie has confirmed the report that he is to establish a free library in Grove City. This is one of the towns located on the Pittsburg, Bessemer, and Lake Erie Railroad, which about two years ago passed into the control of Mr. Carnegie. It is expected that the shops of that road will be erected at Grove City, in which case many of the employes will have the advantage of the library. The town council has already guaranteed the support of the library and a central site has been secured.

Hackensack, N. J. On April 2 Senator W. M. Johnson offered to give to the city a public li-

brary building, to cost between \$30,000 and \$40,000. The building is to stand at Main and Camden streets, next to the Oritani Field Club grounds, and designs are already being drawn by Rossiter & Wright, of New York. It will be fireproof, with shelf-room for 20,000 volumes, and a hall which it is proposed to convert into a local museum. Senator Johnson's hope is that when the building is ready the library will be made free, and he wishes to have it continued under the management of the Hackensack Library Association, which has kept the present library up under discouraging conditions. The new library will be under the control of a board of trustees.

Madison, N. J. D. Willis James, of Madison, has given to that town a stone library building and site, valued in all at \$125,000. If for any reason at any time the library should lapse into disuse for a period of three years, it is to be transferred to the trustees of Princeton University, and the other property will simultaneously be given with it.

Marinette, Wis. On Feb. 15 it was announced that Isaac Stephenson, of Marinette, had offered to give to that city a \$50,000 library building, and to furnish a site in a central location. Plans for the building are now being drawn; the limit of \$50,000 will, if Mr. Stephenson thinks proper, be raised to \$75,000.

Meredith, N. H. B. M. Smith, of Meredith, has offered to erect a public memorial library for the town, to cost not less than \$10,000, on condition that the town purchase for the purpose a given site and that the building be known as the B. M. Smith Memorial Library.

Paterson (N. J.) P. L. Mrs. Mary E. Ryle, of Paterson, has offered to give \$15,000 to pay for an addition to the library building. Mrs. Ryle gave the building and its site to the city about 10 years ago. Plans for the addition have been made, and it is hoped it may be ready for use next fall. Including the furnishing, this addition to the building will cost at least \$20,000, but the trustees have a building fund amounting to about \$700, that has accumulated during the last dozen years by occasional small sums saved from the annual income.

Tulane Univ., New Orleans. Mrs. F. W. Tilton has placed in trust the sum of \$50,000, to be devoted to the erection and endowment of a library building for Tulane University, to be known as the F. W. Tilton Memorial Library.

Wooster (O.) Univ. L., H. C. Frick, of Pittsburgh, on March 8 added \$10,000 more to his \$25,000 donation to Wooster University for a library building. All bids for the erection of the building had been rejected because they were too high, and the additional subscription was given to cover the advance in building material.

Valparaiso, Ind. Mrs. Hubbard Hunt, who died on Feb. 20, has bequeathed to Valparaiso her handsome brick residence to be used as a public library.

Librarians.

BROOKS, Miss Florence, has been appointed librarian of the Museum of Archaeology and Palæontology of the University of Pennsylvania. Miss Brooks was for several years reference librarian in charge of the reading-room at the Newberry Library, Chicago.

CAMPBELL, Frank, for many years a member of the staff of the British Museum Library, has retired from that position, and will spend some time in travel in the East. Mr. Campbell has for some time been engaged in the compilation of a catalog of documents relating to the Indian empire, and has in hand other bibliographical work in that direction. Mr. Campbell has been a prolific and indefatigable worker in the field of bibliography, and a warm champion of the cause of international bibliography, and his numerous monographs and pamphlets upon the subject are familiar to library students. It is hoped that his rest from official duties will result in improved health and opportunity for literary and bibliographical work.

GRACIE, Miss Helen B., New York State Library School, has been appointed general assistant in the Worcester Public Library, working mainly in the reference department.

FORSYTH, Walter G., has resigned his position at the Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University, and has been appointed librarian of Lafayette College, Easton, Pa.

KITE, William, for over 30 years librarian of the Friends' Library of Germantown, Philadelphia, died at his home in Germantown on Feb. 10, 1900. Mr. Kite was probably, with the exception of Frederick Saunders, one of the oldest ex-librarians in the country, having been born in Philadelphia Oct. 30, 1810. He had been a member of the American Library Association since 1878, and was one of the earliest members of the Pennsylvania Library Club. In his early life Mr. Kite was a printer and publisher; later, on account of failing health, he carried on a farm near Birmingham, Pa., and in 1868 he removed to Germantown and was appointed librarian of the Friends' Library. He served in this post continuously from 1868 to 1898, when he became librarian emeritus, and through his earnestness and interest the library was developed from a small nucleus to a collection of size and value in a building of its own. Mr. Kite was an active and interested member of the Society of Friends, in which he had been for many years a minister; he was at one time a manager of the Apprentices' Library of Philadelphia, and was long a member of the Franklin Institute.

Of William Kite's work as a librarian, Prof. Allen C. Thomas, of Haverford College, spoke as follows, at the joint library meeting in Washington, March 31:

"He had a high idea of the duties and privileges of his position. There was no doubt whatever in his mind that a librarian should direct the reading of those who came under his influence. He looked upon good books as a

great moral force, and in every way did his best not only to put good reading before others, but also to induce them to read what was instructive and helpful to their better nature. In his earlier days of service he was accustomed to go among the factory hands and try to persuade them to come to the library and read; by his pleasant manners and genuine interest in their welfare, he often succeeded.

"His special hobby was to build up a library *without fiction*. Those who have heard him speak on this subject will remember how eloquently he spoke on this his favorite theme. A carefully written paper, published in the LIBRARY JOURNAL, vol. i., p. 277-279, sets forth his views very clearly. The managers of the Friends' Library were in accord with his views or gave him permission to carry them out, so that, to this day, that library possesses no fiction—even periodicals like *Harper's*, the *Century* and the *Atlantic* being excluded on account of the novels in them. Differing from William Kite on this subject, as we must do, one can still admire his enthusiasm and honor the aim which he placed before himself—to furnish truthful, instructive, and attractive reading to old and young. He followed this aim faithfully for 30 years.

"Two general remarks may be made concerning William Kite's position in regard to fiction: (1) He had no knowledge from personal experience of what fiction was, as he himself acknowledged that he had never read a novel in his life. (2) He generalized from insufficient data: for he based his conclusions upon those persons to whom he knew novel-reading had been injurious, but wholly left out of consideration those who had read fiction without injury, and with benefit. Besides these main positions there was a third, perhaps hardly acknowledged, that as a matter of course, a work of the imagination must be unreal, and hence untruthful."

LINDERFELT, Dr. Klas August, formerly librarian of the Milwaukee (Wis.) Public Library, died in Paris on March 18, 1900. Dr. Linderfelt was born in Sweden in 1847. At 11 years of age he was orphaned, his mother having died before he was four years of age and his father before he entered upon his 11th year. He then entered the family of an uncle, who so far as he was able seconded young Linderfelt's insatiate ambition to acquire a thorough education—an ambition which was accomplished with painful effort. In 1870 he determined to seek his fortune in America, and came to Milwaukee, where, endowed with fine talents, well educated, but almost penniless, he was obliged to accept a position as instructor in Greek and Latin in the Milwaukee College at \$400 a year. Here he worked indefatigably, at times literally day and night, and succeeded in increasing his income to \$600 when he married. But his scant earnings were less than his expenses, and little by little he became involved in debt. In 1880 he was appointed librarian of the newly established Milwaukee Public Library, which was opened in May of that year,

at an income double that he had been receiving. Here, however, he was still weighed down by the burden of debt, and when his creditors became importunate he was tempted to avert immediate misfortune by inviting inevitable ruin in another form, and entered upon a series of speculations from the city funds under his charge. In April, 1892, he was arrested on the charge of appropriating about \$10,000, though after the first excitement had subsided the amount was found to be considerably less. In June he was discharged from custody, sentence having been suspended. He then returned to Sweden, where he remained a short time, going then to Paris, where he entered upon the study of medicine. In time he obtained his degree, and he was for several years past editorially connected with *La Semaine Medicale*, published in Paris. For this he had recently prepared a systematic index, 1880-1898, to appear in 1900, which was to be practically a world bibliography of important medical articles for that period. He made a short trip to America in November last.

Dr. Linderfelt, in his 12 years of library administration, won a permanent place among eminent American librarians. A man of brilliant capacities and devoted to his calling, he was practically the creator of the Milwaukee Public Library, which he developed to a high efficiency; he enriched library science in general in many directions, and his name will be permanently associated with his manual of "Eclectic card catalog rules," one of the standard tools of the profession. From his first connection with the Milwaukee Public Library he was actively interested in the work and aims of the American Library Association and attended a number of its conferences. He served as councillor and as vice-president, and at the San Francisco conference in 1891 was elected president, an office which he resigned without having performed its full duties a few months later, when the news of his fall shocked and saddened the whole library world. Personally, Dr. Linderfelt was a man of no pretensions and of engaging qualities. His weakness in not facing courageously the difficulties that confronted him was the one blot on his character, and dearly did he pay the penalty. His funeral services were held from St. Luke's American Chapel, Paris.

Cataloging and Classification.

ANNUAL AMERICAN CATALOGUE, 1899; being the full titles, with descriptive notes, of all books recorded in *The Publishers' Weekly*, 1899, with author, title, and subject index, publishers' annual lists, and directory of publishers, [fifth supplement to the American Catalogue, 1890-95.] N. Y., Office of *The Publishers' Weekly*, 1900. c. 22+241+166 p. O. hf. leath., \$3.50.

This issue includes four pages of statistics of book production in the United States, in Eng-

land, in France, and in Italy, and articles on the book production of the world in 1898-99, and on the work of the United States Copyright Office.

The *CARNEGIE (Pittsburgh) L. Bulletin* for March contains a further instalment of its reading lists on contemporary biography, devoted to musicians.

CINCINNATI (*O.*) P. L. Bulletin of books added, 1889. Cincinnati, 1900. 100 p. 1. Q.

The quarterly bulletins of the year, bound with author index appended.

CLASSIFICATION FOR PHYSICAL TRAINING. The librarian of the International Y. M. C. A. Training School, Springfield, Mass. (J. T. Bowne), has prepared an adaptation of the Decimal classification for physical training, based upon the large collection of works on this subject owned by the school. The notation, which is carefully worked out in detail, is prefixed by the letter P. The scheme is arranged under the main headings: Man—his physical, mental, spiritual, and social natures and their inter-relations; Exercises—gymnastic, athletic, and aquatic; Organization—Buildings, fields, and equipment; and History. These classes are again divided into more than 250 sub-classes, covering the varied branches of the subject, and permitting the close classification of a wide variety of material—pamphlets, clippings, circulars, photographs, etc. Copies of the complete scheme will be sent postpaid for 50 cents.

DETROIT (*Mich.*) P. L. Bulletin no. 11: Books added, 1899. Detroit, Mich., 1899. 178 p. O.

GROSVENOR L., *Buffalo, N. Y.* Bulletin no. 1, 1900: An indexed catalogue of books in the department of local history and genealogy. [Buffalo,] March 1, 1900. 36 p. O.

Arranged in six divisions: 1, state, county, and town histories, etc., alphabetically by author, intended for use with Durrie's index; 2, index to localities in list preceding; 3, family histories, alphabetically by families; 4, heraldry; 5, names and their derivation; 6, genealogical guides, indexes, bibliographies. A well-printed list.

HERRICK, Albert B. Decimal indexes of mechanical literature. (*In Engineering Record*, March 10, 1900. 41: 234.) 2 col. il.

The SALEM (*Mass.*) P. L. Bulletin for March contains a good classed (5-page) reading list on Oliver Cromwell.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. Library bulletin, Feb., 1900. Accessions, Oct.-Dec., 1899. 24 p. [printed on one side] O.

FULL NAMES.

The following are supplied by Library of Congress, Catalogue Department:

Aurand, Samuel Herbert (Botanical materia medica and pharmacology);

Benedict, Martin Green (The primary speller);

Black, Charles Clarke (Law and practice in accident cases);

Bloomer, William Lowe (A souvenir containing cartoons issued by the press bureau of the Ohio State Republican Executive Committee);

Boname, Louise Catherine (The study and practice of French in school);

Bowen, Wilbur Pardon (A teacher's course in physical training);

Bradley, Joseph Henry (The love of God);

Brady, Frederick Barzillai (The bookkeeping guide of actual business practice);

Bullard, Frank Dearborn (The apistophilon, a nemesis of faith);

Carleton, Leroy Thomas (Carleton's digest of the Maine fish and game laws, 1899);

Carpenter, Frank George (Carpenter's geographical reader, South America);

Chadman, Charles Erehart (Personal rights and the domestic relations);

— (Principles of the law of contract and of partnership);

Chester, Samuel Hall (Lights and shadows of mission work in the far east);

Converse, Clarence Conyers (Mr. Isolate of Lonelyville);

Converse, James Booth (Uncle Sam's Bible);

Cox, Ulysses Orange (A syllabus of elementary physiology);

Davis, Achilles Edward (The refraction of the eye . . .);

Doyle, Charles William (The shadow of Quong Lung);

Dunham, Mary Elizabeth (Mental development and manual training combined);

Finn, Francis James (The best foot forward and other stories);

Fleming, William Hansell (How to study Shakespeare, series 2);

Fox, Edgar Alonzo (An up-to-date Sunday-school);

Harley, Fanny Louise Middleton (Simplified lessons in the science of being);

Harley, Lewis Reifsneider (Francis Lieber, his life and political philosophy);

Hartpence, John Armitage (Requirements for admission to the New Jersey bar);

Henning, Gustavus Charles, *translator of* Martens, Adolf (Handbook of testing materials 2 v.);

Henry, Clifford Elmore (A manual of the osteopathic treatment of diseases of the eye);

Hogan, John Baptist (Daily thoughts for priests).

Holland, James William (The urine);

Holmes, Calvin Pratt (Probate law and practice of the state of Iowa);

Honeyman, Abraham Van Doren, *editor of* (From America to the Orient);

Humphry, Charlotte Eliza (How to be pretty though plain);

Ingham, John Hall (The law of animals);

Ingraham, John Phillips Thurston (Mother's home talks with her little folks);

Porter, Robert Peel, is an error; this should be Robert Percival Porter.

Bibliograph.

ALPS. Ferrand, Henri. *Etudes de bibliographie alpine en 1898*. Grenoble, Allier frères, 1900. 45 p. 8°.

Reprinted from *Annuaire de la Société des Touristes du Dauphiné*.

COLLEGES. University of the State of New York. State Library bulletin, Bibliography no. 19, December, 1899. College libraries in the United States: contribution toward a bibliography, by Hugh Williams. Albany, 1899. p. 609-656. O. 10c.

A useful publication in a field where no general guide of the sort has been heretofore available. "The arrangement is alphabetic under the heads 'General articles' and 'Individual colleges.' Under each college historical and descriptive matter relating to the library has been placed first, and where the amount of material made it advisable a separate group has been made of reports, circulars, etc., arranged chronologically; these are followed by library catalogs, bulletins, etc., in chronologic order."

DELISLE, Léopold. *Vente de manuscrits du comte d'Ashburnham*: Catalogue of a portion of a collection of manuscripts known as the appendix made by the late earl of Ashburnham, etc. Paris, Imprimerie Nationale. 40 p. 4°.

Reprinted from *Journal des Savants*.

EPIGRAPHY. Cagnat, R. *Revue des publications épigraphiques relatives à l'antiquité romaine*. Angers, Paris, Leroux. 24 p. 8°.

FAZIO, Edgardo. *Biblioteconomia: classificazione, collocazione e cataloghi*. Napoli, Tramontano, 1899. 17 p. 8°.

FITZGERALD, E. Prideaux, W. F. Notes for a bibliography of Edward Fitzgerald. (*In Notes and Queries*, March 17, 1900, p. 201-204; March 24, p. 221-224.)

This bibliography (not yet completed) is confined to the works printed in Fitzgerald's lifetime, with the exception of his "Letters and literary remains."

LIVINGSTON, Luther S., comp. *American book-prices current: a record of books, manuscripts, and autographs sold at auction in New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, from September 1, 1898, to September 1, 1899, with the prices realized*. N. Y., Dodd, Mead & Co., 1899. 13 + 566 p. 8°.

This, the fifth volume of "American book-prices current," records the sale of 8859 lots, a gain of 1312 over 1898. The highest price recorded for any one lot is \$480, which was the amount received for the *Massachusetts Magazine*, volumes 1-8 (all published). The issue of

the Kelmescott Press are entered this year, for the first time, under that heading.

LUCHAIRE, Achille. *Etudes sur quelques manuscrits de Rome et de Paris*. Paris, Felix Alcan, 1900. 181 p. 8°. 6 fr.

MEDINA, Jose Toribio. *Biblioteca hispano-chilena (1523-1817)*. Tomo III. Santiago [Leipzig, Karl W. Hiersemann,] 1899. 575 p. 4°. 40 m.

STEEL WORKS. Brearley, Harry. A bibliography of steel works analysis. *Concluded*. (*In Chemical News*, Feb. 16, 1900. 81: 76-77.)

This instalment deals with molybdenum. Over 300 titles have been listed in this bibliography of steel works analysis.

TUMORS. Helmuth, Wm. Tod. Tumors of the abdominal wall. (*In North American Journal of Homoeopathy*, March, 1900. 3d series. 15: 162-178.)

Contains a bibliography of over 400 titles.

WELSH BIBLIOGRAPHY. A current bibliography of all new books in Welsh or relating to Wales will in future be included in the *Public Library Journal*, issued quarterly by the Cardiff and Penarth (Wales) Free Libraries, of which John Ballinger is librarian.

INDEXES.

JORDELL, D., ed. *Répertoire bibliographique des principales revues françaises pour l'année 1898*. 2e année. Paris, Per Lamm, [N. Y., Lemcke & Buechner,] 1900. 12 + 272 + 6 p. O.

The first volume of this important work, covering the French periodicals for 1897, appeared in 1898 (*see* L. J., 23: 634). The present issue is a worthy successor, somewhat augmented in size, and maintaining the previous high standard of excellence in its compactness and simplicity of arrangement. It indexes 257 periodicals, as against 146 of the former volume, and contains at a rough estimate about 18,000 entries, of which about 11,000 are subject entries. The division into subject and author lists is maintained, and thorough and painstaking work seems evident throughout. A new feature of interest is appended in a tabulation of the periodicals indexed, giving editor and editorial address of each, with mode of publication—quarterly, monthly, etc.—price per number, and subscription price. This is in addition to the regular prefatory list of periodicals indexed. The index should be a valuable aid in most American libraries, and the excellent work of M. Jordell deserves cordial recognition.

FLETCHER, W: I., and Bowker, R: R. *Annual literary index, 1899; including periodicals, American and English; essays, book-chapters, etc.; with author-index, bibliographies, necrology, and index to dates of principal events*. N. Y., Office of *The Publishers' Weekly*, 1900. 8 + 270 p. O. \$3.50.

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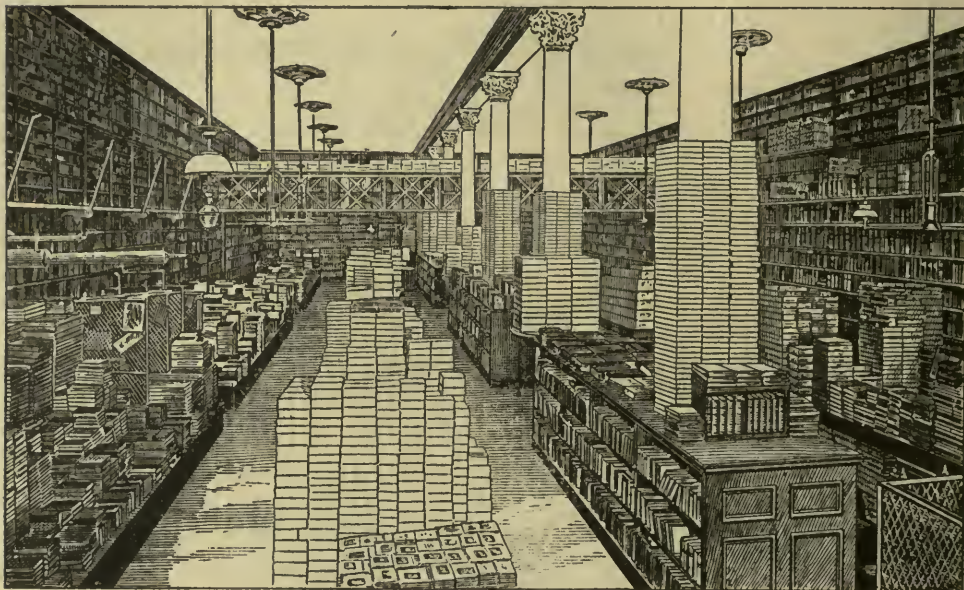
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Diccionario de la Lengua Castellana por la Real Academia Espanola. New (13th) edition. Madrid, 1899. Bound in half morocco, \$7.50.
Engler and Prantl, *Die Naturlichen Pflanzenfamilien*.
SERIES 2-4 (Phanerogams) just completed with Supplement and Index. Bound in 10 volumes. Half morocco, Mk.256.50.
SERIES 1 (Kryptogams) will be completed in about two years; two volumes are ready. Bound in half morocco, Mk.75.
Handbuch der Erziehungs- und Unterrichtslehre. Edited by A. BAUMEISTER. Four volumes, large 8vo, bound in half morocco, Mk.60.30.

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Crowe and Cavalcaselle, *History of Painting in Italy*, three volumes, London, 1866, and *History of Painting in North Italy*, two volumes, 1871. Together, five volumes. In cloth, \$110.00.
A set of this exceedingly rare work was sold last Fall at a London auction for £24.
English Poets.—The Works of the English Poets from Chaucer to Cowper, Including the Series Edited by Dr. Sam. Johnson. The additional lives by A. CHALMERS. Twenty-one volumes, boards, \$18.00.
Index Biblio-Iconographique. Ed. P. DAUZE. (Record of French auction sales.) Volumes 1-3, published at Fc.108, for \$15.00.
Mittheilungen der Kais. Deutschen Archæologischen Instituts, Athenische Abtheilung, Volumes I-XX. and Register to I-XX. Complete set up to 1898. Unbound, \$40.00.
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Reclus, E., *Universal Geography. The Earth and Its Inhabitants*. Edited by E. G. RAVENSTEIN and A. W. KEANE. With numerous engravings and maps. Nineteen volumes. Cloth, \$50.00.
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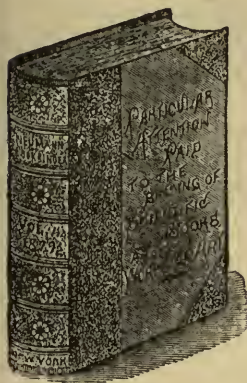
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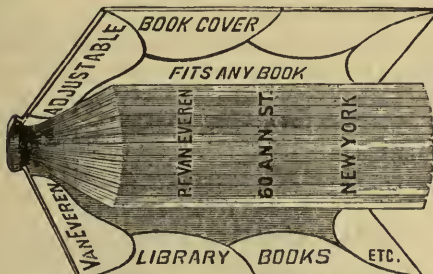
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Contents.

	PAGE		PAGE
PROVIDENCE PUBLIC LIBRARY BUILDING.	Frontispiece.	AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.	236
EDITORIALS.	217	22d General Meeting, Montreal, June 7-19, 1900.	
Library Provisions of the Appropriations Bill.		Post-Conference Trip, June 12-17.	
Reorganization of Library of Congress.		A. L. A. Badge.	
State Library Commissions.		STATE LIBRARY COMMISSIONS.	238
COMMUNICATIONS.	218	LIBRARY CLUBS.	239
Changed Titles—a Peculiar Case.		LIBRARY SCHOOLS AND TRAINING CLASSES.	241
Typewriters in Libraries.		Amherst Library School.	
PRINCETON UNIVERSITY LIBRARY AND ITS REORGANIZA-		New York State Library School.	
TIONS.—E. C. Richardson.	219	Pratt Institute Library School.	
LIBRARIANA: OUTLINE OF THE LITERATURE OF LIBRA-		REVIEWS.	242
RIES—I.—F. J. Teggart.	223	Bowker. Publications of societies.	
PREPARATION FOR LIBRARIANSHIP.—A. G. S. Josephson.	226	Library of Congress. List of books and of ar-	
EXTENSION OF PITTSBURGH CARNEGIE LIBRARY.	228	ticles in periodicals rel. to interoceanic canal	
THE PROVIDENCE PUBLIC LIBRARY (Illustrated)—W.		and railway routes.	
E. Foster.	228	Phillips. List of maps and views of Washington	
THE LIBRARY AND DOGMA.	232	and Dist. of Columbia in Library of Congress.	
ORGANIZATION OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, 1900-		LIBRARY ECONOMY AND HISTORY.	244
1901.	233	GIFTS AND BEQUESTS.	251
BIBLIOGRAPHICAL CONGRESS AT PARIS.	234	LIBRARIANS.	252
IOWA LIBRARY LEGISLATION.	235	CATALOGING AND CLASSIFICATION.	252
SOCIETÀ BIBLIOGRAFICA ITALIANA.	235	BIBLIOGRAPHY.	253
CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION FOR CATALOGER.	235	ANONYMS AND PSEUDONYMS.	254
		HUMORS AND BLUNDERS.	254

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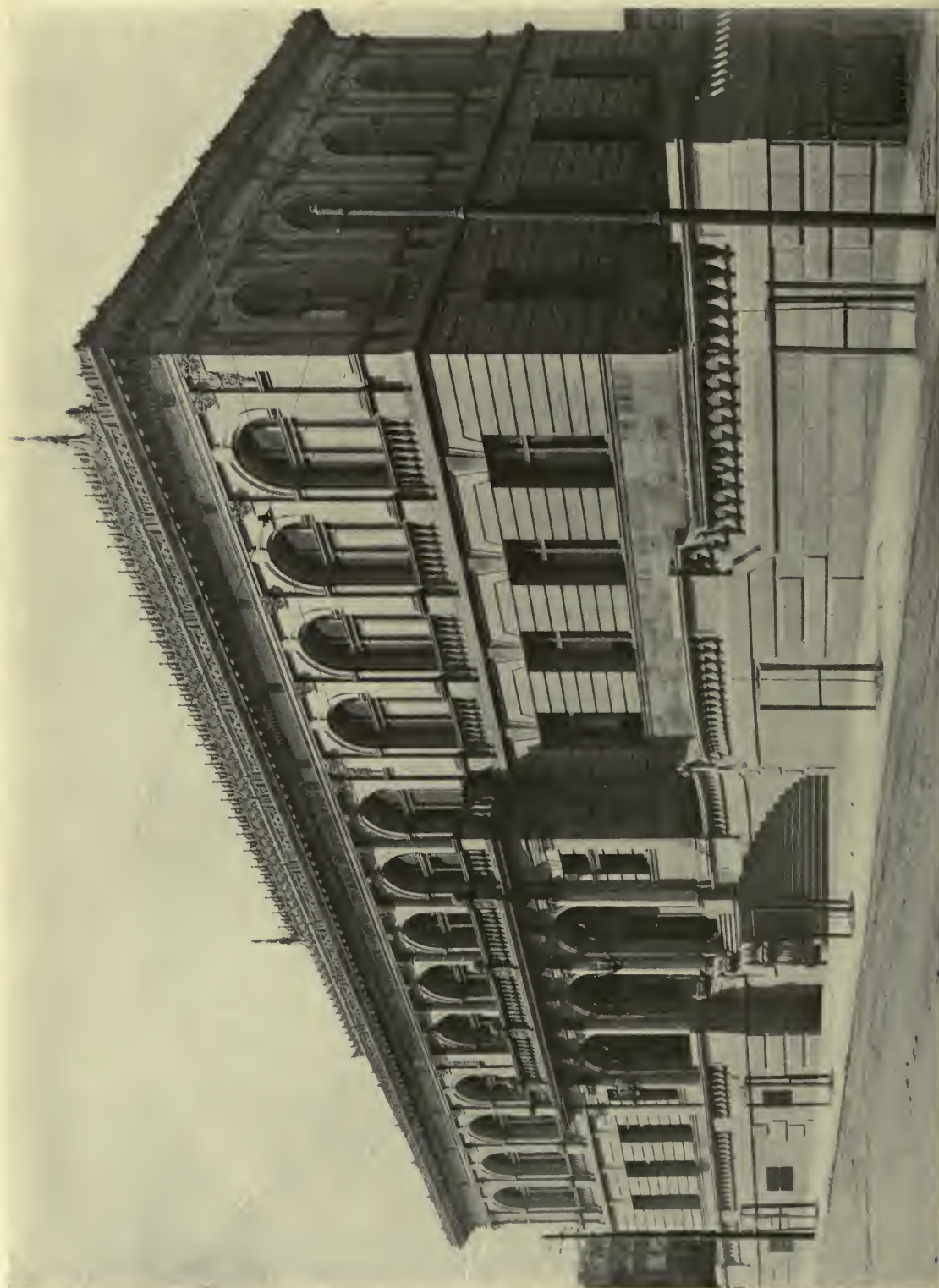
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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

VOL. 25.

MAY, 1900.

No. 5

THERE is cause for general gratification over the increased efficiency and development assured to the Library of Congress by the passage of the Appropriations bill, which provides for the carrying out of the plans outlined by the Librarian of Congress in his last report. Not only is it a matter of satisfaction that the library is thus for the first time placed upon a working basis fairly proportioned to its needs, but it is especially gratifying that these needs, in the wide field opening before it as the National Library, should have met with such full and cordial recognition from Congress. Indeed, throughout its consideration by the committees of the House and the Senate the significance and importance of the library features of the bill seem to have been thoroughly appreciated, and the full hearings given by both committees to Mr. Putnam gave opportunity for thorough discussion of the details involved. One of the most effective workers in behalf of the measure was Senator Wetmore, of Rhode Island, the chairman of the Joint Committee on the Library, who as a member of the Appropriations committee followed the bill with the utmost interest and vigilance, and gave his cordial support to the plan of development contemplated by its provisions. Through his efforts, seconded by the support of those in special charge of the Legislative bill—Mr. Cullom in the Senate, Mr. Hemenway in the House—the National Library is fairly equipped for a beginning on the great work that it has to do, and the members of the library profession will unite in cordial appreciation of the service thus rendered to the library cause.

WHILE the bill on its face provides only for the work of the coming fiscal year, it effects practically a reorganization of the library service and commits the administration of the library to undertakings of the utmost importance for the future. By the additional force provided existing departments may be strengthened and an effective beginning made upon the vast mass of accumulated work which has been so long a burden and a hindrance. Five new departments are created, rounding out the organization of the library, and opening the way for the filling of *lacunæ* and for the develop-

ment of broader activities; the appropriation for purchase of books is doubled, in welcome though belated recognition of what has long been one of the library's most pressing needs; while the Copyright Office is placed upon a basis which permits much more thorough utilization of the efficient system developed by Mr. Solberg. "The plans upon which the Librarian of Congress intends to operate," said General Bingham in presenting the report of the House conferees, "are broad plans to make this great and magnificent library useful in every respect," and it is pleasant to note the same speaker's recognition of "the thorough training, large experience, and marked integrity of Mr. Putnam" as the chief factors in securing approval of these plans. The recognition there expressed has also found indication in the provision by which the salary of the Librarian of Congress is made equal to that received by Mr. Putnam as head of the Boston Public Library. Certainly the new century holds fair promise for the Library of Congress, and we may all hope that its development in its wider field may be so guided and safeguarded as to make the library in all respects worthy of its place as the National Library.

NEW JERSEY follows Iowa in the record of new state library commissions, and adds another to the rapidly growing list of states in which library development has been recognized as a matter of state importance. The recently appointed members of the new commission include the most effective library workers in the state, and although the commission has as yet no financial basis it will undoubtedly exert a useful influence. In Pennsylvania the state commission has taken up its work in earnest, and has secured liberal private subscriptions to carry out its plans until state aid may be granted it. In both these states there is a wide field for library development, especially as regards the smaller towns, capable of maintaining a public library but lacking sufficient appreciation of its value; and it is in this direction particularly that the work of the commissions should be most persistent and most useful.

Communications.

CHANGED TITLES—A PECULIAR CASE.

IN 1898 Merrill & Baker, of New York, issued "The international library of famous literature, with introductions by Donald G. Mitchell and Andrew Lang, compiled and [chronologically] arranged by Nathan Haskell Dole, Forrest Morgan, and Caroline Ticknor, with over 500 full-page illustrations. In 20 volumes." This I bought.

In 1899 the *Standard* of London issued 20 volumes with the same title, as "edited by Dr. Richard Garnett, in association with M. Léon Vallée, Dr. Alois Brandl, and Donald G. Mitchell," but the names of the American compilers and arrangers are left out from the title and not referred to in the introduction.

This also I ordered from England, supposing from the language of the prospectus, which says not a word of an American edition, that the selection was made by Dr. Garnett, being sure that his selection would be good, and not supposing, as I still do not believe, that he would knowingly lend his name to a literary fraud. But when the set came I found that it was a page to page duplicate of the other, except that perhaps five per cent. of the articles in the American edition had been omitted to make room for others, which were usually, it seemed to me, of more value. Some substitutions had been made among the illustrations also.

And now I wish we had not bought either, for the *Publishers' Weekly* (p. 371) says that Merrill & Baker will be the sole American agents of "The universal anthology," an attempt to present the cream of 6,000,000 books contained in the National Library, the British Museum, the German National Library, and the Library of Congress, by Léon Vallée, Alois Brandl, and Dr. Richard Garnett, assisted by Ainsworth R. Spofford. The work will be in at least 30 volumes, arranged chronologically. Apparently this new anthology will incorporate additions worth having, which yet the too hasty purchaser of the American edition (especially if he is also the irritated victim of the English publishers) will feel he cannot afford either money or shelf space to buy, since no doubt two-thirds of the material will be a reprint of what he possesses already in two copies.

FORBES LIBRARY, }
Northampton, Mass. }

C: A. CUTTER.

TYPEWRITERS IN LIBRARIES.

TYPEWRITERS for printing catalog cards have been used for the past 10 years in the library of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. Having had this experience, a few words on the subject may be of interest, as suggested by Mr. Stetson in the March number of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*.

When we began experimenting, in 1890, there was no typewriter that had any device,

other than the ordinary envelope holder, for holding cards, and this, in spite of earnest efforts, would not yield satisfactory results. Wishing to use a machine with strong type-bars, and metal type, that would give a clear-cut impression, there was gradually evolved a card holder made from two envelope holders, held together with a cross-bar, that served the purpose admirably for a time, until the manufacturers themselves saw the necessity of keeping abreast of the times and after several years produced the desired article. This, with slight variations, can now be procured with the Remington, Smith-Premier, and Densmore typewriters, and possibly others. It is supplied, upon request, and without extra charge on new machines, and if added to an old machine costs about \$2. After trying a number of different typewriters, we finally adopted the Remington (although the two mentioned above produce practically the same results), and upon our machines have written about 140,000 catalog cards.

It has been objected that clamping cards firmly to a cylinder would cause them to retain the curve, but the time required to write them is so short that we have found no trouble on this account with as heavy a card as the 33 R. They quickly resume their original shape.

It is quite important that a good quality of ribbon should be used, and it is not wise to use a ribbon too long, that is, until the impression becomes gray and faded in appearance. Cards written by us on the typewriter nine years ago, with a good black record ribbon, are still in good condition. We have also experimented with copying ribbons, but, although possessing a more intense and permanent color, the tendency to "smudge" is so objectionable that we were glad to return to the neater record ribbon. We have been told that a purple, green, or blue ink would produce a more lasting impression, but as we preferred and have used the black ribbon exclusively, we therefore cannot testify in regard to the others.

Our typewritten card catalog has given so much satisfaction on account of its legibility and uniformity, together with the economy of time in its preparation, that we would not willingly return to pen-written cards.

MINNIE M. OAKLEY.

WISCONSIN STATE HISTORICAL LIBRARY, }
Madison, Wis. }

REFERRING to the discussion on "Typewriters for libraries," I beg to say that my experience with the Hammond and Remington typewriters agrees with that of Mr. Crunden. A thorough trial, however, of the Smith Premier leads me to a conclusion exactly opposite. I consider the Smith far superior to the Remington for cards or any other purpose.

HOWARD L. PRINCE.

U. S. PATENT OFFICE, }
Washington, D. C. }

THE PRINCETON UNIVERSITY LIBRARY AND ITS REORGANIZATIONS.

BY ERNEST CUSHING RICHARDSON, *Librarian.*

THIS paper is written at the request of the LIBRARY JOURNAL to give some account of the Princeton University Library reorganizations with reference to the possible adaptation of its experiences to the needs of other libraries.

Like most libraries, that of Princeton University has expanded at definite periods, usually in connection with new building facilities, and a reorganization of administrative methods. The first reorganization epoch was connected with the provision of the ample room in Nassau Hall in 1755.

The second impulse was on the accession of President Witherspoon and involved a large increase and reorganization, but was not associated with a new building.

The third cataclysm, which came with the restoration of the library after burning in 1802, was associated with a new building, a great increase of books, and reorganization in cataloging.

On the rebuilding of Nassau Hall in 1855-6, the old chapel in Nassau Hall was made into a greatly improved library-room, and the return of the books thither was followed a few years later by a reorganization effected by Mr. Harris and by Professor Cameron, who introduced the classification of books on shelves. Professor Cameron was especially thanked for this work of reorganization by the trustees in 1866.

About the time of the accession of President McCosh, in 1868, a series of generous gifts from the Green family began. At this time the library numbered about 14,000 volumes, but by these gifts it grew rapidly until in 1873 it numbered more than 20,000 volumes.

At this time, also by the generosity of the Green family, the Chancellor Green Library building was erected, shelved, nominally for 100,000 volumes, and actually accommodating about 80,000. At this time the first permanent exclusive librarian was appointed in Dr. Frederic Vinton, who had had large experience at the Boston Public Library and at the Library of Congress, and who proceeded at once to the removal of the books to the new building, and to reorganization. The books were reclassified,

still, however, in fixed location, and a shelf list and subject catalog made, the latter being completed and ready for printing in 1884. At that time the library was said to number about 60,000 volumes.

Dr. Vinton introduced the card catalog system, having both an author and an alphabetical subject list. By the time the subject catalog was printed, in 1884, the library was nearly full, and the crowding went on until in 1888 Dr. Vinton was obliged to report to the trustees that the building was overcrowded, to have shelving erected in the cellar, and a considerable number of the less used books removed thither. Moreover, as the books had been placed in fixed location, the attempt to utilize the shelves under these circumstances resulted in a good deal of disturbance of the classified order and a good deal of alteration in shelf arrangement, so that the shelf list had been much disturbed.

On Dr. Vinton's death, in 1889, still farther adjustments of books were made, and on the accession of the present librarian in 1890 the problem of reorganization had become pressing, but extremely difficult in a crowded building with a growing collection. The first step in this reorganization, undertaken at once, but only brought to a climax this year, was, naturally, to bring the collection strictly to accord with the shelf list. This shelf list was then made the basis for an accessions catalog, a consecutive number being put on the books included in the list, while those not shelf-listed, to the number of about 20,000, were written up in regular accessions catalogs. The various departments of periodicals, etc., having been meanwhile adjusted to the enlarging problems, the problem of card catalog was next attacked. The introduction of the standard card in place of a longer card formerly in use, and the fact that there was no card catalog of the printed portion of the subject catalog, made it necessary to consult four alphabets in order to exhaust a subject reference, and two to exhaust an author reference. By cutting and pasting and some copying the four subject alphabets were first reduced to one, and later by the rude process of

cutting the ends off the long cards and interlining the cut-off words, the author catalog was brought into the same state.

In the meantime the library was growing rapidly. The annual accessions had increased from 1200 to 2500 annually, and the library, already crowded for 10 years, was becoming more and more crowded. The cellar was nearly full of books, the reading-room accommodations had been reduced to nothing, and administration was located wherever it could find a clearing, when a generous friend, through the agency of M. Taylor Pyne, Esq., provided the sum of \$600,000 for a new library building.

This new building is a hollow quadrangle, 160 x 155 feet square, connected with the Chancellor Green Library by the delivery-room, 20 x 50 feet. It is in English collegiate style of the 15th century, and allows of indefinite light and indefinite extension. It is equipped with the latest systems of heat, light, and ventilation, with telephone, electric elevators, etc., and contains delivery-room, stack-room for one million volumes (of which one-half is now shelved), and about 40 smaller rooms, 10 for administration, 16 for seminar work, etc. Moreover, the new building released the Chancellor Green building for reference work. The whole building, including the Chancellor Green Library, fully shelved, has a capacity, *i.e.*, shelf space, for 1,250,000 volumes, which means, of course, to the librarian, that it will probably be comfortably workable up to seven or eight hundred thousand volumes. In brief, the new building affords every facility for proper storage, administration, and use. It was begun in 1896 and finished in 1897.

Under the crowded condition of the old building, reclassification had been impossible. At the same time it had become annually more and more necessary. The books having been arranged in a fixed location, classification had through overcrowding become pretty well annihilated. But while direct work had been impossible, lines had been laid for such work by the preparation meantime of a new card shelf list of the whole library, with the exception of the (say) 30,000 unclassified books. With the abundant room in the new library building, reclassification became at once possible, but was being made annually more difficult by reason of the avalanche of books which the new building brought with it. On the year of completion and transfer (1897-8) the accession rose to

5000 books and 1000 substantial pamphlets. The next year it numbered 12,000 volumes and 6000 pamphlets. This year there have been added in eight months 23,000 numbers (including dissertations but not pamphlets), requiring regular cataloging and classification.

In the spring of 1899, the removal having been fully accomplished and ordinary adjustments made, tentative experiments were made in the matter of reclassification, beginning with the Classical Seminary, and a method was developed. The cataloging since 1890 had been substantially according to the A. L. A. rules in the Library School interpretation and according to the ordinary methods of the modern cataloging; but of the books added before that time, though many were cataloged in an excellent, if not uniform method, there were 20,000 or 30,000 volumes, old and new, which were not cataloged at all. The question was first considered whether it might not be best at once to recatalog as well as reclassify the entire collection; but apart from the fact that there was no money in sight for either, it was decided that the work could be done more quickly and on the whole more thoroughly, with less disturbance to ordinary use, by making the problems of reclassification and recataloging or catalog revision entirely distinct. It was estimated that the interest on \$50,000 which would be required for complete recataloging would itself nearly pay for the work of reclassification, and far more than pay for all the title cataloging — more than 100,000 cards at the least estimate — which would have to be done in the process of reclassification and verification.

The method adopted contemplated, (1) a complete reclassification and card shelf-listing of every accessioned book in the library; (2) the providing of a new author card and at least one subject card for every book (about 30,000 in all) not hitherto so treated; (3) the changing of numbers on all author and subject catalog cards; (4) the comparisons of these cards with one another and the book to ensure, first, that all entries are correct, and chiefly that the main entry shall be identical in shelf, author, and subject catalog; second, that each card shall bear the accessions number; and third, that the main author card shall have on the back a list of all subjects under which subject cards are provided.

The method having been worked out in the

spring, and the ground well cleared, tentative work was begun, nominally the first of August, on the basis of \$1000 given by a friend of the library. At the meeting of the trustees in October, it was reported by the librarians as practicable, "with \$5000, (1) to entirely reclassify all the present working portions of the library; (2) to make as much progress as possible with those portions for which no cards had ever been written." If this amount of money were obtained they proposed to push the work "at the rate of 20,000 volumes per month until the essential parts are done, when the rate may be slackened and the rest of the year given to completing and perfecting the work done." This estimate, it will be noted, did not make provision for the uncarded portions of the library, nor for the large amount of cataloging required for the greatly increased additions to the library. Through the active exertions of Messrs. Pyne, Green, Morgan, and others, this amount of \$5000 was soon placed at the disposal of the librarians, and on the 15th of November the work which had been going on at the rate of about 8000 volumes per month was increased to 20,000 per month, a rate which was maintained for three months, when it was reduced to 10,000 per month. The 100,000 mark was passed on March 15, and at the time of writing (April 20) about 115,000 volumes have been done. Although all the cards for these have not had their numbers changed, yet on the other hand, the original promise to the trustees involved only about 100,000 volumes classified, no books cataloged that were then uncarded, and exclusively paper labels; whereas, up to the present time, there have already been done 15,000 volumes more than promised, most of which required carding as well as classification, and about 3000 have had numbers gilded instead of tagged on.

If the problem had stood still it would be now within 10,000 volumes of complete solution. Meantime, however, the number of articles received and calling for complete cataloging and classification has been, including a collection of 17,000 dissertations, nearly 25,000. While these fall under a different head and are not involved in the original undertaking, a strong effort will be made to bring these into complete organization by August 1. As a matter of fact, nearly all except the dissertations have been already carded and classified, and cards have been prepared for the disserta-

tions. There is every indication, therefore, that before the expiration of the time set and the exhaustion of the money, there will have been completely classified and provided with shelf, author and at least one subject card, not less than 130,000 and perhaps 150,000 volumes, of which 30,000 (or 50,000) have been treated completely, except for accessioning.

In brief, the work has already gone so far beyond the minimum promised as to give hope of the maximum hoped for, but any eagerness to make a record with the new material will not be allowed to interfere with the completion of the cards, the elimination of conflicts and the general rounding out of the work on the (say) 127,000 volumes of the original problem.

The particular technical features of the operations have been, (1) careful preparation before hand; (2) strict routine with division of labor, rigid subordination of function, and careful assignment of task; (3) the discarding of minute and scrupulous carding for the rough title card.

The routine is as follows: (1) Classification. In each group the work is done by the chief librarian himself until the special assistant assigned to the class is familiar with the interpretation of its divisions. It is found that one classifier thoroughly familiar with the idea of the system can number five to six and even 10 times as many books as the average well-trained assistant. In the work of classification, the classifier reads off to an assistant the number, and this is written in lead-pencil in the inside front cover of the book. A rapid classifier, in work without snags, can keep two assistants writing in steadily, and can classify 200 to 300 volumes per hour. (2) Second numbering of volumes. This is done by a corps of skilled workers, largely library school graduates, and consists in assigning the author number, date number, locality number, individual work number, or biography number, as the case may be. It is, in brief, the complete number following the class number, and is written in in lead-pencil like the first. (3) Preparation of shelf list card, either by withdrawing from the cards already done or writing a new one—in the latter case the work being done by a tolerably well-trained cataloger. (4) Blank-labelling—blank tag on outside and on upper left corner inside cover. (5) The crossing off of old and writing on of new numbers in ink, (a) on the card, (b) on

inside tag, (c) on outside tag; also writing on of accessions number on back of card. (6) Verification. This is done by a corps which includes only those who are expert in rules for entry. The card is compared with the title, with inside and outside numbering and with accessions number, and is withdrawn from book, which is then (7) turned over to the boys who return to shelves or take for gilding number on, as the case may be. (8) Cards are now alphabetized, and the corresponding card withdrawn from the alphabetical author catalog. Cards are compared, all the entries made identical, the author cards returned to their places, while the shelf cards are arranged as shelf list. (9) Changing numbers on subject cards. A considerable amount of this work was done by combining with author cards and doing all together, but the method was found uneconomical and unnecessarily disturbing to use, so that subject cards are now left for the present and regarded as telling merely *what* the library has, while the author cards tell *where* it is. When the term ends, however, all the remaining subject cards will be rearranged alphabetically by authors and the changes made by comparison with the author cards. In all cases where there are not author cards or subject cards, careful copies in disjointed library hand are made of the shelf card, and suitable subjects assigned.

This completes the process, the result being the books classified, numbered inside and out, arranged on shelves and provided with (a) shelf list card, (b) author card, (c) subject card — these cards having passed one or more times under the careful inspection of skilled entry catalogers and containing the essentials of description. Although very little analyzing or cross-referring is done, except where the cards were previously provided, or where the entries are essential, the cataloging is complete, in a sense, and self-consistent. The verification feature of the routine is one on which great stress is laid and, however rigidly the work may have been done, no book goes to the shelves without having been inspected by a supposedly high-class assistant. This by no means prevents mistakes, and there will, no doubt, be many errors to be eliminated, but the various cross-checking ele-

ments of the method are such that there have at least been eliminated a great many previous as well as current errors, and the net result has actually many of the characteristics of a catalog revision. There have been at least gained besides reclassification and besides the actual provision of 122,000 new cards, (1) unity of entry so that the same card begins with the same word in every place, (2) the subjects are now written on the backs of each author card.

It is therefore possible at any time to take a class and assemble all author and subject cards of each book as it is revised, and so carry on the complete work of revision in the most approved style without disturbing at all the routine of use. The chief librarian is personally of the opinion, although not committing his colleagues or any one else to the doctrine, that this careful revision should not be done at present, as this simple cataloging answers most purposes perfectly well, and that we should wait for the perfecting of some scheme of co-operative cataloging such as is being now considered by the co-operation committee of the A. L. A., and such as must come sooner or later, and gradually replace our rough cards by these cards.

The chief technical lesson of the work is that any library may be put into complete orderly business form, and provided with a triple catalog at a cost not exceeding seven or eight cents per volume. This result is not the same as that of careful cataloging costing six or seven times as much, but for the net advantage of average use, will yield at least 95%, in our own case probably 98%, of actual efficiency over the other. In this case it is probable that by this simple method, costing \$6000, we shall get 98% of the value of what would have cost \$50,000, and for a longer time. The question raised is this: Is it worth while to let a library wait for five, 10, or 20 years, in an unfinished condition, waiting for money enough to do the thing on a complete scale, with all the incidental disturbance of use for so long a period, when it can be put into shape in a short time and with small means by simply regarding the work as invoice work and not as perfected cataloging?

LIBRARIANA: AN OUTLINE OF THE LITERATURE OF LIBRARIES. I.

BY FREDERICK J. TEGGART, *Librarian Mechanics' Institute Library, San Francisco, Cal.*

THE following attempted conspectus of the literature of libraries from the XIVth to the end of the XVIIIth centuries is unfortunately, but unavoidably, incomplete, and without doubt contains many inaccuracies. Nevertheless, its publication seems justifiable if only for the reason that there has been no previous effort to lay before the library profession even so rough an outline of the wealth of literature which has marked the history of its development to the important rank which it holds to-day.

Richard de Bury, and perchance Gabriel Naudé and Joachim Johann Mader we know, but for how many among us does one among the other names included here strike any chord of memory? And yet, however imperfect may have been these dissertations, academic orations and treatises, even the least of them aided in the work, so notably accelerated in our own time, of establishing the library as one of the most important instruments in the strengthening of civilization.

It is of interest to note the geographical distribution of these efforts, to note the preponderating presence of the Church and the University, and to see that the librarians mentioned bear names otherwise distinguished for scholarly attainments.

The many-sided activities of the American librarian leave him but small opportunity to cultivate the much maligned "antiquarian" side of his profession, but should not every librarian know that the library is not merely an invention of yesterday but an institution which has been built up laboriously by the efforts of his predecessors through many centuries?

The origin of the present list was the desire of the compiler to form an idea of the professional information at the disposal of a librarian in the centuries preceding our own, or, in other words, of what writings might a librarian's professional library have consisted at any specified date.

Manifestly all manuscript literature will be absent from such a review. I have omitted catalogs also, whether printed or ms., since catalogs have received a large share of attention (*vide* Becker, Gottlieb and others), they are

numerous, and not strictly germane to the object in view.

The class of literature which I regret most being compelled to omit at the present time consists of the correspondence of librarians and founders of libraries which is now gradually finding its way into print. Such are the letters included by Nolhac in his "*La bibliothèque de Fulvio Orsini*" (P., 1887), those of Sir Thomas Bodley in Hearne's "*Reliquiæ Bodleianæ*" (Lond., 1703), and many others.

As a matter of convenience all editions of the same work have been grouped under the date of the earliest, and biographical notices of librarians have been added to the record of their writings.

The object of this work shall have been accomplished and the compiler's labor rewarded if sufficient interest be aroused in these professional forefathers of ours to lead to the correction of the errors embodied in this chronicle of their labors.

SYNOPSIS:

- I. XIVth century.
- II. XVth century.
- III. XVIth century.
- IV. XVIIth century, arranged chronologically under countries.
- V. XVIIIth century. (*To follow.*)

I.

XIVTH CENTURY.

[Richard de Bury,] *Bishop of Durham, Lord Chancellor of England.* 1281-1345.

[Philobiblon.] Cologne, [G. Gops de Euskyrchen.] 1473. 4°. 48 leaves, without title, pagination, signatures, or catchwords.

[—] Spires, [Johan and Conrad Hiist.] 1483. 4°. 39 leaves, without title, pagination, signatures or catchwords.

Philobiblon tractatus pulcherrimus de amore librorum. Paris, Gaspar Philippus for Jean Petit and Iodocus Badius Ascensius. 1500. 4°. 24 leaves, without pagination.

Philobiblon Richardi Dvnelmensis, sive, De amore librorum, et Institutione bibliothecae, tractatus pulcherrimus. . . . Omnia haec opere et studio T[homas] J[ames].

- Oxford, Joseph Barnes. 1598. 4°. p. (4)-62-(8).
 — Oxford, Joseph Barnes. 1599. 4°. p. (8)-62-(10.)

With Epistola dedicatoria to Thomas Bodley.

Philobiblion: *in* Philologicarum epistolarum centuria una . . . Omnia nunc primum edita ex bibliotheca Melchioris Haiminsfeldii Goldasti. Frankfurt. 1610. 8°. p. 400-500.

- *in same*. Frankfurt. 1614. 8°.
 — *in same* [reprinted by Conringius]. Leipzig. 1674. 8°.
 — *in* Mader, *cit. infra*. ii (1703): 1-66.

Philobiblon . . . translated [by John Bellingham Inglis]. London, Thomas Rodd. 1832. 8°. p. viii-151.

Philobiblion . . . traduit pour la première fois en français, précédé d'une introduction et suivi du texte latin revu sur les anciennes éditions et les manuscrits de la Bibliothèque impériale: par Hippolyte Cocheris. Paris, Aubry. 1856. 8°. p. xlvii+287. (Le trésor des pièces rares ou inédites.)

500 copies printed.

Philobiblon . . . First American edition, with the literal English translation of John B. Inglis. Collated and corrected, with notes, by Samuel Hand. Albany, Munsell. 1861. 8°. p. x+252.

200 copies printed, 30 on large paper. Text of Cocheris, trans. of Inglis, notes mainly trans. from Cocheris.

Philobiblon, [trans. of Inglis].

in A miscellany. London, Routledge. 1888. 8°. p. 9-81. (Morley's universal library, v. 63.)

— . . . edited and translated by Ernest C. Thomas. London, Paul. 1899. 12°. p. lxxxv-(1)-259.

— . . . Three parts edited and translated with introduction and notes by Andrew Fleming West. New York, Printed for the Grolier Club. 1889. 3 vols. 4°.

— . . . translation . . . by John Bellingham Inglis, with introduction by Charles Orr. New York, Meyer. 1899. 8°. p. xxxvi-143.

In addition to the prefatory matter in the editions cited much of interest has been published concerning Richard de Bury.

See for example the following:

- Vogel, E. S. *Serapeum*, 4 (1843): 129-141, 154-160.
 Zoller, E. *Same*, 11 (1850): 127-128.
 [Poole, E. R.] Philobiblion, 1 (1862): 256-269.
 Watkins, M. G. *Antiquary*, 6 (1882): 195-201.
 Gibson, W. S. Philobiblon Society, *Miscel.* v. 9. 78 p.

Thomas, E. C. *Library chronicle*, 1 (1884): 148-153 170-173.

— 2 (1885): 129-137.

— Was Richard de Bury an impostor? Lond., 1888. 8°. pp. 12.

— reprinted in *Library*, 1 (1889): 335-340.

Morley, H. *English writers*. 4 (1889): 38-58.

Kaufmann, G. *Centralblatt für Bibliothekswesen*, 6 (1889): 337-347, 521.

Bodleian Lib. Catalogue ascribes the work to Richard (?Robert) Holcot. British Museum Catalogue—"This work is also attributed to R. Holkot."

Although the Philobiblon is usually designated "a treatise on the love of books" it is nevertheless the earliest plea extant for the judicious collection of books and for method in caring for them. As such it is the starting point of modern bibliothecal literature.

II.

XVTH CENTURY.

Bessarion, Joannes. *Cardinal, Patriarch of Constantinople*. 1395-1472.

[Epistola ad principem senatumque Venetorum missa ann. 1469 qua bibliothecam suam omnis generis libris instructissimam eidem senatui defert ac donat.]

— *in* Delle lettere di principi, . . . libro terzo. Venice. 1581. 4°.

— *in* Camerari, Phil. *Operæ horarum subcisivarum; sive meditationes historicae* . . . centuria tertia. Frankfurt. 1609. 4°. p. 265-267.

— *in* Giustiniani, Pietro. *Rerum Venetarum ab urbe condita ad annum 1575, historia*. Strasburg. 1610. f°. p. 164-165.

— *in* Goldast, Melchior. *Philologicarum epistolarum centuria una*. Frankfurt. 1610. 8°. p. 490-494.

— *in same*. Frankfurt. 1614. 8°.

— *in same*. Leipzig. 1674. 8°.

— *in* Mader, ii (1703): 67-70.

— *in* Martène, E. and Durand, U. *Veterum scriptorum et monumentorum, historicorum* . . . amplissima collectio. Paris. 1724-33. 9 v. f°. v. 1. p. 600-602.

— *in* Muratori, Lodovico Antonio. *Rerum Italicarum scriptores*. Milan. 1723-51. 25 v. f°. v. 22 (1733): 1185-88.

— *in* Boerner, C. F. *De doctis hominibus Graecis litterarum Graecarum in Italia instauratoribus liber*. Leipzig. 1750. 8°. p. 101-104.

— *in* Chiesa (La) Ducale di S. Marco. Venice. 1754. 4°. v. 3. pt. 2. p. 54-56.

— *in* Petit-Radel, L. C. F. *Recherches sur les bibliothèques anciennes et modernes*. Paris. 1819. 8°. p. 234-238.

III.

XVITH CENTURY.

Vanegas de Busto, Alejo.

Primera parte de las diferencias de libros que ay en el universo. Toledo. 1540. 4°. also 1545. 4°.

— nuevamente emendada. Toledo. 1546. 4°.

— Madrid. 1569. 4°.

— aora nuevamente emendada y corregida. Valladolid. 1583. 8°. p. (24)-483-(6).

See Petzholdt, *Bibliotheca bibliographica*. Lpz. 1866. p. 22.

Treflerus, Florianus.

Methodus exhibens per varios indices, et classes subinde, quorumlibet librorum, cuiuslibet bibliothecae, brevem, facilem, imitabilem ordinationem, qua sane percommode et sine multa inquisitione occurrat studiosis optata invento et lectio, eorundem elaborata et inventa. Augustae, per Philippum Vihardum. [1560?] 8°.

See Petzholdt, p. 22-23. A work of extreme rarity.

Dresser, Matthias. *Oratio de Hieron. Wolfio*. Leipzig. 1582. 8°.

Hieronymus Wolf, the philologist, was librarian at Augsburg from 1556 to his death in 1580. I am unable to state whether his "Admonitio de instauranda bibliotheca Augustana" (21 April 1575) was printed.

Cardona, Joannes Baptista. *Bishop of Tortosa*. d. 1589.

De regia S. Laurentii Scorialensis Bibliotheca recte instituenda consilium ad Philippum II. Regem Catholicum. De Bibliotheca Pontificia Vaticana ex non editis Onuphrii Panvini. . . Tarragona. 1587. 4°.

— in Cerda y Rico, Francesco. *Clarorum Hispanorum opuscula selecta et rariora*. Madrid. 1781. 4°. v. i. p. 499f.

Panvinus, Onuphrius. *Frater eremita Augustinianus*. 1529-1568. De Bibliotheca Vaticana.

— also in Mader, i. 93-104.

I have not been able to identify the first edition of this work.

Pansa, Mutio. *Philosophus et medicus*. b. 1560?

Della Libreria Vaticana ragionamenti . . . divisi in quattro parti. Ne' quali non solamente si discorre dell' origine, e rinouatione di essa: mà anco con l'occasione delle pitture, che vi sono nuouamente fatte si

ragiona, di tutte l'opere di N. S. Papa Sisto V. dell' historia de concilij generali sino al Tridentino, delle librerie famose, e celebri del mondo, di tutti huomini illustri per inuentione delle lettere. Con l'aggiunta degli alfabeti delle lingue straniere, e con alcuni discorsi in fine de libri, e delle stampa Vaticana, e di molte altre librerie si pubbliche, come priuate in Roma. Con tre tavole. Vna de gli authori citati, l'altra de' discorsi, e la terza delle cose notabili, nuouamente posti in luce. Rome. 1590. 4°.

— [with new title] Rome. 1608. 4°. p. (4)-332-(27).

— partly trans. in *Harleian miscellany*, 12 (1811): 273-278.

Rocca, Angelo. *Bishop of Tagasti*. 1545-1620. *Bibliotheca Apostolica Vaticana a Sixto V. Pont. Max. in splendidiorem, commodioremque locum translata, . . . commentario . . . illustrata*. Rome. 1591. 4°. p. (44)-424-(46).

— in his *Opera omnia* . . . ed. Al. Conti. Roma. 1719. 2 v. f°.

— in his *Thesaurus Pontificiarum sacramentumque antiquitatum*. Rome. 1745. 2 v. f°. t. ii, p. 159-367.

Bertius, Petrus. *Librarian Univ. of Leyden*. 1565-1629.

Nomenclator auctorum omnium quorum libri extant in Bibliotheca academiae Lugdunae Batavorum. Leyden. 1595. 4°.

Contains Preface on the arrangement and use of libraries.

Blumberg, Christian Gotthilf. *Dissertatio de Petri Bertii causa apostasias, cur a reformatis ad papismum defecerit*. Zwickau. 1700. 4°.

Gosselin, Jean. *Librarian at Paris*. d. 1604. *Ensuit une remonstrance touchant la garde de la Librairie du Roy, adressée à toutes personnes qui ayment les lettres*. [Paris. ?1595.] 12°. p. 8.

— in Fournier, Edouard. *Variétés historiques et littéraires*. Paris. 1855-63. 10 v. 16°. v. i, p. 1f.

Gerlach, Melchior. *German poet*. ?1562-1616. *Oratio de bibliothecis in Bibliothecae Budiss. inauguratione*. Bautzen. 1596. 4°.

Some other xvth century writings not published separately are included in Mader, "De bibliothecis . . . libelli et commentationes."

PREPARATION FOR LIBRARIANSHIP.*

BY AKSEL G. S. JOSEPHSON, *Cataloger, The John Crerar Library, Chicago.*

DURING the 14 years that have passed since the first library school was founded there has been a marked tendency to raise the educational standard of entrance requirements, so that at present few who have not had at least two years in some college can enter a library school. There does not, however, seem to have been the same tendency to raise the quality of instruction given in the schools.

If one may judge from the reports of the various A. L. A. committees there is little indication of any kind of change in method or substance of instruction. It seems clear, however, from passages in articles in library periodicals and in the reports of the schools, that those in charge are not blind to the need of progressive change. I had a recent instance of the recognition of this in a letter from a prominent member of the faculty of one of the library schools who wrote to me: "We must get out of the era of methods and devote more strength to bibliography and selection of books."

If the standard of entrance requirements be thus continually raised without a corresponding progress in the instruction, the faculties of the schools may some day be confronted with the fact that the step from the college to the library school will not be regarded by the students as a step upward.

Study of methods, however, is necessary. Library economy and bibliography are both method rather than substance. But there must be real scholarship behind the method, otherwise the schools will produce mere technical workers without appreciation of or acquaintance with the aims of scholarly activity.

The library is part of and ought to be the center of the intellectual life of the community, and needs at its head an intellectual leader. No matter how small it is it will always have among its readers some who come for other purposes than entertainment, and they will naturally look to the librarian for information as to the resources of literature and the methods of study and investigation. To answer such questions mere knowledge of methods is not enough, not even if combined with the general culture which is the result of college studies;

solid scholarship consciously adapted to the special aims of libraries is required.

Of the instruction in librarianship as now given in the library schools it may be said that the junior course is the most satisfactory; the senior course is less so, as it is the more difficult to arrange in a satisfactory way. The fact that there are two grades of library work has been recognized in some measure in this division of the course into two grades, but it seems to have been lost sight of again in the arrangement of the courses; the senior course is more a continuation of the junior than really advanced work of higher character. And it cannot always be said that those who have taken but one year show themselves less efficient and scholarly workers than those who have completed the course.

In the plan for instruction in librarianship which I will now attempt to outline, this division of the students into two distinct grades is the central point.

It is doubtful whether the present high entrance requirements are productive of the good results that are expected. It may result in the exclusion of a good many who would do exceedingly well in the lower grades of professional work, and the admittance of some who, on the strength of college studies, would aspire to higher positions but might meet disappointment. It must be remembered that success in library work is in a measure the result of fitness, that the librarian, too, is born. Another thing that I would like to emphasize is that our profession is not now, and never ought to be, so organized as to exclude from promotion to the higher grades the assistants in minor positions who have shown ability and scholarship. It should therefore be made possible for such assistants to be admitted to the senior course without having to study again in the junior course things with which they are already familiar.

The division of the two courses should be planned so as to make the junior course a training class for minor positions, such as accession or order clerk, shelf lister, and junior cataloger. The minimum entrance requirement should be graduation from a high school. The center of instruction should, as now, be cataloging, but

* Read before the Chicago Library Club, April 12, 1900.

more time ought to be spent on bibliography, while the so-called reading and current topic seminars might well be omitted. A weekly seminar should give the students opportunity to discuss with the teacher salient points in library administration, thus giving them an intelligent view of library work as a whole. For home reading, books on the history of libraries and of printing, on library administration, etc., should be recommended, and such reading should be specially encouraged instead of the reading of current literature. The year spent in the library school should be entirely devoted to professional studies. The minor parts of library economy, such as accessioning, etc., are very properly regarded as appendices to cataloging and need very little instruction. In most libraries they are only very simple kinds of bookkeeping.

The senior course should be laid out after a quite different plan. It should not be, as now, a continuation of the junior course, but an independent post-graduate university course, in connection with some university with a large staff of instructors and rich libraries. The course should not be limited to one year, although one year's attendance ought to be the minimum required for graduation. There should be two degrees, and it seems to me that the usual designation of A.M. and Ph.D. might be just as suitable as any other, as they would mark the standard aimed at in the studies.

To this course graduates at colleges of good standing should be admitted without examination, and with examination graduates of the junior training classes who have spent a certain number of years in practical library work.

The central study should be classification, consisting of a preliminary, theoretical study of the history and methodology of the various sciences, showing their interrelation and possibilities of development; this to be followed by a comparative study of classification schemes with practice work. And it must be remembered that there are other schemes in existence than the Decimal and Expansive, and that classification is something more than the assignment of call-numbers to books with the assistance of the index to one or the other of these schemes.

Cataloging and bibliography ought to occupy a prominent place among the studies, greatest stress being laid upon skill in using books for bibliographic and reference purposes, and in the faculty of judging between conflicting rules

for cataloging. The teacher should aim primarily at the development of independent judgment on the part of the students, and all dogmatism should be carefully avoided.

The third required study—cataloging and bibliography is really one subject—should be general library administration, to be studied both historically and practically, and to include library architecture, history of libraries, and of archives.

Besides these required studies there should be offered a number of electives, one of which should be required, such as, *e.g.*, comparative history of literature, not only of belles-lettres, but of all branches of knowledge; paleography and the care of manuscripts, history of printing and publishing, including modern methods of printing, illustration and binding. And if this senior course is in connection with a university, and no absolute time limit is set for graduation, there is no reason why some students may not select one of the regular university studies as an elective. In Germany great importance is given to the preparatory scientific training of the librarian, and there is no reason why we in America should be behind in this respect. Small libraries will grow large, popular libraries will some day develop special departments, and the librarian, even of a popular library, should be above his work, not just in line with it.

The top and crown of every post-graduate study is the thesis. In the case of the student of librarianship this thesis will very often take the form of a bibliography. In the selection of subject the student should be given all possible assistance by the members of the faculty of the school, and they should particularly urge that the subjects chosen be such as lend themselves to scientific treatment and are of sufficient interest to be worthy of being published under the auspices of a university. In regard to other theses, I will only point out that there are any number of papers written on treatment of pamphlets, on book numbers, and other details of library technique. What are needed are more historical and theoretical monographs.

Preparation for librarianship does not end with the school. Particularly the junior students, after having gained positions in libraries, should be anxious to fit themselves for higher positions and for the entrance examination to the senior course, and this not only by intelligent and faithful work, but also by special studies.

What to study will depend partly on the turn of mind of the individual student, but no side of librarianship, whether technical, or historical and theoretical, should be entirely neglected. In view of the long hours generally prevailing in libraries, the assistants might be given some time for such study during library hours, the more so as it is really of very great importance to the reputation of a library that its assistants, even those in the lower grades, know more than the particular details of the work which is assigned to them. It may be conceded that a library owes something more to the members of its staff than the mere salary, which, by the way, does not always correspond with the work required. In particular, assistants should be encouraged to read regularly the various library and bibliographical periodicals. But the condition for this privilege—for it should be remembered that it is a privilege, even if a privilege that might fairly be demanded—must be willingness to spend a not inconsiderable part of outside time on further studies.

Above all, it must be borne in mind that we must keep above our work lest we sink below it. In all intellectual, as in other organic life, stagnation means retrogression and death. The only condition of life is conscious progress.

EXTENSION OF PITTSBURGH CARNEGIE LIBRARY.

At the annual meeting of the trustees of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, on April 17, plans were submitted for additions to the Carnegie library and Carnegie institute (including the Art gallery and museum) that will give a building practically six times as large as the present structure. It was announced that Andrew Carnegie was prepared to give \$3,600,000 for this purpose, and that the execution of the plans would be carried out as soon as the city had secured the additional ground required. By the changes proposed the present building will form only one side of the greater building, and will be devoted entirely to library purposes, giving a total capacity of over 750,000 volumes. The plans for the new structure have been completed by Alden & Harlow, the architects of the present building, and in accordance with the suggestions of the heads of the various departments of the institute, who gave time and careful study at home and abroad to the problems of the extension desired. The plans and drawings have been approved by Mr. Carnegie and have been placed on exhibition in the Carnegie art galleries. These plans and elevations are, however, merely preliminary studies. A year will be required to complete and perfect them. It is said that in general appearance the new building, when completed, will resemble the Congressional library building.

THE PROVIDENCE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

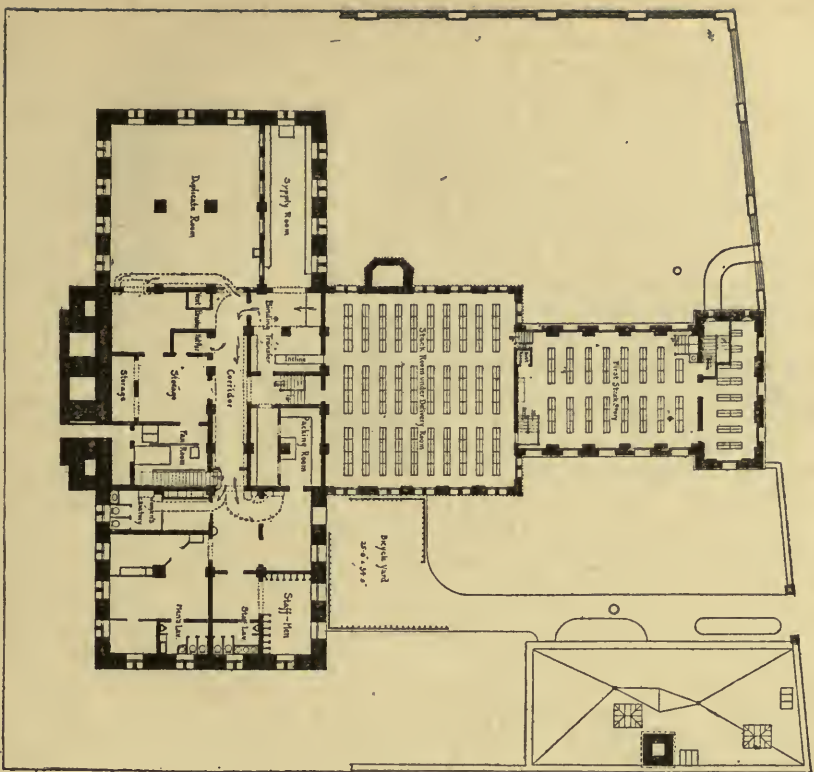
The new building of the Providence Public Library was opened to the public on the 15th of March with appropriate exercises, held in the building itself, in the presence of an audience of about 900 persons. The principal address, delivered by Mr. Arnold Green, of the board of trustees, was a production of exceptional brilliancy; and the program included also a careful historical sketch of the library, by the president, Judge Durfee; and a brief outline of the purposes embodied in the plans of the building, by W. E. Foster, librarian. The service was begun and ended by an invocation and a benediction, of great beauty and significance; the former prepared by the venerable Bishop Clark, of the Episcopal Diocese of Rhode Island, being read, in his absence (through illness), by the Bishop-Coadjutor, Rev. Dr. MacVicar; and the latter by Bishop Harkins, of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Providence.

The building now completed has been in progress for some time past. The building committee was organized (though under another name) in 1893. In the same year the first purchases of land were made. A competition for presenting plans, arranged by Professor William R. Ware, took place in 1894. Additional land was bought in 1895. Ground was first broken in 1896.* Since then the scope of the plans has several times been greatly modified and expanded by the successive gifts of Mr. John Nicholas Brown, in 1897, 1898, and 1900. The final result fully justifies the long and sometimes tedious delays which have been experienced.

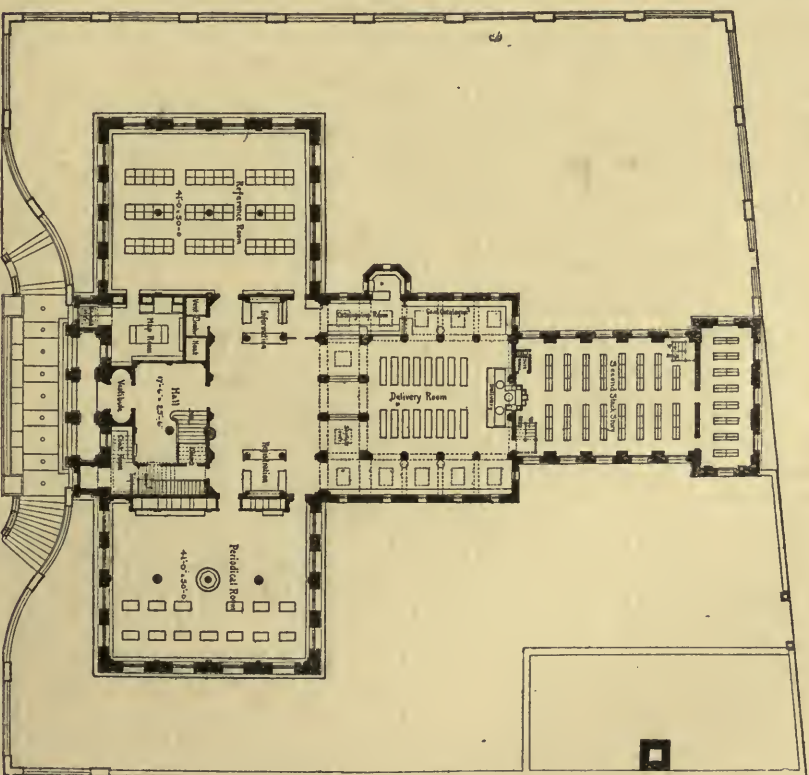
The lot on which the building stands is nearly square, the longest side being 201 feet in length. It is most favorably situated, having streets on three sides—Washington, Greene, and Fountain streets—while the fourth side, adjoining another lot, fortunately is towards the downward slope of the hill, so that the windows of the library easily look over the tops of the nearest houses in this direction. The building itself, consisting of the main building (139 x 58 feet), and the stack building, at right angles to it (108 x 33 feet), covers an area of more than 11,600 square feet. From the front line of the porch on Washington street to the rear line of the stack on Fountain street is exactly 190 feet.

Both in its exterior and interior details the building is a very pure example of the Italian Renaissance style, and is constructed of Roman brick of a particularly soft, gray color, giving admirable effects in light and shade. The boiler house, standing in the rear, is built of the same material, and so is also its strikingly beautiful chimney. This chimney is 82 feet in height, and is a shaft of graceful lines, on which the eye rests with pleasure. A view of the building which confines itself to the main façade is perhaps likely to emphasize unduly the resemblances to the Boston Public Library, both buildings reproducing the same general architectural type. But a view of the Providence

*A full description of the general plans, later modified and developed, was given by Mr. Foster in the LIBRARY JOURNAL, August, 1896, 21: 365-68.

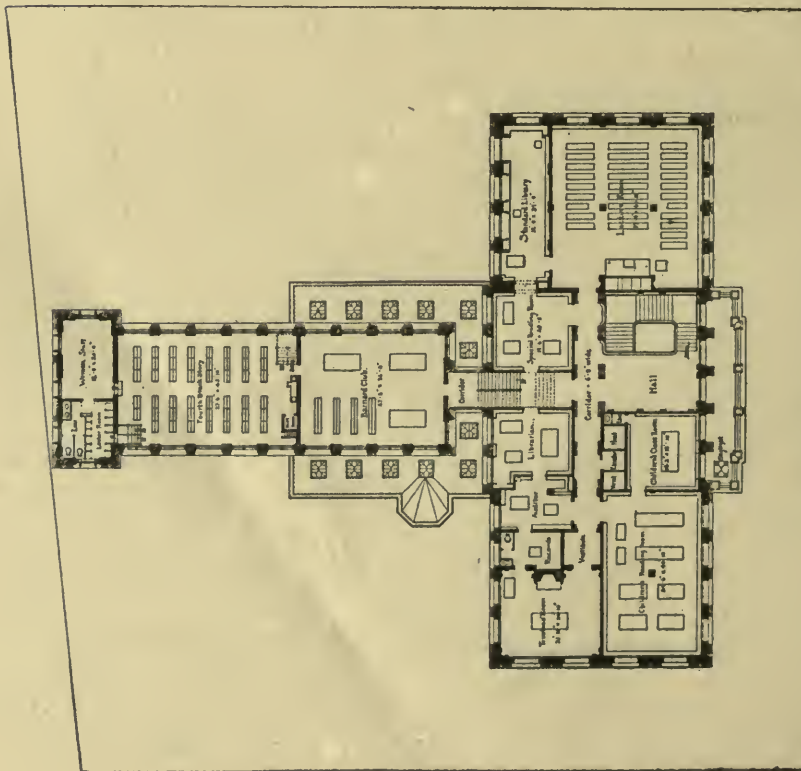


BASEMENT PLAN.

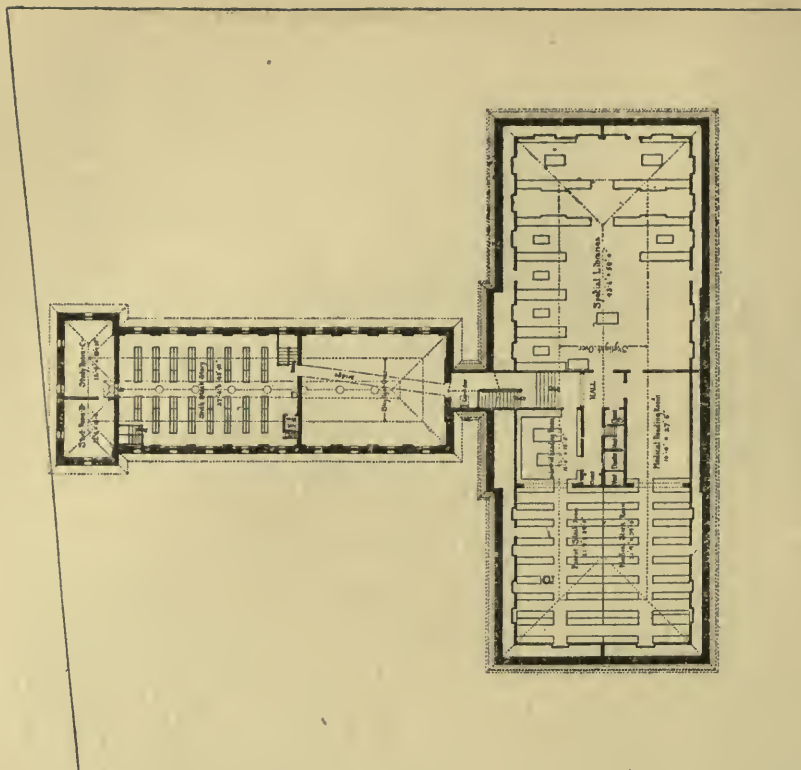


FIRST STORY PLAN.

FLOOR PLANS OF PROVIDENCE PUBLIC LIBRARY.
Stone, Carpenter & Willson, Architects.



SECOND STORY PLAN.



THIRD STORY PLAN.

FLOOR PLANS OF PROVIDENCE PUBLIC LIBRARY.
Stone, Carpenter & Wilson, Architects.

library building on the other two streets will show how very different its scheme of arrangement is. Yet even the façades of these two buildings show some striking differences. In the case of the Providence library, the ground falls rapidly away, and the approach is from two directions, by curved stone staircases of massive granite construction. This massiveness of treatment is continued in the heavy stone balustrade which is carried entirely around the three street lines to the rear of the stack building.

The stack building (the central one of three to be erected at some time in the future) contains the six-story stack as well as the four study-rooms placed at the Fountain street end, in direct proximity to the books. Yet not all of what appears from the outside to be a part of the stack is in reality stack space, for the delivery-room (the largest room in the building, 74 x 48) projects into the stack building as a mortise projects into a tenon. Two important desiderata are thereby secured. First, the delivery counter is placed in an ideally favorable position, with stack above and stack below, as well as stack beyond, approximating as nearly as the conditions will allow to a location at the center of a sphere. Second, the amount of space available for public uses on the ground floor is greatly increased without the necessity of resorting to lighting by a dome. It would have been a disappointment if either one of the following points in the building had been so placed as to require climbing a flight of stairs—namely, the delivery counter, the public catalog, the information desk, the registration desk, or either of the two principal reading-rooms. As it is, there is an area of more than 7800 square feet in the three principal rooms of this floor, which, but for the device already mentioned, would have been about 2000 square feet less. It is natural to inquire where in this building is the room corresponding to Bates Hall in the Boston Public Library. The answer is that, instead of planning for one long room, necessarily up one flight, there are two rooms, each on the ground floor, and differentiated from each other—one being general and the other special. The former, entitled the periodical-room, is for the more desultory reading of the periodicals and books; is supplied with small tables, with no provision for writing; and with electric fixtures for general lighting only. The latter, entitled the reference-room, is for the more extended or more scholarly use of the books; is surrounded with open shelves containing several thousand reference books (dictionaries, cyclopædias, etc.); is furnished with continuous tables or desks with individual spaces, where a student may use pen and ink and consult a considerable number of books at one time, and is supplied with individual lighting in place of the "general lighting" of the periodical-room. Opening out of the reference-room is the map-room, fitted up for the reception and use of atlases, maps, gazetteers, guide-books, etc.

The general scheme of the second story is rendered a simple one by the intersecting cor-

ridors, which divide it naturally into four sections, or groups. The rear corner to the left comprises a series of four interconnecting rooms for the administrative offices (including the librarian's office, the auditor's room, the record-room, and the trustees' room). The front corner to the left comprises the children's reading-room, and, opening from it, the children's class-room. The front corner to the right is occupied by the lecture-room; and the rear corner to the right by the standard library and special reading-room. Opening also from this same level is the Barnard Club Library, or educational study-room. The names of these rooms will, in general, serve to indicate their uses, except perhaps in the case of the standard library, a full description of which appeared in the *Monthly Bulletin* of the library, for October, 1898.*

The third story is a "special library" floor pure and simple. It contains the library's collections of works on art, on music (as well as the collection of musical scores for circulation); also several invaluable historical collections, the patent collection, and the industrial library and reading-room. The latest named room is fitted up with a draughting table and other appliances, so that the student who finds there any desired drawing or sketch can make a copy of it to take away. In few libraries has the laboratory principle been more consistently carried out; and in few libraries, moreover, has so great a degree of elasticity been secured, as in this, so far as regards the uses to be made of these facilities. Thus there are 14 different study or class rooms, of various sizes and furnishings, inside the building, so that it may confidently be expected that somewhere at least within the walls of the building every reader or student will find his wants fully met.

A word may be added in regard to the manner in which the books were removed to the new building. The total number of volumes belonging to the library on the 1st of January, 1900, was over 88,000. Of these, more than 25,000 were already within the walls of the new building, having been removed to an easily isolated portion of the stack in July and August, 1899. These comprised chiefly special collections of exceptional value, which the library had for several years been storing in outside buildings for safe keeping. By other gradual transfers as many as 12,000 were removed to the new building during the five weeks between Feb. 1 and March 8, 1900, without closing the library for circulation. These comprised chiefly long sets, with some whole classes which could be more easily spared from circulation than others, though a messenger was repeatedly sent for a given book when wanted by a reader. The number of volumes to be transferred in the final moving was consequently reduced to a little less than 50,000 volumes; and the time necessary for keeping the library closed was just one week, namely March 9 to March 15 inclusive. This was not, however, a full week of seven days available

*See also L. J., Dec., 1898, 23: 661.

for moving, since it included the day of the opening exercises, and also one Sunday, which it was fortunately not found necessary to use. The average number of books moved per day in these five days was consequently about 10,000. This involved a carefully drilled force of men at each end, each in charge of a foreman, a set of 144 moving boxes, and a series of three teams going back and forth. The average number of books to each box was a little less than 25, and the average number of boxes to a load was 30. The scheme of moving was worked out with exceptional care by Mr. E. C. Bixby, the assistant librarian, with such success that every book was in its proper place on the morning of the public opening exercises, ready to be taken out on the following morning when it opened for circulation.

The library has been constantly visited, for inspection and study of its details, since the opening day, not only by individuals but by representatives of other libraries. On the 5th and 6th of April the Massachusetts Library Club held its spring meeting in Providence, principally for the purpose of inspecting this building. On the 9th of April, 42 students from the New York State Library School at Albany visited the building, for the purpose of examining it critically and reporting. On both the above occasions a printed leaflet was supplied to each visitor, containing a directory of the rooms on each floor, and also a list of more than 50 features of interest to which the visitor would be glad to have his attention directed—some of them being mechanical devices and some technical details of library economy. This library structure certainly is a most interesting one, in its constant study to attain the maximum of effectiveness and convenience; and while the visitor cannot fail to be everywhere delighted by the beauty of the building, yet it is after all as a place for work that it will chiefly impress him. It is pre-eminently a library for use. The architects of the building were Stone, Carpenter & Willson, of Providence. Mr. Stone is an architect of national reputation, and was for seven years secretary of the American Institute of Architects (1892-99). The builders were John W. Bishop & Co., of Worcester, Mass. Expert advice has been secured at every stage throughout the work, including that of Professor William R. Ware, of Columbia University, who served as consulting architect in the early stages of the enterprise, and also, as already stated above, in arranging the details of the architectural competition; and that of Professor S. H. Woodbridge, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, whose painstaking study of the heating and ventilating system installed has here been crowned with exceptional success. The electrical installation was a feature of no little difficulty. The building is wired for only a little less than 10,000 lights, and is supplied with separate motors for three ventilating fans and six lifts. There is also an internal telephone system with 17 stations connecting the various desks. The steel stack selected for the building was that of the Fenton Company at Jamestown, N. Y. (now known as the Art Metal Construction Company), and it

has proved entirely satisfactory, in respect to mechanical construction, finish, convenience, and protection from dust.

The Providence Public Library building represents in a very interesting way the manner in which the work of a library like this appeals to the interest of a donor. The total amount received in gifts from Mr. John Nicholas Brown is nearly \$270,000, but this has been received in three successive gifts. Mr. Brown, without whose generous aid all the efforts of the library towards its new building would have been unavailing, has the satisfaction of knowing that he has added to the pleasure and instruction of a wider circle of his fellow-citizens than would have been possible in any other way.

WILLIAM E. FOSTER.

THE LIBRARY AND DOGMA.

AN occasion like the recent dedication of the public library building at Providence is extremely likely to result in emphasizing some dominant note—not always the same one, of course. In the instance referred to, it appears to have been the library's colorless attitude in regard to all controverted questions, which is to be kept in mind as the ideal. It is somewhat strikingly put, in the address of Mr. Green on that occasion, as follows:

"As trustees of the Public Library, we have *no opinions*. Theology, sociology, politics, economics are to us as abstract ideas. In the disputes of history, the bickerings and eulogies of biography we take no part. The certitudes and speculations of science, intellectual or natural, exact or applied, are to us as the formulæ of mathematics. Our business is to furnish, so far as we are able, the means for acquiring information, and then to say, *come, study, think, and decide*."

So also with the address of Mr. Foster, where the same principle, or an allied principle, is emphatically expressed, as follows:

"Profoundly affecting as it does, the interests of the *entire public*, rather than a small fraction of it; and recognizing, as it does, absolutely no class distinctions, whether of *religion*, of *politics*, or of *school of thought*, few institutions have a more admirable opportunity—when properly equipped and supported—of elevating the life of the community" [than a public library].

It is an interesting fact that these expressions of the policy of the library were made independently by the two speakers, with no knowledge on the part of either of what the other was intending to say, though they but define the attitude that the library has endeavored consistently to maintain. The questions touched upon are of interest in their bearing on the general policy of the public library as one of the institutions of this country. The point of view taken by the Providence speakers seems evidence of a growing feeling that more, perhaps, than any other of the great agencies of civilization, the library must know and recognize no distinctions such as those above indicated, if it would occupy its ideal position toward the entire community.

ORGANIZATION OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, 1900-1901.

By the passage of the Appropriations bill by Congress on April 12 the Library of Congress is assured development along the lines laid down in the report of the librarian for 1899 and in accordance with the estimates there submitted.* The library provisions of the bill as first presented to the House were amended to a considerable degree by the Senate, and in conference the Senate amendments were adopted, except in so far as they related to increases of existing salaries. The Librarian of Congress was given full hearings by the House sub-committee and by the Senate committee, and the bill had throughout the careful attention of the Appropriations committee as a whole.

The bill, while making provision only for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1900, is practically a reorganization of the library service. It creates five new departments—Mail and supply; Order, or purchasing; Binding; Bibliography; and Documents and exchanges—strengthens the existing departments by additional assistants, or by permitting the full utilization of assistants previously withdrawn to meet special demands; increases the appropriation for purchase of books, including travelling expenses in that connection, from \$25,000 to \$50,000; and increases the appropriation for miscellaneous and contingent expenses from \$1500 to \$8500. It provides an additional force of 96 persons, being the full number required by the librarian's original estimate, and it makes the compensation of the librarian equal to the sum received by Mr. Putnam in Boston.

The organization of the library, as provided by the bill, may be summarized as follows:

General administration: Librarian of Congress, chief assistant librarian, chief clerk, librarian's secretary, one clerk, and one assistant messenger.

Mail and supply: Assistant in charge, with one assistant and one messenger.

Packing and stamping: Two attendants.

Order (Purchasing): Chief of division; nine assistants; one messenger.

Catalog and shelf: Chief of division; 39 assistants; six messengers.

Binding: Assistant in charge, with one assistant and one messenger.

Bibliography: Chief of division; four assistants; one messenger.

Reading-room: Superintendent; 49 assistants (including reading-room for the blind, evening service, Senate and Representatives' reading-rooms, Toner and Washingtonian libraries and cloak-rooms); four messengers; two watchmen.

Periodicals (including evening service): Chief of division; eight assistants; two messengers.

Documents: Chief of division; two assistants; one messenger.

Manuscripts: Chief of division; two assistants; one messenger.

Maps and charts: Chief of division; four assistants; one messenger.

Music: Chief of division; four assistants; one messenger.

Prints: Chief of division, two assistants; one messenger.

Smithsonian deposit: Custodian; one assistant; one messenger.

Congressional reference library: Custodian; three assistants; two messengers.

Law library: Custodian; two assistants; one messenger.

Copyright office: Register of copyrights; 38 clerks; one messenger; for special service on arrears: three clerks, one porter, one messenger.

A special appropriation is made to permit the employment of the additional force during the last quarter of the present fiscal year; and an appropriation of \$2000 is made for special, temporary, and miscellaneous service. In addition to the \$50,000 for purchase of books and \$8500 for miscellaneous and contingent expenses, the appropriation for purchase of law books is raised from \$2500 to \$3000, and the sum for periodical and serial purchases is increased from \$2500 to \$5000.

The work of putting the new organization into effect was promptly taken up, and appointments to nearly all the places provided by the new act were made within a few weeks after its passage. Regarding these appointments the Librarian of Congress has made the following statement:

"Of the additional positions created by the bill, over a score are very minor and subordinate at salaries of but \$360 a year. A few of the positions will be filled by promotion. Certain employees taken on during the past year accepted salaries below their qualifications in the expectation of a better recognition if an opportunity should come. Irrespective of promotions, however, the particular positions open to appointment would not appear from a cursory examination of the bill. Many of those created are, in effect, already in existence and filled by employees detailed from other divisions of the library, owing to the unequal pressure of work. Some 39 employees are now working in positions different from those to which they are accorded by law. The effect of the bill will be in part simply to confirm these employees in their present position. This will be true, for instance, in the Copyright Office, in which only eight places will be filled by new appointment. The classification of the applications, with a view to selection, has been in progress for a long time past. The form of application in use tabulates very fully the education and experience of an applicant; and of the 800 and more received during the past year, over 200 are from persons possessing technical training, or library experience, or both, including graduates from the library schools in Albany, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, and at the University of Illinois, or directly experienced in the work of the great libraries of New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, and elsewhere. There are nearly a dozen of the applicants of whom direct knowledge has been gained in the volunteer service which existed during a portion of the past year. The appointments are made upon the same method as the few that have been made during the past several months. No preliminary written examination is held. For each position to be filled an applicant has been selected whose

* For summary of the report see L. J., Dec., 1899, p. 672-3.

qualifications and experience appear the most promising. He will be offered opportunity to work, on pay, but also on probation, for a period of from three to six months. His capacity will thus be tested in actual work. This test will be his examination. At the end of the period his connection with the library definitely ceases unless a decision be then reached to retain him in the regular service."

The appointments already made include the following library graduates or persons possessing library experience:

F. W. Ashley, Ohio (N. Y. State Library School); Laura E. Babcock (Amherst College Library); Irma I. Blake, New York (N. Y. Society Library); Julia W. Blandy, Texas (Drexel Institute Library School, N. Y. Public Library); Leigh S. Boyd, Louisiana (Louisiana Bar Assn. Library); Ada G. Chapple, New York (Pratt Institute Library School); Madeleine B. De Wolfe, New York (Columbian Univ. Library School); Caspar G. Dickson, Minnesota (Drexel Institute Library School); H. T. Dougherty, Massachusetts (Cambridge Public Library); Annie L. Elliott (N. Y. Public Library); C. A. Flagg, Massachusetts (N. Y. State Library School, N. Y. State Library); Mary E. Griswold, New York (Cornell Univ. Library); Jane B. Haines, Pennsylvania (N. Y. State Library School, Bryn Mawr Coll. Library); Cecil K. Jones, California (Univ. of Calif. Library); W. F. Koenig, Pennsylvania (Univ. of Pa. Library); Jacob Lebovitz, Illinois (Newberry Library); Alice Lerch, Dist. of Columbia (Columbian Univ. Library School); Elizabeth McBrier, California (Columbian Univ. Library School, Washington Public Library); Mary W. McNair, New York (N. Y. State Library School, N. Y. Public Library); Ethel W. Mason, Illinois (Amherst College Library); Mary M. Melcher, New Hampshire (Pratt Institute Library School, N. Y. Society Library); Jessie Field Ogden, Minnesota (Armour Inst. Library School); Lucy Ogden, New Jersey (Newark Free Public Library); F. H. Parsons, District of Columbia (U. S. Naval Observatory Library); Harriet W. Pierson, New York (N. Y. State Library School, N. Y. Public Library); Florence S. Rogers, Connecticut (N. Y. State Library School, Princeton Univ. Library); Emma A. Runner, New York (Cornell Univ. Library); Claire M. Schayer, District of Columbia (Columbian Univ. Library School, U. S. Geol. Survey Library); Gertrude Shawhan, Illinois (Univ. of Ill. Library School, Univ. of Ill. Library); Lucretia C. Waring, California (Columbian Univ. Library School, Washington Public Library); Jessie McL. Watson, Minnesota (Newberry Library); Mary L. Whitall, New Jersey (Free Library of Phila.).

In many of the places to be filled, as in the Copyright office and specific departments, library training is not considered chiefly essential, and such qualifications as special knowledge, practical business and clerical experience, and stenography and typewriting, have been given special weight. The geographical distribution of the appointments has been regarded, and about 30 states and the District of Columbia are represented in the full list.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL CONGRESS AT PARIS.

AN International Congress of Bibliography will be held at Paris Aug. 16-18, 1900, in connection with the International Exposition. The congress will be mainly devoted to a consideration of the question of a universal catalog, dealing especially with the co-operative efforts of the Institut International de Bibliographie toward the creation and development in all countries of a universal bibliographical repertory based upon the decimal classification. Subscription to the congress has been placed at 20 francs, and subscribers are entitled to a copy of the full proceedings, which will include the papers and reports presented.

The program has been arranged for the presentation and discussion of six subjects in general bibliography. To reduce the work of the congress and to render its labors more useful it has been decided that in the discussion of pure bibliography—"that is to say, of bibliography separated from correlated questions which might be of equal interest to librarians"—the congress shall be devoted to the problems relating to the preparation of universal bibliographies, or specific bibliographies designed for special students. All members will be free to discuss systems of classification which have already been subjected to practical application in these directions; but no action tending to support any one system will be admitted. The subjects selected for consideration are as follows:

1. Report on the actual condition of bibliographic work in the various countries; and the development required in view of special needs and extent of the field of labor.

2. Plan of operation and *desiderata* regarding the different types of bibliographies—universal, international, national, special, selected, critical, analytical, etc.

3. Plan of operation and *desiderata* regarding different classes of publications, to facilitate the establishment of general bibliographical repertories, including books, reviews, official documents, patents, charts, music, engravings, iconography, etc.

4. Various agencies that may co-operate in the system of a general bibliographical repertory, such as *a*, catalogs of the great libraries; *b*, the utilization of the copyright system; *c*, the co-operation of publishers and editors of periodicals, of learned societies, and of all associations.

5. Great bibliographical repertories prepared or in course of preparation; condition of the work—especially report on the universal bibliographical repertory based upon the decimal classification, methods of facilitating its development, and report on the extended classifications prepared for special subjects.

6. Various questions relating to bibliographical repertories—classification of bibliographical material, special allied topics.

Communications regarding the congress should be addressed to Eugène Capet, assistant secretary of the committee on organization, 8 Place du Panthéon, Paris.

IOWA LIBRARY LEGISLATION.

THE present year will be a notable one for library development in Iowa, if one may judge from the number and character of the new library laws it has added to the statute-book. The sum of this recent legislation is as follows:

1. A law consolidating the miscellaneous portion of the state library with the historical library, and placing the consolidated library (in the new historical building) and the law and document library (in the state capitol) under one administration, that of the state librarian, and voting an annual appropriation of \$12,500 for their support, exclusive of salaries paid officials and employes. This is an increase of \$1500.

2. A law creating a state library commission, consisting of three *ex-officio* members—state superintendent, president of the state university, and state librarian—and four members to be appointed by the governor, at least two of whom shall be women. This law appropriates \$2000 a year for the commission's expenses.

3. A law appropriating \$2000 additional for cataloging the state library.

4. A law giving the state library board more latitude in the expenditure of the \$2000 regular annual appropriation for the purchase of books, etc., for the travelling libraries.

5. A law raising the salaries of the state librarian's three women assistants from \$400, \$500, and \$600 to \$700, \$800, and \$1000. The consolidation bill previously mentioned raised the state librarian's salary from \$1200 to \$2000, and his law librarian assistant's salary from \$720 to \$1200.

6. A law requiring the treasurer of each school township and rural district to withhold annually not less than five cents, nor more than 15 cents, for every person of school age resident in each school corporation, for the purchase of books for a school library, and prohibiting any diversion of the fund to any other purpose.

SOCIETA BIBLIOGRAFICA ITALIANA.

THE proceedings of the third meeting of the Societa Bibliografica Italiana (Genoa, Nov. 3-6, 1899) are published in no. 11-12 of the *Rivista delle Biblioteche* for the current year. In addition to the business matters, formal reports, etc., noted in the report previously given in these columns (L. J., Dec., '99, p. 675), the proceedings contain the interesting paper by Professor Pellizzani on "Reagenti chimici adatti a far rivivere le antiche scritture e sulle cautele da seguirsi nel loro uso," in which he distinguishes between the immediate effects—generally excellent—and the ultimate effects—generally bad—of the use of chemicals on both ink and manuscript. Statistics as to the ultimate effects are not complete, and new investigations are promised.

Professor Fumagalli presented some timely considerations on the necessity of a uniform set of rules for cataloging entries, and offered a resolution creating a mixed committee of libra-

rians, booksellers, and scholars to prepare as quickly as possible such a set of rules. This resolution was carried after a discussion, in which the "decimal classification" was touched on.

Dott. Puliti discussed in lively fashion the invasion of the public libraries by "hordes" of school children, especially on the Thursday half-holiday, largely in eager search for "ponies," described their demoralization of order, quiet, and the force of attendants. His account doubtless represents a real abuse, and the discussion developed sympathy with his repressive views. A resolution was adopted, which reads: "The Italian Bibliographic Society requests the 'Council of Direction' to take measures to obtain that the libraries of secondary schools shall be opened at regular hours to the children who attend those schools, to the greater advantage of the children, and to the advantage also of the readers who frequent the larger libraries, thus diminishing the crowds, at times excessively large, of children from the secondary schools, over whom proper watchfulness cannot be exercised, either for the material interests of the book, the moral interests of their studies, or for the staff of the library."

Evidently our Italian colleagues are facing the problem of the children's room.

W. W. B.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION FOR CATALOGER.

THE United States Civil Service Commission announces that on June 20-21, 1900, an examination will be held in any city in the United States where the Commission has a local board of examiners for the position of public document indexer and cataloger.

The examination will consist of the following subjects: Publishing processes—(a) Preparation of manuscript, (b) Proof-reading or correcting proof, (c) Lettering for binding; Cataloging and bibliography—(a) Cataloging, (b) Indexing and arrangement, (c) Bibliography and books of reference; History, geography, and government of the United States. Experience in library work and cataloging will be regarded as an important factor. Age limit, 20 years or over.

From the eligibles resulting from this examination certification will be made to the three vacancies in the position of public document indexer and cataloger in the Government Printing Office at a salary of \$3 per diem each.

The examination is open to all citizens of the United States who comply with the requirements. All such persons are invited to apply, and applicants will be examined, graded, and certified without regard to any consideration save their ability as shown in the examination.

Persons who desire to compete should at once apply to the U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., for application forms 304 and 375, which should be properly executed and promptly filed with the Commission.

American Library Association.

President: R. G. Thwaites, State Historical Society, Madison, Wis.

Secretary: Henry J. Carr, Public Library, Scranton, Pa.

Treasurer: Gardner M. Jones, Public Library, Salem, Mass.

22d GENERAL MEETING, MONTREAL, JUNE 5-19, 1900.

TRAVEL ARRANGEMENTS.

In addition to the general announcements regarding the Montreal meeting made in the May number of the JOURNAL, the final circular on travel arrangements gives fuller information as to the details of the trip.

The rate of a fare and a third on the certificate plan will prevail, as already announced, tickets on this plan being purchasable not earlier than June 2, nor later than June 8. The certificates must, as usual, be countersigned at the meeting by both the secretary and the special agent of the Passenger Associations. The certificate plan serves best the purposes of those who must go and return as quickly as possible, at the least outlay of time and money. The inconveniences of that plan may be reduced, and sometimes entirely avoided, by means of party arrangements. Such arrangements have been made for the eastern seaboard sections, and similar plans for members from central and western states are in charge of Mr. Rutherford P. Hayes, 31 Washington street, Chicago, particulars of which will be announced later.

For members from New England, party plans have been arranged as follows:

Itinerary.

Leave Boston 9.00 a.m., Wednesday, June 6, B. & M. R.R.

Leave New Haven 6.40 a.m., Wednesday, June 6, N. Y., N. H. & H.

Leave Hartford 8.04 a.m., Wednesday, June 6, N. Y., N. H. & H.

Leave Worcester 8.10 a.m., Wednesday, June 6, B. & M. R.R.

Leave Springfield 9.15 a.m., Wednesday, June 6, B. & M. R.R.

Leave Concord, N. H., 11.20 a.m., Wednesday, June 6, B. & M. R.R.

Arrive White River Junction 1.30 p.m., lunch.

Arrive Montreal by special train from White River Junction 7.00 p.m.

This "special" makes it possible to arrive an hour and a half ahead of all regular day trains, and in time for the opening session. It allows, by special arrangement, the examination of baggage *en route* by the custom officers, instead of on arrival at Montreal.

Returning.

Leave Montreal by special train, Grand Trunk R.R. (with New York party) 9.00 a.m., Sunday, June 17.

Arrive Burlington 12.00 noon, Sunday, June 17.

Hotel Van Ness, one day.

Side trip down Lake Champlain and return, Monday, June 18. Dinner on boat.

Leave Burlington 11.10 p.m., Monday, June 18, Central Vermont special sleeper to Boston.

Arrive Boston 8.15 a.m., Tuesday, June 19.

Expense of trip, Boston to Montreal and return (but exclusive of stay in Montreal and the Post-conference), will be \$12 for railroad fare, and \$7.75 for other travel features, including transfers in Montreal, stay in Burlington, and side trip through Lake Champlain, and sleeper on return journey. From other points in New England the railroad fare will vary somewhat, but remaining expenses will be the same. To those who return direct from Montreal, omitting stop at Burlington, etc., the expense will be \$3.50 less.

Excursion tickets, Boston to Montreal and return (\$12), good going June 6, 9.00 a.m. train, via White River Junction, and returning on any train not later than June 20, will be on sale at North Union Station and at B. & M. Office, 322 Washington street, Boston.

New England people should register for this trip with F. W. Faxon, 15½ Beacon street, Boston, Mass., who will be prepared to answer inquiries about tickets and travel accommodations. Arrangements for the "special" depend on size of party travelling together, and must be made in advance.

For members from the Middle States who can center at New York City or join the New York party *en route* a trip has been arranged which includes, on the going trip, a day's boat ride down the St. Lawrence River, from Clayton to Montreal, in which it is hoped the party will be joined by those coming from Buffalo and points west of that gateway by the New York Central connecting lines, Big Four, Lake Shore, and Michigan Central roads. The departure from New York by special train in the early evening gives opportunity of joining the party to all members from Washington and the South, from Baltimore, Philadelphia, Eastern Pennsylvania, and New Jersey. Also from points on both sides of the Hudson River to Albany, inclusive.

Itinerary.

The party will leave Grand Central Station, 42d street, over New York Central R.R. via Clayton.

Leave New York 7.30 p.m., Tuesday, June 5.

Leave Albany 11 p.m., Tuesday, June 5.

Arrive Clayton 6 a.m., Wednesday, June 6.

This schedule is subject to change, but full notice of any change will be given.

Leave Clayton, 6.30 a.m., Wednesday, June 6.

Day trip down the St. Lawrence.

Arrive Montreal 6.30 p.m., Wednesday, June 6.

Returning.

Leave Montreal, G. T. R.R., 9.00 a.m., Sunday, June 17.

Arrive Burlington, C. V. R.R., 12.00 noon, Sunday, June 17.

Hotel Van Ness, one day.

Leave Burlington 8.40 a.m., Monday, June 18,
Steamer *Vermont*.

Arrive Ticonderoga noon, Monday, June 18.
Leave Ticonderoga 12.06 noon, Monday, June 18.

Leave Baldwin, 12.30 p.m., Monday, June 18,
Steamer *Horicon*.

Arrive Sagamore Hotel, Green Island, 2.45 p.m., remaining for supper, lodging, and breakfast.

Leave Sagamore Hotel 9.00 a.m., Tuesday, June 19.

Arrive Caldwell 10.40 a.m., Tuesday, June 19.
Leave Caldwell, D. & H. R.R., 11.25 a.m., Tuesday, June 19.

Arrive Saratoga 12.45 p.m., Tuesday, June 19;
Lunch.

Leave Saratoga 3.15 p.m., Tuesday, June 19.
Arrive Troy 4.20 p.m., Tuesday June 19.

Arrive New York 8.15 p.m., Tuesday, June 19.

Expense of trip, New York to Montreal and return (but exclusive of stay in Montreal and the Post-conference), will be \$15.75 for railroad and steamship fare, and \$10 for other travel features, including sleeper New York to Clayton, two meals on St. Lawrence River steamer, transfers to Montreal, stay in Burlington, trip through Lake Champlain and Lake George, stop at the Sagamore. To those who return direct from Montreal omitting stop at Burlington, etc., the expense will be about \$5 less.

Those for whom it is not convenient to return with the party after the Post-conference, may at any time previous to June 15 have their tickets honored, and obtain all privileges of the tour returning.

Special tickets, covering all items of expense for the round trip, New York to New York (but not including the stay in Montreal or the Post-conference trip), will be issued by the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Co., and on sale at its ticket offices as follows: 1216 and 415 Broadway, New York City.

Unused coupons, on the part of those who must return immediately after the meeting or the Post-conference, will be subject to redemption.

Members joining the Middle States party should register with Frank P. Hill, Free Public Library, Newark, N. J., who will be prepared to answer inquiries about tickets and travel accommodations, and to whom early notice should be sent as to route desired and probable date of return from Montreal.

The Ohio Library Association is making special party plans for the journey to Montreal in connection with the A. L. A. meeting. The Ohio party will probably select Cleveland as a rendezvous, leaving that city late on the night of June 5 by rail (or boat if desired), arriving at Buffalo for early breakfast. A party will be made up to spend the day at Niagara Falls, no extra railroad fare being required. Those remaining in Buffalo will join the Falls party at Niagara Falls and leave in the evening by rail, arriving at Clayton, N. Y., early next morning for breakfast. Close connection is made with the steamer. The route from Clayton is by

steamer through the Thousand Islands and down the St. Lawrence River, shooting the famous rapids, and reaching Montreal at sunset on the 6th, in ample time for the first session the same evening.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS.

As previously announced, reduced rates for the meeting have been made by the Windsor Hotel, Montreal. Its charges will be \$3 and \$3.50 (the latter for rooms with baths) per day. Arrangements at less expense will also be made in various college dormitories about the McGill University Campus, or in boarding-houses. All persons planning to attend should send early notice to the secretary of the local committee, Mr. C. H. Gould, McGill University Library.

SUMMARY OF COST OF DIFFERENT ITINERARIES.

Maximum total cost of attending the Montreal meeting, from those points on the eastern seaboard named below, including all expenses going and returning, stop at Windsor Hotel (without bath-room), Post-conference trip, stop at Burlington and trip through Lakes Champlain and George (the Boston party making side-trip to Ticonderoga only, and returning to Burlington), may be summarized as follows:

	From New York City.	From Albany and Utica.	From Boston and Vicinity.
Expenses to and from Montreal.	\$25.75	\$22.75	\$19.75
6 1/4 days at hotel, Montreal.....	18.75	18.75	18.75
Post-conference trip.....	20.00	20.00	20.00
Total.....	\$64.50	\$61.50	\$58.50

POST-CONFERENCE TRIP, JUNE 12-17, 1900.

As has already been announced, the Post-conference trip will this year take the form of a visit by special steamer to the river Saguenay. The largest and best boat on the Saguenay route has been engaged and will be the home of the party during the trip.

OUTLINE.

On the evening of June 12 the party leaves Montreal and will arrive at the commencement of the bold scenery above Quebec on Wednesday morning at about eight o'clock. Further down stream is reached the beautiful island of Orleans—called by Cartier the "Isle of Bacchus," so abundant were the grapes—and, keeping the island on the right for some miles, the mainland is touched at Ste. Anne de Beupré. At this quaint spot a halt will be made to inspect the church and shrine where so many "miracles" of healing have been wrought. From Ste. Anne there is a beautiful run down the lower St. Lawrence for the rest of the day. The mouth of the Saguenay is reached on Wednesday evening. 24 hours will be spent in the midst of its scenery, with calls at Chicoutimi, the head of Saguenay navigation, and at Tadousac, the center of the Canadian fur trade in years gone by. Friday will find the party at Murray Bay on the homeward voyage, and on Friday evening the travellers are

due at Quebec. Saturday will be devoted to this city and its historic surroundings.

The itinerary, so far as arrangement have been perfected, will be practically as follows:

Leave Montreal,	Tuesday,	June 12....	9.30 p. m.
Arrive Quebec,	Wednesday,	" 13....	8.30 a. m.
Arrive Ste. Anne,	"	" 13....	10.00 a. m.
Leave Ste. Anne,	"	" 13....	12.00 noon
Arrive Chicoutimi,	Thursday,	" 14....	10.00 a. m.
Leave Chicoutimi,	"	" 14....	1.00 p. m.
Arrive Tadousac,	"	" 14....	8.00 p. m.
(Supper at hotel, and informal exercises.)			
Leave Tadousac,	Thursday,	June 14....	12.00 nh't
Arrive Murray Bay,	Friday,	" 15....	9.00 a. m.
(Café or hay-cart ride to falls, 5 miles.)			
Leave Murray Bay,	Friday,	June 15....	12.00 noon
Arrive Quebec,	"	" 15....	11.00 p. m.
Leave Quebec,	Saturday,	" 16....	7.00 p. m.
Arrive Montreal,	Sunday,	" 17....	7.00 a. m.

DURATION OF TRIP.

The plan is to leave Quebec on Saturday evening, arriving in Montreal on Sunday morning, June 17. If, however, the majority of the party so desires, the stay in Quebec may be prolonged through Sunday, and the trip to Montreal be made by the regular steamer, arriving on Monday morning in time for the early trains to the various points, east, south, and west.

COST.

The cost of the entire Post-conference trip, including berth and meals, will not exceed \$20, for those who return to Montreal by Sunday morning and it is expected that the sum named will cover the expense of spending the Sunday in Quebec as well.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

The itinerary has been so arranged that of the whole length of the river between Montreal and Chicoutimi, only about 100 miles (the least interesting part) will not be passed by day. Moreover, although a great portion of the journey will be upon salt water, there is no sea swell.

It is hoped that the trip as outlined presents many of the features of an ideal Post-conference, combining as it does the best of opportunities for friendly intercourse with a restful excursion in pure bracing air amid the grandest of scenery.

Warm wraps and rugs will probably be necessary. All who purpose taking this trip should communicate as soon as possible with the undersigned. This for several reasons is specially important.

Any further information desired will be gladly furnished on application to

C. H. GOULD, *Secretary Local Committee.*

A. L. A. BADGE.

All members of the A. L. A. who are planning to attend the Montreal meeting are urged to obtain, if they do not already possess, the official badge of the association—an artistic monogram in gold and blue enamel. The badge may be had in the form of a pin or as a charm, at \$2.50, by addressing the assistant recorder, Miss N. E. Browne, A. L. A. Publishing Section, 10½ Beacon st., Boston. Since its adoption the little badge has made its way steadily into favor, but its use is still too limited; it should be everywhere recognized as the outward and visible sign of library fellowship.

State Library Commissions.

COLORADO STATE BOARD OF LIBRARY COMMISSIONERS: C. R. Dudley, chairman, Public Library, Denver.

CONNECTICUT F. P. L. COMMITTEE: Caroline M. Hewins, secretary, Public Library, Hartford, Ct.

GEORGIA LIBRARY COMMISSION: Miss Anne Wallace, secretary, Carnegie Library, Atlanta, Ga.

INDIANA STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION: W. E. Henry, secretary, State Library, Indianapolis.

IOWA STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION: State Library, Des Moines.

On April 21 Gov. Shaw appointed the members of the state library commission as follows: Capt. W. F. Johnston, Fort Dodge; Mrs. D. W. Norris, Grinnell; Mrs. H. M. Townner, Corning; Miss Jessie B. Waite, Burlington. The other members, *ex officio*, are Johnson Brigham, state librarian; R. C. Barrett, superintendent of public instruction; and President McLean, of the State University.

KANSAS STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION: James L. King, secretary, Topeka.

MAINE STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION: G. T. Little, chairman, Bowdoin College, Brunswick.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION: Miss E. P. Sohler, secretary, Beverly.

MICHIGAN F. P. L. COMMISSION: Mrs. M. C. Spencer, secretary, State Library, Lansing.

The Michigan State Board of Library Commissioners have issued their first annual report, covering the work undertaken since the first meeting of the board in November, 1899, and reviewing library conditions in Michigan. The board has sent out circulars urging the establishment of local libraries, and has also issued question blanks regarding existing libraries. The report reprints the statistics of Michigan libraries in 1896, from the U. S. Bureau of Education report of that year, supplementing this by later lists based upon reports made to the commissioners. There is also given a series of brief descriptive reports from villages having established libraries.

NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION: A. H. Chase, secretary, State Library, Concord.

NEW JERSEY PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION: The members of the newly created New Jersey Public Library Commission were announced on May 2 by the governor as follows: Ernest Cushing Richardson, Princeton University Library; Moses Taylor Pyne, trustee of Princeton University; Frank P. Hill, Newark Free Public Library; W. C. Kimball, trustee of Passaic Public Library; Everett T. Tomlinson, of Elizabeth, author of "Boys of Old Monmouth" and other stories of the Revolutionary war. No appropriation for the commission was made by the legislature, but it is thought that the

members may be able to do some preliminary work in outlining plans of future activity, to be developed when state aid is secured.

NEW YORK: Public Libraries Division, State University, Melvil Dewey, director, Albany.

OHIO STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION: C. B. Galbreath, secretary, State Library, Columbus.

PENNSYLVANIA PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION: Dr. G. E. Reed, secretary, State Library, Harrisburg.

A meeting of the members of the Pennsylvania library commission was held on April 25, when organization was made by the election of State Senator C. L. Magee as president and John Thomson as treasurer. Dr. G. E. Reed, as state librarian, is *ex officio* secretary. W. N. Frew, of Pittsburgh, and H. N. Belin, of Scranton, were instructed to draft a general library law for the state. Dr. Reed, in conjunction with Mr. Thomson and W. M. Stevenson, was empowered to draft rules for the establishment of a system of travelling libraries, and to arrange for the operation of this system at the earliest possible date. W. N. Frew reported the receipt of \$575 as contributions to the commission from leading citizens of Pittsburgh; Mr. Thomson reported \$800 pledged from Philadelphia; and Mr. Belin, of Scranton, stated that the \$1000 expected from his part of the state was fully assured. Senator Magee also had assurances for \$1000, and Mr. Stevenson was confident of securing \$1000 for the fund. The plan of the commission is to start the travelling libraries by voluntary contributions, and then appeal to the state legislature for an appropriation to continue the work. The next meeting of the commission will be held Sept. 27 at the state library.

VERMONT FREE LIBRARY COMMISSION: Miss M. L. Titcomb, secretary, Norman Williams Public Library, Woodstock.

WISCONSIN FREE LIBRARY COMMISSION: F. A. Hutchins, secretary, Madison; Miss L. E. Stearns, librarian, Milwaukee.

Library Clubs.

BAY PATH LIBRARY CLUB.

President: Miss M. Anna Tarbell, Brimfield, Mass.

Secretary: Mrs. C. A. Fuller, Oxford, Mass.

Treasurer: Miss Nellie A. Cutter, Spencer, Mass.

LIBRARY CLUB OF BUFFALO.

President: H. L. Elmendorf, Public Library.

Secretary-Treasurer: Miss A. S. Woodcock, Grosvenor Library.

The Buffalo Library Club met on April 19, in the rooms of the Buffalo Historical Society. The first paper of the evening was one on "Home libraries," by Miss Eleanor E. Hawkins, of the Buffalo Public Library, and it was followed by an address on "Preventive charity work," by Mr. Frederic Almy, of the Buffalo Charity Organization. Mr. Almy spoke of the

necessity for discretion and method in charity work, and of the prime importance of encouraging and training the children of the poor to become good members of society.

The subject taken in connection with the previous paper on home libraries seemed almost like an inspiration to the club, and a discussion followed on the advisability and practicability of starting such libraries in Buffalo; the motion was finally made and seconded, that the president be requested to appoint a committee to take the matter into consideration.

ANNIE S. WOODCOCK, *Secretary*.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF CHICAGO.

President: C. H. Hastings, University of Chicago.

Secretary: Aksel G. S. Josephson, John Crear Library.

Treasurer: Caroline L. Elliott, Chicago Public Library.

A meeting of the society was held Feb. 22, 1900, in the Teachers' College of the University of Chicago. The president announced the following committees: On private libraries, F. I. Carpenter, chairman; Mrs. H. M. Wilmarth, Mrs. M. F. Crow, W. M. Hill, B. I. Atwood; On publications, F. H. Hild, chairman; F. I. Carpenter, A. G. S. Josephson.

Mr. Carpenter, for the committee on private libraries, reported progress. In the absence of Mr. Hild, Mr. Carpenter reported that the publication committee had voted to recommend that the proceedings of the meetings be published, as before, in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, and that the first publication of the society be "A list of bibliographies of bibliographies," by A. G. S. Josephson. The report was accepted.

The following new members were elected: B. I. Atwood, with A. C. McClurg & Co.; W. Beer, librarian Howard Library, New Orleans; Prof. Starr W. Cutting, University of Chicago; George M. Eckels, Chicago; Prof. H. P. Judson, University of Chicago; J. W. McNally, with Rand, McNally & Co.; Felix Neumann, with Brentano's; H. W. Wilson, University Bookstore, Minneapolis, Minn.

The annual meeting of the society was held April 19, 1900, in the rooms of the Caxton Club.

Mr. Carpenter reported that the committee on private libraries was preparing the way toward the gathering of information in regard to private libraries in Chicago.

Mr. B. I. Atwood having resigned from the committee on private libraries, the president appointed in his stead Miss Margaret Zimmerman.

W. S. Merrill read a paper on "General and national bibliographies," and Prof. J. W. Thompson another, entitled "Some suggestions concerning the needs and methods of historical bibliography."

In the absence of the treasurer, the secretary reported on the finances of the society as follows: "69 membership fees for 1899-1900, one for 1900-1901, and one life membership fee have been paid, making a total of \$165. Expenses for printing, stationery, and postage

have been \$47.14, leaving a balance on hand of \$117.86."

The secretary's report gave the following facts: "Since Dec. 8, 1899, 17 new members have joined the society, nine in response to invitations previously extended, and eight after election by the society. The society has now 96 members, of whom 49 are librarians, eight booksellers, 11 university professors or instructors and 29 others; of these 14 are non-resident."

"The secretary has been informed that the following bibliographies are in course of preparation:

Union list of periodical publications in the public libraries of Chicago and Evanston. Compiled by a committee of the Chicago Library Club, C. W. Andrews, chairman. Partly in print.

Union list of periodicals included in the larger libraries of Nebraska. By J. I. Wyer, jr.

Bibliography of the study and teaching of history. By J. I. Wyer, jr.

To be published by the American Historical Association.

Index to the English literature on education which bears the imprint 1899. By J. I. Wyer and Isabel E. Lord.

Bibliography of national and international arbitration and domestic conciliation. By Eleanor Roper. Completed up to 1896.

Bibliography of Wilhelm Müller. By James Taft Hatfield.

List of bibliographies of bibliographies. By A. G. S. Josephson.

Index to the *Bibliographer*, *Book-lore*, and the *Bookworm*. 1882-1894. By J. T. Hatfield and Margaret Zimmerman.

To be published by the Boston Book Company.

International bibliography, co-operative cataloguing, and printed cards. 1851-1900. By Adam Strohm and Torstein Jahr.

To be presented to the Library School, University of Illinois, as thesis for the degree of B.L.S."

The president read the report from the council. It said in part:

"The policy of the council during the past year has been conservative. No attempt has been made to add new names to the membership list or to retain the allegiance of members already on the list by a display of activity.

The view has prevailed that if the society is needed as a center for bibliographical work in the community, it will hold its place without any such display.

"Through the courtesy of the authorities of the John Crerar Library, the Newberry Library, the Chicago Public Library, the Teachers' College of the University of Chicago, and the Caxton Club, the society has been able to carry on its work without expense for quarters. We are much pleased to report that there is a good prospect of obtaining a suitable room for the meetings of the society during the coming year at the John Crerar Library.

"As no publications have been commenced during the present year, the opportunity is presented to the incoming council to devise a comprehensive plan for future publications."

The following members of the council were elected for the ensuing year: C. A. Hastings, president; Mrs. H. M. Wilmarth, vice-president; Aksel G. S. Josephson, secretary; Miss Caroline L. Elliott, treasurer; C. W. Andrews, Frederic Ives Carpenter, James Westfall Thompson.

AKSEL G. S. JOSEPHSON, *Secretary*.

CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB.

President: W. B. Wickersham, Public Library, Chicago.

Secretary: Miss Margaret Zimmerman, John Crerar Library.

Treasurer: C. A. Torrey, Chicago University Library.

The last regular meeting of the Chicago Library Club for the season of 1899-1900 was held at the Sherman House, April 8.

Mr. Josephson, of the John Crerar Library, read a comprehensive paper on "Preparation for librarianship" (see p. 226). He was followed by Mr. Meleney, of the Library Bureau, who gave a most attractive account of the plans for the coming A. L. A. meeting at Montreal, emphasizing strongly the great advantages to be gained by attending the A. L. A., especially to the young librarian, and noting the benefits to be derived from the various standpoints—as a business proposition, as a vacation, and from the educational side.

Miss Sharp and the seniors from the Library School of the University of Illinois were the guests of the evening. Miss Sharp responded to the president's request with a short speech, in which she said that the senior course in library training at the University of Illinois had undergone many changes in its brief history. She agreed with Mr. Josephson that the bibliographical side should be very strong, and added that the Illinois course was being constantly strengthened along this line. She also emphasized Mr. Meleney's statements regarding the great advantage of attending the A. L. A. meetings and meeting personally the librarians from all kinds of libraries and from all parts of the country.

The treasurer's report showed a balance of \$32.58 in the treasury.

The nominating committee, of which Mr. Josephson was chairman, presented the following list of officers for the ensuing year, who were duly elected: President, W. B. Wickersham, Chicago Public Library; 1st vice-president, Irene Warren, Chicago Institute Library; 2d vice-president, Rutherford P. Hayes, 831 Marshall Field building; treasurer, C. A. Torrey, Chicago University Library; secretary, Margaret Zimmerman, John Crerar Library.

The meeting adjourned early, but the members lingered to bid farewell to the seniors who returned the following day to Champaign after a 10 days' visit to the libraries of Chicago and vicinity.

IRENE WARREN, *Secretary*.

NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB.

President: Dr. J. S. Billings, N. Y. Public Library.

Secretary: W. H. Duncan, Jr., Brooklyn Public Library, Flatbush Branch.

Treasurer: Miss Harriet Husted, Y. W. C. A. Library.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF WASHINGTON CITY.

President: H. L. Prince, Librarian U. S. Patent Office.

Secretary: W. L. Boyden, Librarian Supreme Council 33° A. A. Order of Scottish Rite.

Treasurer: T. L. Cole, Statute Law Book Co.

Meetings: Second Wednesday evening of each month.

The 47th regular meeting of the Library Association of Washington City was held at the Columbian University, Wednesday evening, April 11, with the president, Howard L. Prince, in the chair.

The executive committee reported the election to membership of Mr. Earl G. Swem, of the Public Documents Library. The president made a brief report of the joint meeting of the library associations of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and the District of Columbia, held at Washington, March 29-31.

The committee on publication of the second supplement to the "Handbook" made a final report, stating that the supplement had been prepared and printed and delivered to the secretary.

The first paper of the evening was by Dr. H. Carrington Bolton, entitled "The literature of alchemy." The extensive literature of the subject was fully discussed, as well as the quaintness and curiousness of the early productions, some of which Dr. Bolton exhibited and read extracts therefrom.

The next paper was by Irene Gibson, "On paying duplicate collections," in which the practical methods employed in this branch of library work were fully explained.

WM. L. BOYDEN, *Secretary.*

Library Schools and Training Classes.

AMHERST LIBRARY SCHOOL.

The department of library economy, conducted by W. I. Fletcher in connection with the Amherst Summer School, will hold its annual five weeks' session from July 9 to August 17. This course is particularly adapted to provide persons already engaged in library work, but who have had no special training, with the means of improving their work and bringing it into accord with the well-recognized standards, qualifying them at the same time for promotion to better positions. Instructions will be given daily (except Saturday) from 10 to 12 a.m., in the form of practical lectures, by Mr. Fletcher, in which the whole field of library work will be gone over. The class will be furnished with necessary blanks, etc., and required to go through with each process as it is described. Cutter's catalog rules, and both

Cutter's and Dewey's classifications will be thoroughly studied. The work will occupy the whole time of those disposed to make the most of it; but arrangements will be made to accommodate those who prefer to give some hours to language study. The fee for the course is \$15; necessary books and material will cost about \$2.50. Special arrangements will be made to accommodate pupils who may wish to do more, or other, work than that of the regular class. Members of this class are admitted to the language school at half rates (\$10 for the season). For further information address W. I. Fletcher, Amherst, Mass.

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

LIBRARY VISITS.

Clear skies, hospitable librarians, progressive libraries, and alert students made the ninth library visit of the school, which took place April 3-13, quite as interesting and important in its results as those that have gone before. A distinguishing feature of this trip consisted in specially designed souvenirs. Those presented by the Case Memorial Library, Riverside Press, and Providence Public Library, took the form of a handsomely printed sheet, setting forth the work of the library or institution, and served to make the visit easier and more profitable. The Library Bureau gave to each of the party a convenient leather note-book fitted to standard size cards and made specially for us. Perhaps the most notable of these souvenirs bore the title "The book-lover and the librarian, a contrast," and on its fourth and last page contained the inscription, "Presented to the visiting New York State Library School students by the staff of the City Library Association, Springfield, Mass., April 3, 1900." A limited edition was printed on hand-made paper, being numbered leaves of a vellum bound blankbook brought from South America between 100 and 200 years ago. The paper bears a curious watermark, showing its Spanish origin. "The book-lover" is a poem by Robert Southey, "The librarian," a prose quotation from John Dury, a writer of the 17th century, setting forth in quaint language an ideal not yet fully attained at the close of the 19th century.

The courtesies received so many times before on the Boston visit were repeated this year with a spirit which assures me that our biennial visits afford genuine pleasure to our hosts and hostesses, as they most certainly do to us as guests. There was an informal reception by Miss C. M. Hewins in the beautiful librarian's room of the Hartford Public Library, a dinner in Worcester, at which we were the guests of Mr. S. S. Green and Mr. Salisbury, a reception given by the College Club of Boston; a luncheon given by W. E. Foster in Providence, and one by Mr. C. C. Soule, of the Boston Book Co. At Cambridge, through the courtesy of Mr. Lane and Mr. Tillinghast, we were the dinner guests of Harvard University at Randall Hall, and were shown through the Longfellow house by the poet's daughter. A few of us visited Radcliffe College, drank a cup of tea poured by Mrs. Agassiz, and met Mrs. Irwin,

dean of the college. At the Worcester County Law Library, and Medford and Brookline public libraries, special provisions were made for our comfort. In acknowledging these courtesies, which allowed little time for acquaintance, I want to express our appreciation of the uniform kindness received everywhere, and in a marked degree from library assistants in all the departments.

One of the most significant developments observed is the increase of branch libraries and delivery stations in small as well as in large cities, and the tendency to value the work in branches far more highly than in delivery stations.

We were sorry to find so small a use of the books for the blind in the few libraries providing such books. Unusual and appropriate effort seems necessary to secure the use of books for this class of readers.

The day in Providence was a notable one. We enjoyed our stay, which was all too short, in the libraries of the Athenæum and Brown University, both of which seem to invite the student and book-lover, and gave most of the day to the public library. Space would scarcely permit a criticism or an appreciation of the new building, so justly the pride of librarian and architect. The children's room and the standard library-room perhaps attracted most attention. The former seemed to me one of the most attractive rooms in the country. The spirit of the place was admirable. There was no disorder and no sense of restraint, the children were at home and having a good time in their own room. As we left the building, between four and five o'clock, about a score of readers were evidently enjoying the treasures offered in the standard library-room.

SALOME CUTLER FAIRCHILD.

PRATT INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

Entrance examinations for the first-year work of the library school will be held on June 26, at nine o'clock a.m. Librarians who may know of candidates intending to take these examinations would do well to call their attention to this date.

Four outside lectures have been given before the school this month: Mr. Charles A. Cutter, on "Expansive classification"; Mr. Arthur W. Dow, to the students in the course for the training of children's librarians, on "The presentation of art to children"; Dr. Henry M. Leipziger, on "Some new features in public education"; and Mr. Frank P. Hill, on "Catalogs."

Miss Charlotte E. Wallace, class of '97, now a student in the children's librarian's course, has accepted a position as head of the new branch of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, to be opened June 1.

Miss Elsie Adams, class of '98, has accepted a position in the office of the *Publishers' Weekly*, New York City.

The annual spring visits to libraries will be omitted this year by the library school, the students having voted to attend the Montreal conference instead.

MARY W. PLUMMER, *Director*.

Reviews.

BOWKER, R: R., (*ed.*) Publications of societies: a provisional list of the publications of American scientific, literary, and other societies, from their organization; compiled under the editorial direction of R: R. Bowker. N. Y., Office of the *Publishers' Weekly*, 1899. 5+ 181 p. Q. \$2.50; \$3.

The publications of societies, or to use the more conventional expression, of learned societies are, in their nature, a class of works which are printed in small editions and distributed to a limited few who are either its members or especially interested in the subject which the society undertakes to promote. Such being the case their existence is known to but few, and when, as sometimes happens, the libraries of such members are dispersed, these publications find their way into the hands of persons who until then had, perhaps, never even heard of their existence. The want of some reliable guide to this class of literature has long been felt. Heretofore when such works made their appearance outside their regular channels, and information was desired concerning them, resort was had to the catalogs of such large libraries as, from their location or the character of their collections, it was thought most probable might have them upon their shelves. This search was often—too often, alas—fruitless, especially in the case of societies of recent organization.

This work is therefore most welcome and is a praiseworthy attempt to fill a field which has hitherto been unoccupied in American bibliography. It is especially valuable, as it offers information upon a class of literature which is of great value to the special student and investigator, dealing as it does, for the most part, either with local history or special subjects. As in all pioneer works, the collection of the materials of information contained in this work has called for a great amount of hard work and the exercise of careful judgment as to what was to be included or excluded. Upon the whole the selection of the societies included seems to have been judiciously made. It occurs to us that there is a small class of analogous works which might well have been included, and we hope to see them incorporated in the next edition when it shall appear. This class consists of works, which though not nominally published by societies, fall within the class described above, namely, works issued in series, in small editions, and for a limited number of subscribers. In fact, these subscribers virtually form, as it were, temporary societies for the publication or reprinting of many valuable works of a special character. Such are Sabin's reprints, Munsell's historical series, the Fergus historical series, and works of like character. We know of no work which has undertaken to record this class of literature and can see no valid reason why it should not properly be included in such a work as the present one.

The editor has made no attempt to insert societies that merely print reports of their own affairs, nor such local societies as teachers' institutes or county medical associations, which occasionally issue publications. The names of such firms as make a business of publishing books, as the American Tract Society, Methodist Book Concern, etc., are inserted, but only for the purpose of referring the reader to the place where a list of their publications may be found. The Connecticut State Board of Agriculture, which has inadvertently crept in, is, as its name implies, a branch of the state government and should be found only in the editor's list of "State publications."

As is well known, many of the societies which are still in existence lack complete sets of their own publications, and as has already been suggested, they are not to be found in many of our larger libraries. It is much to be regretted that, when the information here given was obtained from the publications themselves, the source of this information or rather the location of the publications themselves was not indicated in some way similar to that employed in Bolton's "Catalogue of scientific and technical periodicals." Personal experience has taught us at a great expense of time and labor that it is far more difficult to locate a given book than it is to learn of its mere existence. It is to be hoped that bibliographers will come more and more to realize this fact and render their works infinitely more valuable to the student and investigator by inserting in them this additional information, which can be made to occupy so little space and which is so easily obtained and recorded when the book or pamphlet itself is in hand.

This work is well printed, being set up in two columns, the right-hand one left blank for annotations. No library which pretends to keep abreast of the times should fail to add this publication to its bibliographical department. It reflects great credit upon all who have been instrumental in making its publication possible, and librarians, students, and investigators are again placed under a deep debt of obligation to the editor who has done so much, and done it so well, in the field of American bibliography.

G: W. C.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. List of books and of articles in periodicals relating to interoceanic canal and railway routes (Nicaragua; Panama, Darien, and the Valley of the Atrato; Tehuantepec and Honduras; Suez Canal); by Hugh A. Morrison, jr.; with an appendix: Bibliography of United States public documents, prepared in the office of the Superintendent of Documents. Washington, Gov. Printing Office, 1900. (56th Congress, 1st Session, Senate doc. no. 59.) 174 p. O.

A comprehensive and well-arranged bibliography, listing over 863 books and pamphlets and 1176 articles in periodicals. Of the former the Library of Congress possesses 482, of the

latter 980. Titles not in the Library of Congress are starred, and indication is given, when known, of the library possessing them. The list is divided to include (1) general treatises, and works dealing with (2) Nicaragua route, (3) Panama, Darien, and the Valley of the Atrato routes, (4) Tehuantepec and Honduras routes, and (5) Suez Canal. In each division books and periodical articles are separately recorded, the former by authors, the latter chronologically — a useful and practical arrangement. Appended to the list is a reprint of the "Bibliography of U. S. public documents relating to interoceanic communication," published early in 1899 by the Superintendent of Documents, so that the present "List" fully represents the available literature, general and official, relating to the practical study of interoceanic canal problems. The historical side of the subject is represented by a selection of the chief authorities, and the literature of the Suez Canal is included as affording illustrative material. Allied topics, such as the Monroe doctrine and the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, are represented by selected authorities, but are not fully treated. Entries are given with fair fullness, and annotations indicate varying editions, important reviews, or give chapter references. A careful index is appended.

PHILLIPS, P. Lee. List of maps and views of Washington and District of Columbia in the Library of Congress. Washington, Gov. Printing Office, 1900. (56th Congress, 1st Session, Senate doc. no. 154.) 77 p. O.

The centenary of our national capital makes exceedingly appropriate the publication by the government of Mr. Phillips's "List." His work reveals conspicuously the richness of the Library of Congress in this particular line. Of course, it is not to be supposed that his work is a complete record of all the known maps, plans, and views of Washington and the District of Columbia. That supposition cannot be entertained in view of the express limitations of his title-page. Indeed, it would not be difficult to supply gaps in the list. But this is not a criticism of Mr. Phillips, whose work is done well. Bearing in mind the difficulties under which this work was compiled, it would be captious criticism to cavil at the omission of a few things in copyrighted works, which must of necessity be found in the national library. Even a specialist, under trying circumstances, may overlook an item here and there in some nook or corner.

Mr. Marcus Baker, of the U. S. Geological Survey, presented to the National Geographic Society, in 1894, a paper on the "Surveys and maps of the District of Columbia." By a careful comparison of his maps and plans from 1791 to 1850 — (he does not take note of views) — with those of Phillips, we find that the latter has exceeded the former by recording twice as many more, or 21 as compared with about 60, and one of Baker's 21 seems to be a duplicate. Phillips has cataloged in his work over 450 items, comprising maps, plans, and views; only a small proportion being in manuscript. Baker and Phillips do not always agree in the

measurements of the same map, and at times there are other disagreements. These differences are, we judge, rather the result of method than error. The earliest edition of Morrison's "Guide" which Phillips records is the edition of 1855; but the work was copyrighted in 1841, and several editions preceded the one he mentions as his earliest. We know of several other instances in which his earliest record is later than the first appearance of a map or view in a particular author's work. This merely suggests that, with all its apparent richness, the Library of Congress may yet engage itself in filling lacunæ.

V. H. PALTSITS.

Library Economy and History.

GENERAL.

FOSTER, William E. The school and the library; reprinted from *The Educational Review*, March, 1900. p. 280-289. O.

An excellent and suggestive review of the N. E. A. report on "Relations of public libraries and public schools," issued last year. Mr. Foster concludes: "The present report presents much that is to be accepted with thankfulness. The ground has been widely covered. The aim has been to supply helpful and stimulating suggestions, suited for the average library or school, and for the smaller communities. In treating several of the most perplexing problems, the obvious aim has been to hold a just and even balance between opposing considerations. . . . One can only hope that the present report may be widely read and studied, and its suggestions embodied in action."

LOCAL.

Amesbury (Mass.) P. L. Plans for a new building have been approved by the trustees, and a city appropriation of \$5000 to aid in its construction has been asked. The building has been made possible by the bequest of the late Mary A. Barnard, who made the library residuary legatee of her estate, which amounts to \$22,468.77, besides a permanent fund of \$10,000, the income to be used for books. There is also a bequest of \$5000 from the late Hannah C. Hubbard, which is now available. The estimated cost of the new building is given as \$20,000.

Augusta (Ga.) Y. M. L. A. (Rpt.) Added 280; total 8000. Issued, home use 5292. Membership 339. Receipts \$1370.61; expenses \$899.46. "The number of books taken out is no indication of the number read, for a very much larger proportion of non-subscribers enjoy the advantages of the library; all of whom are most cordially welcome."

Bangor (Me.) P. L. A. Early in March the trustees accepted the plans for a library building submitted by F. A. Bourne, of the architectural firm of Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge, of Boston. The plans call for a stately building of marble and granite, to cost not less than \$138,000, but it is probable that some less costly material may be used, to bring the building within \$100,000. Toward this sum the trustees

have now \$30,000 available, and it is hoped to secure \$70,000 by public and private subscription. It is unlikely that the construction will be begun for some time.

Brookton (Mass.) P. L. (Rpt.—year ending Nov. 30, '99.) Added 2552; total 30,157. Issued, home use 116,942 (fict. 61,647; juv. fict. 23,694); ref. use 2912. No. cardholders 12,748; holders of teachers' cards 161. There were 2201 v. issued for school use. Receipts \$10,404.62; expenses \$10,403.84.

The year's record is encouraging in various directions, and increased funds are needed to keep up with the demands made upon the library. "Interest in the library has been greatly stimulated from without" by exhibitions held through the Library Art Club, and it is suggested that the interest thus awakened be maintained by the establishment of a permanent art collection of inexpensive prints.

Brooklyn (N. Y.) L. The 42d report of the library, submitted in February, gives the following facts: Added 5622; total 149,676; total expended for books (purchase and binding) \$4492.98. There were 86,057 v. issued for home use, 4570 being issued through delivery stations. The total membership is 2508. "This year the reference department has grown in usefulness, although the growth by accession of books has not been so great as in some former years. Many valuable works have, however, been added, and, with other large sets of books, are serviceable helps to workers. The department has been more largely in requisition than in any former year by the various schools in the vicinity, some of which have school memberships in the library for the use of their teachers and pupils. The daily aggregate of outside requests for information from strangers and non-members has been unprecedented."

Brooklyn, N. Y. Pratt Institute F. L. The beautiful photographs of wild flowers, taken by Mr. Henry Troth, of Philadelphia, have been on exhibition in the children's room this spring, and have attracted much attention. The natural wild flowers of the season are now taking their place.

Brooklyn (N. Y.) P. L. At the April meeting of the board it was suggested that definite steps be taken to secure an appropriation of \$1,000,000 for a fine library building, to be the center of the present branch system. The matter had previously been informally discussed at the March meeting.

The library will shortly open to the public its seventh branch. The Prospect branch, as it is to be called, will have temporary quarters in the Litchfield Mansion in Prospect Park, where a nature library was placed some time ago for the park employees and for teachers of the vicinity and their pupils. A demand for literature suitable for children led the library to extend its collection somewhat, and the result was a very large circulation, chiefly among young people. It had been decided by the board of directors last year to establish a branch somewhere on the

park slope as soon as funds were available for that purpose, and it has been thought best to organize this branch at once in the Litchfield Mansion, with the understanding that it will be removed to larger quarters as soon as the city provides funds for that purpose. The branch is at present circulating books only among adults, and is open from 2 to 6 p.m. When the resumption of its circulation amongst children takes place it is expected to open it from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Cleveland (O.) P. L. The library has established a department for blind readers, through the co-operation of the State Institute for the Education of the Blind, at Columbus, which has arranged to lend the library six books for each registered blind reader.

Concord (Mass.) F. P. L. (27th rpt.—year ending Jan. 31, 1900.) Added 845; total 31,079. Issued, home use 29,592. Registration 1390. The home circulation is the largest yet recorded, "exceeding the previous maximum, however, by only 205." During the year Miss Ellen Frances Whitney resigned the librarianship, becoming librarian emeritus, and Miss Helen Whitney Kelly was elected librarian.

Detroit (Mich.) P. L. The library has issued a neatly printed "handbook" of 48 pages, containing several views of the library and its departments, and including an historical sketch, with statistical records of officers and growth, and the full rules and regulations governing the administration and the public, as revised in October, 1899.

Dover (N. H.) P. L. (17th rpt., 1899.) Added 1229; total 24,847. Issued, home and school use 71,269; no account of ref. use is kept, "but it amounts to many thousand in a year." New registration 433; total registration, 1884-99, 9128. Receipts \$4424.82; expenses \$4209.70.

A good report, in which the trustees present four points concerning the library—what it is, what it has, what it does, and what it needs—and the librarian reviews the work of the year. Among the needs referred to are more room for shelving and readers, a children's room, a full local collection, and a new general catalog. Miss Garland also says: "If we had double our present force and more than double our present space we could make all useful on lines of work already being carried on to the best of our ability with the means at our command."

"For the last year we have tried with excellent results a new way of making additions of books. Instead of putting into circulation a large number at the beginning of each month, we now add about 20 each week, exhibiting on a table each Tuesday whatever books have been added the preceding week. A notice in Monday's issue of the daily papers informs the public what will be ready, and personal notices are also sent to people of technical books thought to be of especial benefit to them. As a result, each week's additions of books are usually in the hands of borrowers within a few hours, or at most a few days, of their accession

to the library, and with absolute impartiality of distribution."

Dubuque (Ia.) Y. M. L. A. (Rpt.—year ending March 31.) Added 332; total 17,500. Issued 26,710. Membership 821. Receipts \$3285.13; expenses \$2897.80.

Field Columbian Museum L., Chicago. (Rpt., 1898-'99; in Annual rpt. of director, October, '99, p. 357.) Added 930 v., 1545 pm.; total 9993 v. and 11,175 pm. "The number of periodicals subscribed for is 55, the number received in exchange or as gift, 51, exclusive of the periodical publications of societies, academies, etc. The work of preparing subject cards for the more important papers in the scientific proceedings, transactions, bulletins, and reports, has progressed steadily, some 4500 cards having been added during the fiscal year. The cataloging of this material is a rather ambitious undertaking, but no extra help being required to accomplish a modest amount of it each year, it is felt that the spare hours of the librarian and his assistant cannot be applied to better advantage. When finished, the museum is likely to possess one of the most completely cataloged libraries in the country."

Germantown, Phila. Friends' F. L. (Rpt., 1899.) Added 815; total 19,714. Issued 13,000. New cards issued 451; cards in use 1713. No. visitors 22,502.

"The committee still feels the conditions which were alluded to in our report last year, caused by the public free libraries attracting so large a number of our town's people, owing to the fact that works of fiction can be there had." A list of the accessions for 1898 and 1899 is appended.

Grove City, Pa. On April 16 the town council decided to accept the offer of a \$30,000 library from Andrew Carnegie, the town being asked to furnish a site and guarantee \$1800 per year for its maintenance. The trustees of Grove City college have offered to give a suitable site and to pay annually one-half of the borough's guarantee.

Hagerstown, Md. On April 13 a delegation from the Hagerstown Bricklayers' Union called on the promoters of the proposed public free library, to which Mr. B. F. Newcomer, of Baltimore, contributed \$50,000, and promised that each member of the union would give a day's work on the library building, which it is expected will shortly be begun. An architect is drawing plans for the building.

Jersey City (N. J.) F. P. L. (9th rpt.—year ending Nov. 30, '99.) Added 6169; total 67,486. Issued, home use 427,808 (fict. 76.8%), of which about 60% were issued through the 15 delivery stations; ref. use 54,625; reading-room attendance 89,086. New registration (re-registration) 8028. Receipts \$45,212.29; expenses \$29,060.98.

Lincoln (Neb.) P. L. The committee of the City Library board having in charge the canvass of public subscriptions for the fund for purchasing a lot for the Carnegie library build-

ing has announced that nearly \$8000 has been raised. As the price of the lot is only \$7250, a balance will be left for the purchase of books.

Lynn (Mass.) P. L. The imposing new building of the Lynn Public Library was informally opened to the public on April 2. The building, which was erected largely from a bequest of \$100,000 from Mrs. William Shute, of Lynn, has cost in all about \$250,000. It is an elaborate structure of gray Indiana limestone, richly finished with marble and mosaic, and fully equipped. It is in the Roman Corinthian style, with an imposing portico and many columns. There are three entrances. The main entrance opens into a vestibule 12 feet square, connecting with a transverse lobby. From this lobby, on the left, opens the children's reading-room, and two smaller rooms for writing and special studies. Short marble stairways lead up to the central or delivery hall and down to the basement.

The central hall is 12-sided, 33 feet in diameter, with 12 arched openings into the adjacent rooms and corridors. It extends upward to a domed and panelled ceiling, with a large ceiling light 39 feet from the floor. Columns and a balustrade stand over the first story arches, the columns supporting the panelled dome.

On the right, and opening directly into the central hall, is the main reading-room, 36 x 61 feet, extending the full length of the building, with arched and panelled ceiling supported on pilasters and columns. In this ceiling are large ceiling lights, 36 feet from the floor. The reading-room is lighted on its two exterior walls for their full height, as well as from the ceiling.

On the left of the central hall is another entrance to the children's room, under one of the 12 arches down a short flight of marble steps, and a card catalog room is next to it. At the rear of the central hall is the delivery-counter, and from the delivery-room access is had to the stack-room, on the left, where provision is made for over 200,000 volumes. This room is 26 x 43 feet, and 54 feet high.

From the rear of the central hall an arched opening gives entrance to a wide rear staircase and a corridor on the right leading to the private offices of the librarian and cataloger. Next to the cataloger's room is the book-lift from the unpacking-room in the basement, which extends up through the second story.

On the second floor are two art-rooms, a reference-room, a lecture-room, and a trustees' room. The reference and art rooms open into the space of the central hall, and are 24 feet high, with arched and panelled ceilings, in which are large ceiling lights. Over the lecture and trustees' rooms are two rooms of the same size.

In the basement is the same stone central hall, lighted by a well through the first floor, a newspaper-room, with a special outside entrance, a historical-room, document-room, unpacking-room, men's toilet arrangements, storage for old books, papers and miscellaneous matter, and a large boiler-room and fuel-rooms.

Macon, Ga. Steps are being taken toward securing a consolidation of the Macon Public Library and the Free Library established by the late Mayor Price.

Manila, Philippine Is. The \$5000 requested for the establishment of an American library at Manila has been appropriated by the U. S. Congress. Appeals for contributions to the library have been widely circulated in the United States, and are meeting with generous response.

Manitowoc (Wis.) P. L. The library was opened on the afternoon of March 12, when an address was made by Miss L. E. Stearns. About 3000 volumes are on the shelves. Miss Henrietta von Briesen is librarian.

Martinsburg (W. Va.) P. L. A. (Rpt., 1899.) Added 230; total 1733. Issued, home use 14,599. Cards in use 1021. Receipts \$656.05; expenses \$479.10.

Massachusetts libraries. In the third volume of the "Census of the commonwealth of Massachusetts, 1895," devoted to "Population and social statistics" (Boston, 1899. 19+597 p. 8"), pages 227-290 are devoted to returns of libraries and reading-rooms. Statistics for 1895 may seem somewhat out of date, nevertheless this is the only place one can find full returns along certain lines. These census returns show the number of libraries, the number of books, value of books (fire insurance value), home circulation, number of libraries having endowment, income from all sources, and the number of reading-rooms for each county, city, and town throughout the state. Names of individual libraries are not given, but all libraries are classified either as secular or religious. The former includes the city or town public, the public and private school, the college, the law, medical, private circulating, and other similar libraries; the latter, the church, Sunday-school, and theological libraries. The total number of libraries in the state is 2028, 687 secular and 1341 religious; number of books, secular libraries, 6,511,700, religious, 856,064; value of books, secular, \$9,363,668, religious, \$510,092; home circulation, secular, 6,803,315, religious, 1,657,961 (1,590,175 the circulation of Sunday-school libraries); endowed libraries, secular, 210, religious, 82; amount of endowment, secular, \$4,320,073, religious, \$104,425; income from all sources, secular, \$976,853, religious, \$25,486; number having reading-rooms, secular, 248, religious, 45. The average number of hours open weekly is 27.70 for the secular libraries, and 2.73 for the religious libraries. The highest number of hours in the former group is 66.86 for private circulating libraries, and 63.50 in the latter for theological libraries. The number of secular libraries opened in any one decade was largest for the years 1871 to 1880, when 181 were opened; for religious libraries, 1831 to 1840, when 217 were opened. The census reports 330 reading-rooms for the state, 270 secular, and 60 religious. The average daily number of persons using these reading-

rooms was 11,244, made up by the returns of only 199 reading-rooms. S: H. R.

Massachusetts Hist. Soc. L., Boston. At the annual meeting of the society, held April 12, the librarian, Dr. S. A. Green, reported accessions for the year of 2202 items. Of these 767 were books, 1192 pamphlets, 31 volumes of newspapers, 26 manuscripts, and 4 volumes of bound manuscripts. This does not include the great collection of Jefferson papers given by Hon. T. J. Coolidge, which are now in the custody of a publishing committee. There are now in the library about 42,000 volumes and more than 100,000 pamphlets, including more than 1000 volumes of manuscripts.

Massillon, O. McClymonds P. L. A. Added 1227; total 8727. Issued 43,230. Cards issued 2567. Receipts \$2676.80; expenses \$2070.16.

Moline (Ill.) P. L. According to the 27th report of the library, submitted April 17, statistics for the year ending April 1 were as follows: Added 955; total 12,330. Issued, home use 38,757 (juv. 18,015). Total attendance 67,815. Receipts \$3414.96; expenses \$3376.41.

Montana, Library progress in. At the spring elections ordinances establishing public libraries were adopted in two Montana cities—Billings and Kalispell. At Billings a one-mill tax was voted, the building being furnished by the Billings family of St. Paul.

Mosinee, Wis. Joseph Dessert P. L. (Rpt.—year ending Feb. 15, 1900.) Total v. 712. Issued, home use 6083 (fict., incl. juv. fict. 4889); reading-room attendance 8792; borrowers 432. Receipts \$146.30; expenses \$142.05.

This interesting little library is maintained in a lumbering town of 534 inhabitants, and the extent of its use may be judged by comparing the number of cardholders with the population.

Nantucket (Mass.) Athenæum. At the recent town meeting a proposition was carried by which the Nantucket Athenæum, after an existence as a proprietary library for three-quarters of a century, will become a free public library. It contains a collection of about 11,000 v., and has had only two librarians, the first being Prof. Maria Mitchell, who resigned in 1856, when Miss Sarah F. Barnard, the present librarian, was appointed.

New Britain (Ct.) Institute. (46th rpt.) Added 667; total 19,407. Issued, home use 43,150. "Before the time for another annual meeting arrives, it is hoped that the new library building will be completed, the books be installed in their proper places, and the reading-rooms be in proper working order." It is pointed out that the cost of the new building has been defrayed without aid from the town, and that the institute's income, "together with the fees as at present, will barely provide for the maintenance of the library on the present plan of subscriptions. If at any time it should be deemed advisable to make it free in all its departments, additional means must be provided. It is believed that when the matter is properly presented to the voters of New Britain the

necessary aid will be voted as freely as for its public schools."

New London (Ct.) P. L. (9th rpt.—year ending March 1, 1900.) Added 1493; total 20,533. Issued, home use 72,183 (fict. 79.44%); ref. use 2047. New registration 484; total registration 6152.

"Not a single book has been lost from the open shelves, and the only one missing from the stacks has probably been misplaced." The circulation shows a gain of 1412 over the highest figure previously reached.

New York Mercantile L. (79th rpt., 1899.) Added 5782; total 262,527. Issued 174,989 (Eng. fict. 54.95%); ref. use 41,733. Reading-room attendance 25,896. Membership 5141. Receipts \$30,951.83; expenses \$26,316.29. There has been a considerable deduction from the library's stock, owing to the disposal at auction sale of a large number of duplicates.

New York P. L. At the April meeting of the trustees the gift was announced of \$200 for the Semitic department, made with the request that it be used in hastening the cataloging in that department. The gift was unusual in that it was contributed by those who regularly come to the library to read. Ever since the influx of Jews from Russia some years ago many rabbis have frequented the library, and the Semitic department has become one of the best used sections in the library. Then Jacob H. Schiff presented \$10,000 for the purchase of books in that department, greatly increasing the facilities. In presenting the \$200 the readers said they wished to indicate some appreciation of the interest shown by the library authorities in the department.

On April 24 Governor Roosevelt signed the bill permitting the New York city authorities to expend more than \$2,500,000 in the construction of the library building in Bryant Park.

Newark (N. J.) F. P. L. (11th rpt., 1899.) Added 5692; total 70,674. Issued, home use 356,208 (fict. 58.4%; juv. 21.7%), of which 5764 were issued on teachers' cards and 2805 on school cards; "the fiction is lower than last year by 1.4 per cent." During the year 67 books were lost, of which 21 were charged to persons who had removed from the city; the estimated value of these was \$75. Attendance in ref. department 13,475. New registration 6836; total registration 74,698.

About 20% of the home circulation is through delivery stations, though it is pointed out that a more desirable means of reaching outlying sections of the city would be through the establishment of reading-rooms. During the year the high school library was transferred to the public library, recataloged, added to, and maintained by the latter as a branch and as a high school delivery station. Six travelling school libraries were conducted, with gratifying results in use and appreciation.

The report of the trustees is mainly devoted to a review of the 11 years of work in the library's old quarters, and an account of the new building in which it will soon be housed.

"Since its opening the total number of books placed in the library has been 76,356. 5654 have been discarded because worn out. Cards have been issued to 40,000 people. Out of a total home circulation of 3,329,076, only 367 books have been lost and not paid for. At a very low calculation 156,200 people have used the reference department. The day of largest circulation was Feb. 13, 1897, when 2478 books were given out. The smallest number circulated was one day in December, 1890, with 317. In 11 years 200,344 books have been covered, and 36,230 volumes bound."

Newton (Mass.) F. L. (Rpt. — year ending Dec. 30, '99.) Added 2233; total 57,340. Issued, home use 170,006 (fict. 57.17%), of which 99,679 v. were delivered through the various agencies. New registration 1205; total registration 11,380. Receipts \$13,207.74; expenses \$13,175.80. West Newton branch, receipts \$1345.58; expenses \$1294.28. 23,650 v. were delivered for use in the schools.

The superintendent recommends the establishment of a children's room and the employment of another assistant.

Northampton, Miss. Forbes L. The new delivery at Bay State (about 200 voters) has lasted long enough to prove that it was needed and is a success. In 22 Friday evenings there have been 62 persons registered, nearly all of whom would probably never have used either the Clarke or the Forbes Library. The issue of books has grown from an average of 13 for the first three evenings to an average of 90 for the last three. Only 47 per cent. of the reading is fiction, and that good fiction.

Oberlin College L. (Rpt. — year ending Aug. 31, '99.) Added 1143 v., 2799 pm.; total 40,703 v., 28,783 pm. The library was open 303 days, and was visited by 76,244 readers. For home use 14,127 v. were drawn by 1047 persons. "Since the public has free access to all parts of the library it is impossible to estimate the number of volumes used within the library itself, but it is very evident that there is a steadily increasing tendency to use the books in the building rather than at home."

The librarian was absent during the entire period covered by the report, and in his absence Miss Eoline Spaulding served as acting librarian. Mr. Root makes a statement of the difficulties under which work is now carried on, owing to lack of room for the books and for readers and staff. Increased facilities in these directions are greatly needed, as are larger book funds.

Ohio State L. The report of the state library commissioners and of the state librarian, recently submitted, give record of satisfactory development. Mr. Galbreath urges the need of additional room, giving the accessions since September, 1896, as 47,115 v., and the present total as 61,965. A new building is recommended. The work of the commission is reviewed, and the travelling library system is considered. "Reports received indicate that each book sent out is issued about 10 times. Taking

this as a basis, the circulation of books issued through the travelling libraries within the past year would reach about 199,170. The success of this department continues to surpass the most sanguine expectations of its friends and promoters. More than three-fourths of these libraries have been sent to rural communities and small villages that have no libraries. Many have gone to schools and granges remote from city or town. Nothing that the state library has undertaken has brought to it a larger measure of public favor."

Ohio Wesleyan University L., Delaware, O. The library has received a fine addition by the gift of the classical library of the late Prof. Karl Sittl, of Würzburg. This library, which consists of 2000 volumes, was purchased from Gustav Fock, of Leipzig, and presented to the university by Prof. John Williams White, of Harvard, an alumnus of the class of '68 O. W. U.

Since moving into the new building the use of the library has increased 20 per cent. Indeed, gratifying progress is reported along all lines.

In the winter semester a lecture on the use of reference books was delivered by Miss Linda Duval, the assistant librarian, and a second on the scope of current magazines and periodicals will shortly be given by the librarian, Prof. T. G. Duvall.

Pasadena (Cal.) P. L. (Rpt. — year ending Feb. 28, 1900.) Added 1930; total 14,564. Issued, home use 85,162 (fict. 49%; juv. 16%); reading-room use 57,739. New cards issued 1335; active membership, "about 4000." Since the adoption of the two-book system last April the home circulation of fiction has decreased from 75% to 49%. The gain in circulation during two years past has been 62,291 — "this remarkable growth is directly attributable to free access, and to the adoption of the two-book system last April." The library has received from Dr. J. Q. Adams the gift of a fine medical library of 200 volumes.

Pennsylvania State L., Harrisburg. In his annual report, recently submitted to the governor, State Librarian Reed records additions of 3253 v. and 754 pm., giving a total of 100,555 v. and 6786 pm. The library was classified and recataloged during the summer, 64 persons being employed in the work.

Philadelphia F. L. (4th rpt., 1899.) An interesting review of the large activities represented in the library system. The accessions of the year are not stated, but the "number of books in actual service" is given as 203,102, of which 75,129 are at the central library. The year's circulation from the Free Library and its 12 branches was 1,758,851. Of this 1,333,517 v. were fiction. In addition to this there were 1270 v. issued from the department for the blind and 17,862 from the travelling libraries. The 104 travelling library stations include 43 fire stations, six police stations, and 28 telegraph stations. From the children's department, opened April 27, 1899, 62,158 v. were

issued on 3962 readers' cards. The year's receipts were \$162,433.89; expenses \$149,937.23.

Among the notable incidents of the year were the adaptation of the beautiful residence given by P. A. B. Widener for a memorial branch library, the opening of the Holmesburg branch, the completion of much-needed alterations in the main library, and the establishment of a children's department and a department for the blind. Illustrated lectures have been given at various branches. Mention is made of the state library commission created during the year, and of the travelling library extension contemplated by it. An unfortunate event was the destruction of two partially completed bulletins—no. 3 and no. 4—by fire at the Lippincott establishment. Of bulletin no. 3—an index of the first lines and subjects of Robert Herrick—the proofs and manuscripts had been preserved and it can be reprinted; bulletin no. 4—a bibliographical contribution on early Philippine literature—was entirely destroyed, but the author, Rev. Thomas C. Middleton, has consented to rewrite the manuscript.

Portland (Ore.) L. A. The trustees' report for 1899 gives the following facts: Added 1340; total 27,364. Issued 57,417 (fict. and juv. 43,265). Total membership 1046. Receipts \$388.83; expenses \$3406.97. "It is now 15 months since students were admitted under special rates and regulations. In that period 520 have subscribed, and there has been every opportunity to judge of the wisdom of the plan. With a very few exceptions, the pupils have seemed to appreciate the benefits offered, and as yet there has been no necessity of enforcing restrictive regulations."

St. Cloud (Minn.) P. L. The library as established in its rearranged and attractive quarters has increased in popularity. It now contains about 5000 v., about 500 v. having been added last year. New steel stacks have been installed, and the reading-room has been newly equipped with handsome tables, racks, and other fittings. It now receives \$2000 a year from the city.

St. Louis (Mo.) Mercantile L. (54th rpt., 1899.) Added 5021; total 112,975. Issued, home use 100,969 (fict., incl. juv. fict. 65.66%). Attendance 182,245. Membership 3480. Receipts \$50,839.86; expenses \$48,969.95.

St. Louis (Mo.) P. L. For several months past Tuesday morning has been set aside for a general staff meeting an hour before opening, for the presentation and discussion of matters of common interest. One morning in each month is given to the discussion of new books; the other mornings have been devoted chiefly to an explanation of the work done in the different departments, and the discussion of possible improvement in methods. The main purpose is that every one in the library may know what is being done by every one else. After a general summary and correlation of the work of all departments by the librarian, a morning has been given to each supervising assistant for the explanation of the work done in his or her department.

St. Paul (Minn.) P. L. The provisions of the new city charter relating to the control and maintenance of the library were agreed upon and adopted by the charter commission on April 6. The new charter removes the limit of \$15,000 a year and permits the appropriation of an adequate sum each year. Provision is made for levying a one-half mill tax for the maintenance of a library, museum, and art gallery after such time as a suitable building and site shall have been donated to the city. The nine members of the library board will, under the new charter, be appointed by the judges of the district court instead of by the mayor. Their term of office will be three years, and the terms of three members shall expire each year.

San Diego, Cal. On April 11 the special library committee selected the plans submitted by Ackerman & Ross, of New York, for the new \$50,000 Carnegie library building. There were 26 designs submitted in competition. The successful plans call for a two-story and basement building, somewhat in the Greek style, but with ornate entrance and decorations. It is 86 x 75, and 50 feet high, and will have a total book capacity of 75,000 v.

Salem (Mass.) P. L. (Rpt.—year ending Nov. 30, '99.) Added 2243; total 38,544. Issued, home use 118,356 (fict. 83.15%); ref. use (from circulating dept.) 6171. New registration 908; total new registration (Sept. 14—Nov. 30, '99) 2373. Receipts \$18,745.18; expenses \$12,281.30.

"The most important feature of the year's work is the registration of borrowers and the issue of students' cards. After Oct. 1 all readers having cards numbered below 12,000 were required to register. The re-registration appears to have advertised the library among those who had not previously used it, for the total number of new names registered during the year is 908, which is greatly in excess of any year since 1891. 1422 students' cards have been issued and they are greatly appreciated by readers. Not only have readers personally expressed their satisfaction, but the statistics show a greatly increased use of the non-fiction classes. The cards were introduced too late in the year to affect greatly the statistics of the whole year's use, but the net result of this decrease in fiction and increase in non-fiction reading is a fiction percentage of 73½ for the two months of 1899 against 83½ for 1898."

Trenton, N. J. At the city election, held on April 10, a proposition to establish a free library was adopted. 5547 votes were cast on the question, and of these 4482 were in favor. It has been questioned, however, whether the results will be considered valid, as the library law provides that the proposition must receive "a majority of all the ballots cast." This total is estimated as 11,375.

Waltham (Mass.) P. L. (Rpt.—year ending Jan. 31, 1900.) Added 704; total 26,690. Issued (probably including both home and library use) 63,919 (fict. 33.161; juv. 17.816).

"The fine art exhibitions have been continued and have proved an attractive feature."

West Chester (Pa.) P. L. On April 18 the town council authorized an appropriation of \$1000 for the maintenance of the library, thus making possible the reopening of the institution, which had been closed for lack of funds.

Westboro (Mass.) P. L. (Rpt., 1899.) Added 536; total 12,050. Issued, home use, 29,040; reading-room attendance 8464. New registration 156; total registration 3449.

Westfield (Mass.) Athenæum L. (Rpt. — nine months ending Feb. 1, 1900.) Added 783; total 17,567. Issued, home use 29,459. Cards in use 2086.

"The library is being classified on the Cutter system. It has the privilege of borrowing books for study purposes from Springfield, Northampton, Boston, and Harvard College. We pay the transportation, which we collect from the borrower." Mr. George Stockwell became librarian July 1.

Weymouth, Mass. Tufts L. (21st rpt., 1899.) Added 803; total 20,113. Issued, home use 56,137, of which 26,193 v. were issued through the various agencies and 3681 v. were drawn by teachers. Registration 3461.

"Free access to shelves in the book-room would undoubtedly be a convenience to many borrowers, but with present arrangements it is impracticable to grant it."

Windsor (Vt.) L. A. (17th rpt., 1899.) Added 392; total 8337. Issued 10,194, an increase of 800 v. over 1898 (fict. 74%). No. borrowers "about 520." The establishment of a children's room is recommended. The librarian says that the public does not take full advantage of the library. He urges: "Tell us what you want and we will do our best to supply it by additions to the library. If, for instance, the teachers, and a few other gentlemen and ladies would form a sort of library club, meeting say once a month in the library reading-room to look over the possessions of the library and make suggestions of books to be added, and further facilities of any kind to be provided, we could scarcely fail of a considerable benefit to the library, in which the members of the club would have a special share."

Worcester County Law L., Worcester, Mass. (2d rpt. — year ending March 23, 1900.) Largely a record of successful reorganization in the equipment of the library and the arrangement of its collection. A card catalog has been practically completed, in two parts — an author and subject for public use, and author only for official use. "The public catalog has been made with a view to its simplicity, no cross-references have been used, but instead of them a work has been entered under as many different heads as is necessary. This brings out all the topics mentioned on the title-page, and usually it has not been necessary to go back of the title-page for subject entries. Our list of subject headings is very full, and this, in connection with close classification, will bring out all the resources of the library not mentioned in digests."

Additions for the year are given as 661, with

a total of 19,771. There were 2258 readers and 9792 v. were used — showing "a decrease of readers but an increase in number of books used," the former being attributed to the cramped quarters, dust and noise entailed by the alterations in progress. Attention is called to the fact that the library is free to the public for general reference use. The new quarters when completed will be attractive and comfortable, and should make the library "one of the best law libraries in the New England states."

FOREIGN.

Berlin. A school for women librarians in Berlin has been opened. It provides two courses of instruction — one of six months for the training of librarians for the ordinary public libraries, while the other extends over three years, and is intended to prepare the students to take their places at the heads of scientific libraries. — *Athenæum.*

Berlin. The famous collection of works on costume, gathered during many years by Baron von Lipperheide, has been presented by its owner to the state, in order that it may be preserved unbroken. It contains over 10,353 v. and nearly 30,000 separate sheets, besides a great number of engravings and designs. A catalog of the collection was begun in 1896 (see L. J., 21 : 346).

BLUMENBERG, Marc A. Royal musical library of the *Accademia di Santa Cecilia*, Rome. (*In Musical Courier*, Feb. 21, 1900, pages 20–21.)

This library contains 40,000 bound volumes and 80,000 manuscripts, and performs for Italy the copyright functions performed by the Library of Congress. All Italian musical works are registered at the Santa Cecilia. The library is free to the public every day from 9 to 3. The collection of operas covering the last three centuries number over 12,000.

Italian libraries, statistics. The *Bollettino delle Pubblicazioni italiane*, no. 340, Feb. 28, 1900, gives the following statistics for 1899:

Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale di Firenze. Readers 50,390. Books consulted 60,687, manuscripts 5739, total 66,426, besides 333 autograph letters. There were loaned to persons in Florence 6321 works and 176 letters, to other libraries 1809 books, 13 ms., and 64 letters. Accessions from all sources 8139 vols., 24,963 pamphlets, and 286 mss.

Reale Biblioteca universitaria di Genova. Readers 21,905. Books consulted 27,791, manuscripts 807, an increase of 1661 readers and 1557 works over 1898. Accessions 1307 vols. and 905 pamphlets.

Both libraries report commendable progress in cataloging and making of inventory.

McGill Univ. L., Montreal. Early in May it is understood that the university authorities will begin the erection of a large addition to the Peter Redpath Library, plans for which have been completed. The new building will cost about \$60,000, and when completed will provide accommodations for a library of 300,000 volumes.

Ontario, Can., libraries. According to the report of the Minister of Education for 1899, there are 421 public and free libraries in the province receiving government aid, of which 42 are libraries not previously reporting. Full tabulated statistics are given.

South Australia P. L., Museum and Art Gallery, Adelaide. (Rpt.—year ending June 30, '99.) Added 1468; total 42,007. Total attendance 73,410 (Sunday attendance 6013). "These figures show to disadvantage beside those for last year; the falling off is due no doubt chiefly to the fact that scarcely any new books have been supplied to the library for some time." The issue of books is not recorded.

Gifts and Bequests.

Belfast (Me.) F. L. By the will of the late Rev. George W. Field, D.D., a legacy of \$2000 is given to the Belfast Free Library.

Boone, Ia. Hon. C. J. A. Ericson, of Boone, has offered to build and present to the city "a building for library purposes, to cost not less than \$10,000, conditioned on the furnishing by the city of a suitable site for such building, and that such site and building shall never be devoted to any other purpose and maintained forever by said city for such library site and building." The site is to be approved by a committee named by the giver.

Bowdoin College L., Brunswick, Me. On April 23 it was announced that General Thomas H. Hubbard, of New York (Bowdoin, '57), had presented the college with \$150,000, to be used for the construction of a new library building.

Charleston (S. C.) L. Society. It was announced on Feb. 3 that the members of the South Carolina Jockey Club, the oldest chartered association of its kind in the United States, have resolved to turn over its property, amounting in real estate, bonds, and cash to over \$100,000, to the Charleston Library Society as an endowment fund. The Jockey Club has been in existence for a century and a half, but since 1883 no races have been held under its auspices.

Chicago. Newberry L. Theodore Thomas, director of the Chicago Orchestra, has announced through Edward E. Ayer, trustee of the Newberry Library, that he intends to make that library the recipient of his musical library upon his death or retirement from musical work. Mr. Thomas possesses one of the finest musical collections in the United States, which he has been gathering since 1855. Not only does it contain the works of the great composers, but it is a veritable history in music in America during the latter half of the 19th century. The library authorities are already making plans for the time when the collection shall come into the possession of the library. A musical room is being planned where music students can have access to the scores and

manuscripts, and try them on various instruments.

Elizabeth, N. J. On April 24 C. N. Fowler, of Elizabeth, announced his intention of presenting to the city a central site, costing \$20,000, on which he will erect a public library building, fully equipped, to cost when completed about \$100,000.

Grafton (Mass.) P. L. By the will of the late A. D. McLellan, of Boston, the library is to receive \$2500 for the purchase of books, to form what is to be known as the "McLellan collection."

Killingly, Ct. By the will of the late E. H. Bugbee, of Putnam, Ct., the sum of \$15,000 is bequeathed to the town of Killingly for the purpose of erecting a public library building.

Muncie, Ind. The Workingmen's Public Library, being established by local labor unions, has received \$500 from Andrew Carnegie.

Newport, R. I. Redwood L. By the will of the late George H. Norman a bequest of \$5000 is left to the Redwood Library.

Norwich (Ct.) F. L. By the will of the late Charles P. Huntington, of New York, the library receives a bequest of \$20,000.

Sleepy Eye, Minn. F. H. Dyckman, of Orange, N. J., has announced that he will this summer build, equip, and present to the village of Sleepy Eye a public library building and reading-room. A lot has already been purchased. The name of the library will be the Prairie Tree Library, and the only conditions of the gift are that the village shall appropriate \$1000 for books within six months.

South Newmarket, N. H. By the will of the late Josephine Brodhead \$10,000 is left to the town of South Newmarket for a public library, on condition that the state legislature change the name of the town to Newfields; under the same conditions the private library of Mrs. Brodhead's late husband is bequeathed to the town.

Tufts L., Weymouth, Mass. Amos W. Stetson, of Boston, Mass., has given \$2500 as a memorial fund in memory of his mother Susannah Hunt Stetson, who was born in Weymouth. The income is to be used for buying books.

Warrensburgh, N. Y. Miss Clara Richards, of Warrensburgh, and her sister, Mrs. R. C. Kellogg, have awarded a contract for a free public library building, to be presented by them to Warrensburgh. It is hoped to have it ready for occupancy by Aug. 1. The building will cost about \$15,000, and will be 33 x 55 feet, one story high, with a basement. It has been designed by A. W. Fuller, of Albany. The library will be maintained by Miss Richards and Mrs. Kellogg without expense to the town.

The Warrensburgh Circulating Library, from which this project sprang, was established by the Misses Richards some 10 or 12 years ago, and started with 700 volumes. It now has more than 2500 volumes, and will be the nucleus of the new library.

Librarians.*

FAXON-THOMPSON. Announcement is made of the marriage of Frederick Winthrop Faxon, of the Boston Book Company, and Miss Adeline True Thompson, of Boston, to take place on Wednesday, May 16, at the Church of the New Jerusalem, Boston.

GARVIN, Miss Ethel, of the New York State Library School, class of '98, has been appointed periodical custodian in the Providence Public Library.

GUGGENHEIMER, Miss Aimee, B.L.S., New York State Library School, class of '99, has been appointed library clerk in the Division of Forestry, Washington.

HODGES, Nathaniel Dana Carlile, a member of the staff of Harvard University Library, was on April 20 elected librarian of the Cincinnati (O.) Public Library, succeeding the late A. W. Whelpley. Mr. Hodges was born in Salem, Mass., in 1852, and was graduated from Harvard with the class of '74. He spent two years in the study of physics and chemistry in Heidelberg, and after his return was for some years instructor in physics at Harvard. In 1883, when the periodical *Science* was founded, Mr. Hodges was appointed assistant-editor, and in the following year became editor-in-chief, a position he held for about nine years. He then became connected with the Astor Library, and about three years ago accepted a post as assistant in the shelf department at Harvard, where he had charge of the scientific classifications. Mr. Hodges' appointment to the Cincinnati library has been made only to fill out Mr. Whelpley's unexpired term, ending June 15, when re-election must be made by the new board which will then have charge of the library.

ROMBAUER, Miss Bertha E., graduate of the New York State Library School, class of '99, has been appointed librarian of the Sheboygan (Wis.) Public Library.

STOCKWELL-JAMES. George Stockwell, librarian of the Westfield (Mass.) Athenæum (N. Y. State Library School, class of '95), was married April 18 to Miss Winnie Ione James.

TUTTLE, Miss Anna C., assistant librarian of the Bristol (Ct.) Public Library, died at Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, on April 7, 1900. Miss Tuttle was born on June 5, 1866. She studied in the Bristol public schools and graduated in 1886 from the Fort Edward Seminary, Fort Edward, N. Y. She taught school for two years in Shokan, N. Y., and in Plymouth, Ct. She was first connected with the Bristol library in 1890, when it was owned and directed by the local Y. M. C. A. In 1892, when the library was transferred to the town and made free, she was engaged as assistant librarian, which office she had held ever since. Since 1897 she had been in ill-health, and her death was the result of an operation, from which she was unable to rally. In her connection with the library her kindly nature and readiness to be of service had made her many friends.

* For appointments to the force of the Library of Congress see p. 234.

Cataloging and Classification.

"ARBOR AND BIRD DAY ANNUAL for Wisconsin schools," issued by the Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, Madison (44 p. O.) should be useful in many libraries as supplying good prose and poetical selections for use in nature bulletins and reading lists. "Memorial day in our schools" is the title of a similar useful pamphlet issued by the department.

The BOSTON P. L. *Bulletin* for May contains an interesting "List of postal titles, with special reference to the United States," originally prepared to accompany a lecture on "World-literature and the postal service," delivered by C. W. Ernst. It prints also four letters of John Brown, from the John Brown collection recently presented to the city by Col. Thomas Wentworth Higginson.

The CARNEGIE (Pittsburgh) L. *Bulletin* for April continues its reading list on "Contemporary biography," this instalment (no. 9) dealing with actors and actresses.

"A CLASSIFICATION OF THE LITERATURE OF AGRICULTURE enlarged from the decimal classification of Melvil Dewey" is contributed by J. I. Wyer, Jr., to the 13th report of the U. S. Agricultural Experiment Station of Nebraska, published by the University of Nebraska. The classification "is the result of an attempt to arrange satisfactorily, in minute subject order, the literature on agricultural topics which has accumulated at the University of Nebraska library during the past 10 years." It embodies in part some of the sections of the classification of agriculture devised by W. P. Cutter, but is more closely based upon the D. C., which may be easily applied to the extended notation adopted by Mr. Wyer. It contains nearly 600 heads and a full index is appended. The scheme will be of interest to classifiers and to librarians dealing especially with agricultural or allied literature.

The NEW BEDFORD (Mass.) P. L. *Bulletin* for March contains reference list no. 51, "Art photographs." Brief bibliographies of the artists and schools represented are included.

The N. Y. P. L. *Bulletin* for March contains a list of the periodicals and serials relating to economics, finance, banking, sociology, socialism, etc., in that library and the library of Columbia.

The SALEM (Mass.) P. L. *Bulletin* for April has special reading lists on Patriots' day—Lexington and Concord; and Ghosts and ghost stories.

UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

State Library bulletin, Bibliography no. 20, December, 1899: Reading list on house decoration and furnishing, submitted for graduation by Ella Emille Miersch, N. Y. State Library School, 1899. p. 661-676. O.

A good annotated list; includes record of "bibliographic aids consulted," and also representative magazines of house decoration and furnishing.

WISCONSIN F. L. COMMISSION, *Madison*. Suggestions for bulletins for birthdays and anniversaries, library notes and library news. May - June, 1900. 28 p. O

Abounding, as usual, in good helpful suggestions for the librarians of the smaller libraries.

WISCONSIN, STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF INSTRUCTION. Supplementary list of books for township libraries of the state; prepared by Mae E. Schreiber, library clerk, under the direction of the state superintendent. Madison, Wis., 1900. 56 p. O.

A fully annotated list, classed by grades and subdivided by subjects; prices and publishers are given. There is also a short list of periodicals and a title index.

FULL NAMES.

Charles Henry Peck, author of "The Jacksonian epoch."—W: I. F.

The following are supplied by the Catalogue Department, Library of Congress:

Kelsey, Francis Willey, *translator of* Mau, August (Pompeii, its life and art);
Koppke, Georgina Josephine Luke (Bows of white ribbon);

Lowell, John Paul (Two retired knights of the road);

Margeson, Charles Anson (Experiences of gold hunters in Alaska);

Miller, Franklin Jonathan (Lessons in practical elocution, voice and action);

Monteith, John, *compiler of* (Natural history readings. Books 1-2);

Oberly, Henry Harrison (Lessons on the prayer-book catechism);

Pennington, Jeanne Gillespie, *compiler of* (Don't worry nuggets);

Ramsay, Franklin Pierce (An exposition of the form of government . . . of the Presbyterian church in the U. S.);

Rockwood, Elbert William (A laboratory manual of physiological chemistry);

Rushworth, William Arthur (The sheep);

Rusling, James Fowler (Men and things I saw in Civil War days);

Schell, William Gallio (The better Testament; or, the two Testaments compared . . .);

Scholl, John William (The light-bearer);

Skaggs, Eli Harrison (The Cosmos accountant and business self-instructor);

Smith, John Randolph (The auto-Christ—self-anointed);

Stringer, Arthur John Arbuthnot (The loom of destiny);

Sutherland, William Andrew (Addresses . . . 1897-1899);

Tilton, Howard Winslow (Lay sermons);

Torrey, Reuben Archer (The divine origin of the Bible);

Tracy, Samuel Mills (Bergen's Elements of botany; key and flora, pt. 2);

Viger, Georges Ernest (First year's Latin grammar);

Warder, George Woodward (Invisible light);

West, James Columbus (A compendium of all the instructions and indictments which are approved and criticised in the Missouri Supreme and Appellate Court reports up to date);

Wheeler, Wilmot Henry (Self-supporting churches and how to plant them);

Willyard, Warren Hastings (The divine creed);

Witherspoon, Paul Fulton (Sparks [poems]).

Bibliography.

Bibliographia Medica, a new international bibliography of medical science, has been established by the Institut de Bibliographie de Paris. This is to be a continuation of the *Index Medicus*, of which the publication ceased about six months back. The French publication will be modelled on its American forerunner, with slight modifications, one of these being a strict Decimal classification of the entries. The editors are C. Potain, member of the Institut, and Charles Richet, professor at the Faculté de Médecine de Paris, and the undertaking is under the general direction of Dr. Marcel Baudouin, president of the Institut de Bibliographie. The numbers are to run to 80 pages, each containing an average of 4000 entries—about 50,000 a year. The price is fixed at 50 francs for France and 60 francs for foreign countries. The periodical will be issued on the 15th of each month and will cover the publications of the preceding month. Medical periodicals will be thoroughly indexed, but the editors reserve the right of selection, it being impossible to include every article published on a medical subject. All titles will be given unabridged and in the original language, except those in Russian, Polish, Czechish, Swedish, Norwegian, Danish, Hungarian, and Finnish, which are translated into French.

DURHAM, *Eng.* Lapsley, Gaillard T: The county palatine of Durham: a study in constitutional history. N. Y., Longmans, Green & Co., 1900. 11 + 380 p. 8°. (Harvard historical studies, v. 8.) net, \$2.

Contains a 9-page list of works cited.

EDUCATION. Wyer, James I., jr., and Lord, Isabel Ely. Bibliography of education for 1899. (*In Educational Review*, April, 1900, p. 334-393.)

This bibliography occupies the greater part of this number of the *Educational Review*. It is a comprehensive record, especially full in its inclusion of periodical literature, arranged in D. C. order, and listing 618 entries. The classification is close—being occasionally carried out to six figures—but it frequently illustrates the difficulty of applying the D. C. to the extensive modern literature of education. The analysis of periodicals and of such works as the report of the Commissioner of Education has been carried out with much care, and there are excellent annotations, which might, however, have been somewhat fuller. All material on

child study has been omitted, this phase of educational literature being covered in the yearly bibliography compiled by L. N. Wilson, of Clark University. An author index, referring to number of main entry, is appended.

FITZGERALD, Edward. Prideaux, W. F. Notes for a bibliography of Edward Fitzgerald. (*In Notes and Queries*, March 31, 1900. p. 241-244) Concluded.

KUPFFER, Carl von. Dean, Bashford. The seventieth birthday of Karl von Kupffer: his life and works. (*In Science*, March 9, 1900. New ser., 11: 364-369.)

Dr. L. Neumeyer, of the Anatomical Institute, Munich, contributes a bibliography of von Kupffer, 53 titles.

MARTIN, J. B. Incunables de bibliothèques privées (2e série). Paris, Leclerc et Cornuau, 1900. 24 p. 8°.

Reprinted from the *Bulletin du bibliophile*; 40 copies only.

OMONT, Henri. Catalogue général des manuscrits français (de la Bibliothèque nationale). Nouvelles acquisitions françaises. II., nos. 3061-6500. Paris, Ernest Leroux, 1900. 15+465 p. 8°. 7.50 fr.

PSYCHOLOGY. Laehr, H. Die literatur der psychiatrie, neurologie und psychologie von 1459-1799. 3 bde. in 4 thln. Berlin, Georg Reimer, 1900. 9+751, 1131, u. 5+271 p. 8°. 80 m.

— Warren, Howard E., and others, compilers. The psychological index, no. 6: a bibliography of the literature of psychology and cognate subjects for 1899. (Supplement to the *Psychological Review*, issued March, 1900.) 174 p.

2584 titles are included in this index; there were 2558 in no. 5, 1898.

QVIGSTAD, J., and WIKLUND, K. B. Bibliographie der lappischen litteratur. Helsingfors. [Leipzig, Otto Harrassowitz, 1900.] 162 p. 8°. 4 m.

SEMITIC LITERATURE. Record of a varied selection of Semitic literature is to be found in the "Catalogue of the Leopold Strouse Rabbinical library" of Johns Hopkins University Library, recently issued. This is an author list of accessions, 1896-'99, from the time of the founding of this important collection of Semitic books. The extensive Semitic library of Judge Sulzberger, of Philadelphia, has also been made the subject of three descriptive articles by David Werner Amram, in *Jewish Comment* for March 2, March 9, and March 16. This collection contains nearly 3000 v., many of them extremely rare, printed before 1500, and many rare and curious manuscripts.

SOMMERVOGEL, Carlos, S. J. Bibliothèque de la Compagnie de Jésus. Première partie: Bibliographie par les Pères Augustin et Aloys De Backer. Seconde partie: Histoire par le Père Auguste Carayon. Bibliographie. Tome IX, Supplément: Casalicchio-Zweisig; Anonymes-pseudonymes; Index géographique des auteurs et des domiciles. Nouvelle ed. publiée par la province de Belgique. Brussels, Oscar Schepens et Cie. 912 p. 4°. 40 fr.

TURNER, Nat. Drewry, W: S. The Southampton insurrection. Washington, Neale Co., 1900. 201 p. 8°.

Contains a 3-page bibliography. The insurrection described is that led by Nat Turner in 1831 among the slaves of Southampton county, Va.

Anonymous and Pseudonyms.

The following are supplied by Library of Congress, Catalogue Department.

Charles Barnard is the author of "The pretty missionary. A comedy in two acts."

Clarence Wellford is the compiler of "Answers of the ages."

Collins, William Francis, is the compiler of "Laurel winners; portraits and silhouettes of modern composers."

Will Templer, pseud. for William Templer Becker, "Some rustic rhymes."

Michael, pseud. for Edmond Richmond Allyn, "The overcoming kingdom . . ."

Simmie, pseud. for Ferdinand P. Simon, "Anthony and Hero."

Humors and Blunders.

AT THE DELIVERY-DESK.

Small girl: Will you give me the book my sister wants?

Librarian: But what book is it?

S. g.: Oh, I don't know. But she wants it very much.

Librarian (*at a venture*): Is it "To have and to hold"?

S. g.: Yes; that's it—all I could think of was "If you get it, keep it"!

A NEW CLASSIFICATION. There is one small western library that evidently possesses a classification by males and females, as the following statistics from its annual report will show. Just how the statistics given are arrived at it is difficult to tell:

No. of cardholders.....	1109
Books withdrawn during month...	1178
By males.....	411
By females.....	767
By male adults.....	214
By female adults.....	537
By male juveniles.....	197
By female juveniles.....	230

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John Cabot, the Discoverer of North America, and Sebastian his Son. A Chapter of the Maritime History of England under the Tudors, 1496-1557. By HENRY HARRISSE. Demy 8vo, buckram, pp. xi. and 504, with maps and illustrations, \$7.50 (or of Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York).

The Discovery of North America by John Cabot. The Alleged Date and Landfall. Also The Ship's Name, the "Matthew," a Forgery of Chatterton? By HENRY HARRISSE. Post 8vo, paper wrapper, pp. 47, 25 cents.

General Sir William Howe's Orderly Book at Charlestown, Boston, and Halifax, June 17, 1775 to May 26, 1776, to which is added the Official Abridgment of General Howe's Correspondence with the English Government during the Siege of Boston, and some Military Returns. Now first printed from the Original Manuscript's, with an Historical Introduction by Edward Everett Hale, the whole collected and edited by BENJAMIN FRANKLIN STEVENS. In one volume, royal 8vo, pp. xxi. and 357, cloth, gilt top, at \$3 net.

Christopher Columbus. His Own Book of Privileges, 1502. Photographic Facsimile of the Manuscript in the Archives of the Foreign Office in Paris, now for the first time published, with expanded text, translation into English, and an Historical Introduction. Limited edition on thick handmade paper, foolscap folio, half pigskin, pp. lxxvi. and 284, \$30 (or of Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York).

The Voyage from Lisbon to India, 1505-6. Being an Account and Journal by ALBERICUS VESPUCCIUS. Translated from the contemporary Flemish, and Edited with Prologue and Notes, by C. H. COOTE, Department of Printed Books (Geographical Section), British Museum. Foolscap 4to, pp. xxvii. and 56, \$3.75 net. 250 copies only printed.

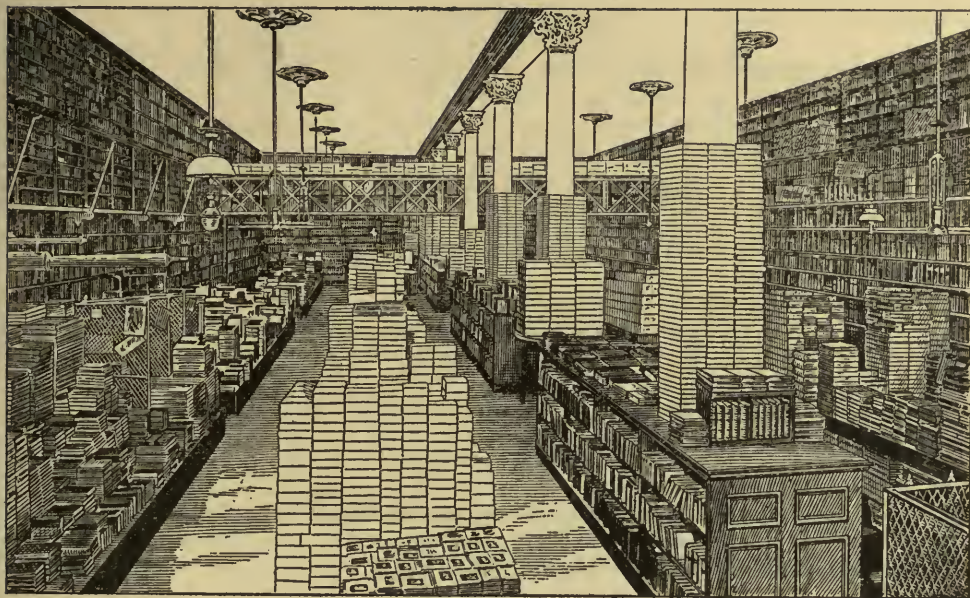
Americus Vespucci. A Critical and Documentary Review of Two Recent English Books Concerning that Navigator. By HENRY HARRISSE. Foolscap 4to, pp. 68, \$3 net. 250 copies only printed.

The Campaign in Virginia, 1781. An exact Reprint of Six Rare Pamphlets on the Clinton-Cornwallis Controversy, with Numerous Important Unpublished Manuscript Notes by Sir HENRY CLINTON, K.B., and the Omitted and Hitherto Unpublished Portions of the Letters in their Appendices added from the Original Manuscripts. Compiled, Collated, and Edited (with Biographical Notices in a Copious Index), by BENJAMIN FRANKLIN STEVENS. In two vols., royal 8vo, pp. xxix., 507, and 465, cloth, gilt tops, \$6 net.

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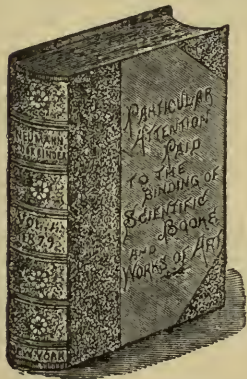
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Contents.

	PAGE		PAGE
AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, MCGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL, 1900.	<i>Frontispiece</i>	ZAPON AS A PAPER PRESERVATIVE.— <i>W. W. Bishop.</i>	284
EDITORIALS.	271	JOHN NICHOLAS BROWN.— <i>W. E. Foster.</i>	285
Montreal Conference of the A. L. A.		AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.	285
Co-operative Catalog Plans.		22d General Meeting, Montreal, June 7-16, 1900.	
Canadian Library Organization.		Conference Notes.	
"Messages and Papers of the Presidents."		Transactions of Council and Executive Board.	
COMMUNICATIONS.	272	STATE LIBRARY COMMISSIONS.	294
Typewriters in Libraries.		STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS.	294
Questions Wanted Concerning Maps.		LIBRARY CLUBS.	296
THE INSTITUT INTERNATIONAL DE BIBLIOGRAPHIE.— <i>R. R. Bowker.</i>	273	LIBRARY SCHOOLS AND TRAINING CLASSES.	297
THE PUBLIC LIBRARY AND THE STATE.— <i>Worthington</i> <i>C. Ford.</i>	275	REVIEWS.	299
OPEN SHELVES AND BOOK-THEFT.— <i>A. E. Bostwick.</i>	280	Bowker. State Publications.	
HOW TO ACCOUNT FOR DECREASED ISSUES.	281	LIBRARY ECONOMY AND HISTORY.	300
A. L. A. EXHIBIT AT PARIS EXPOSITION (<i>Illustrated</i>)— <i>f. Le Roy Harrison.</i>	282	LIBRARIANS.	307
INTERNATIONAL LIBRARY CONGRESS AT PARIS.	283	CATALOGING AND CLASSIFICATION.	307
		BIBLIOGRAPHY.	308
		ANONYMS AND PSEUDONYMS.	308

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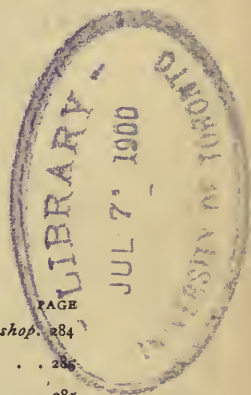
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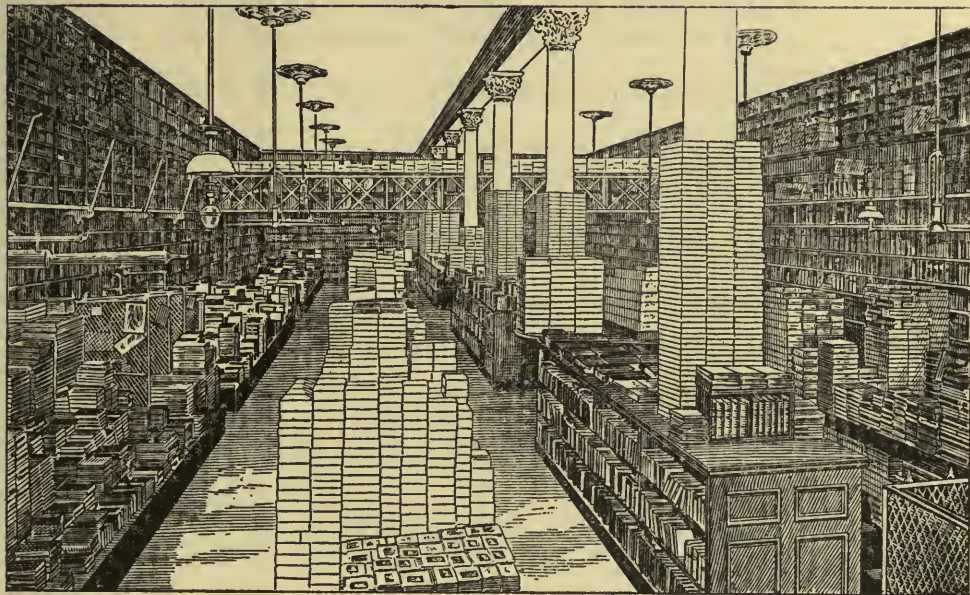
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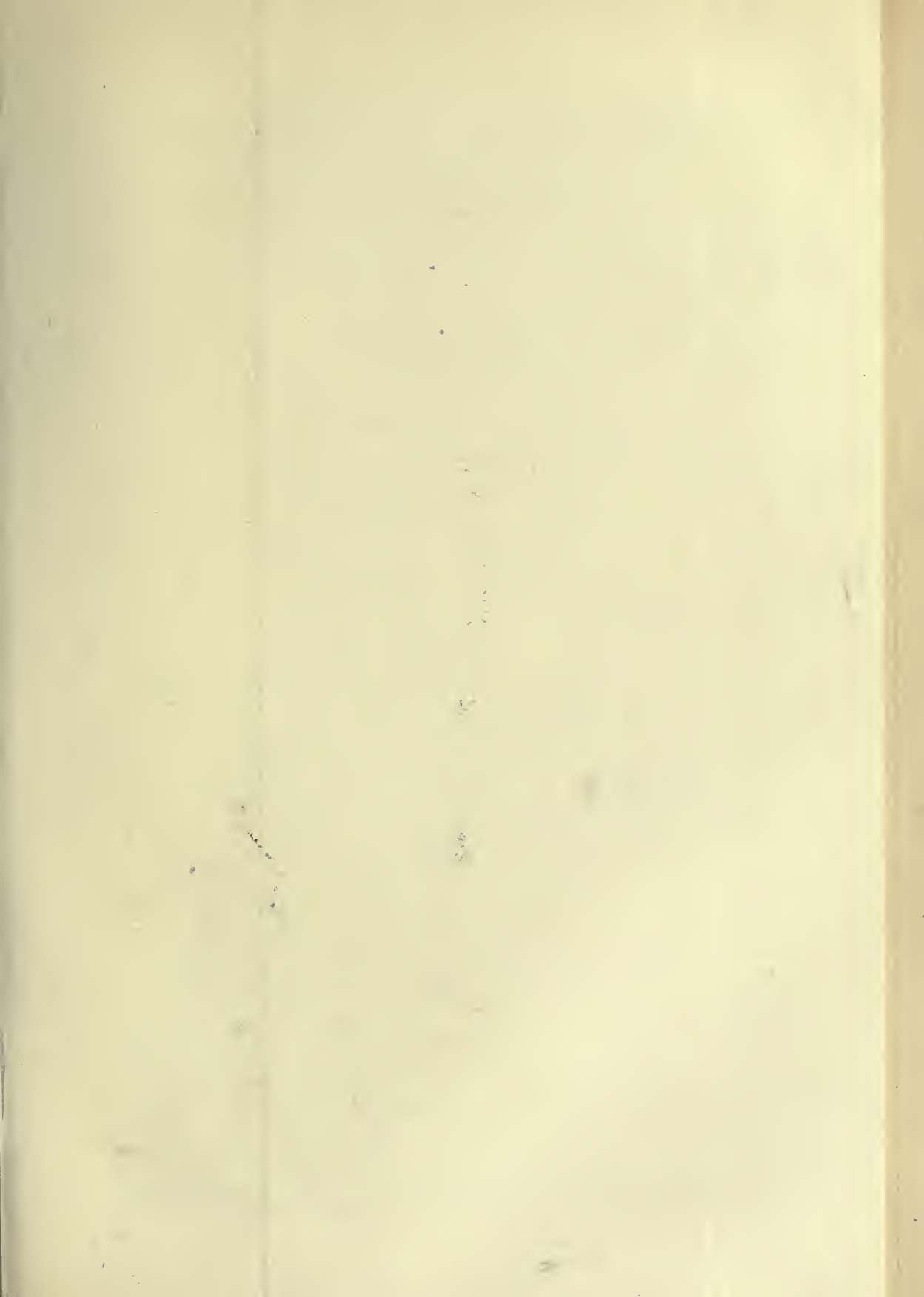
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AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION



AT MCGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL, JUNE 9, 1900.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

VOL. 25.

JUNE, 1900.

No. 6

THE conference at Montreal was successful in every way, even beyond expectation, and the number present, reaching 450, would seem phenomenal except for the fact that the Association, as the representative of the onward rush of the library movement, grows steadily beyond calculation. The summary elsewhere will give a preliminary taste of the wealth of papers and discussions, and will, we trust, whet the interest of absent members of the A. L. A. up to a fixed determination to be present at the conference next year. The new constitution was adopted by ratification of the action of the Atlanta conference early in the meeting, and most of the business was conducted under it by the council and by the executive board, freeing the Association proper for consideration of papers and for general discussion more than has ever before been the case. The members of the council and the officers who also constituted the executive board and were *ex officio* members of council, were kept at work, indeed, 25 hours out of the 24. While most of the sessions were practically section meetings, the attendance was so large, and the arrangement of meetings so well made, that what seemed really an Association meeting discussed library work with children most usefully, while the college and reference librarians were meeting separately, with good attendance, elsewhere. Never before had there been such a post-conference excursion, for two large steamers were required to carry the 250 or more who joined in the postscript program, and this, as usual, became the opportunity for much discussion and work on the part of the boards and committees toward planning the next year's work.

THE most practically useful outcome of the conference may be the development of the plan for co-operative printed cards, which has been so long in the air. The Co-operation Committee this year gave itself chiefly to the discussion of this specific question, and the contributions on this topic presented at the meeting by the several members of the committee—Mr. Richardson, Mr. Lane, Mr. Andrews, and Miss Kroeger—

were so thoroughly worked out in every detail that for the first time the project assumed really practicable form. To the surprise of all more than a dozen libraries were found willing to take part as guarantors of the proposed scheme—so far as their representatives present could speak for them—and over 50 expressed desire to become subscribers to such cards, in whole or in part, the prospect of a selection at pleasure of such cards as might be wanted greatly stimulating interest in the plan. This unexpected support of the committee's working plan at once put a different face on the question, and the Publishing Board, to which the matter was referred, has already taken steps to work out a method of publication. If the great burden and expense of cataloging, now done distributively in hundreds of libraries, can be concentrated as proposed, with one central bureau doing work for all in better shape and at less expense, a vast amount of money now wasted in duplication will be saved, freeing no small sum in each library for purchase of new books and for the better remuneration of the staff, while the demand for trained library service will certainly safeguard those now engaged in cataloging from any diminution of demand in their special field. How large and important this class of library workers has come to be and how multifarious and difficult the questions with which they have to deal, were shown in the most interesting "round table" held on cataloging and classification, the success of which has led to the establishment of a Catalog Section of the Association.

WHAT was practically a new auxiliary of the American Library Association was formed by the Canadian brethren in the organization of the Canadian Library Association, it being understood that the broad term "American" covered both sides of the boundary line, and that the new association would classify itself, as it were, with the several state associations. Canadian hospitality proved boundless, and one of the most interesting features of the conference was the morning devoted to Cana-

dian topics, when, in the statistical paper presented by Mr. Bain regarding Canadian libraries, the admirable review of Canadian literature given by Dr. Dawson, and other papers, the visiting librarians were made acquainted with progress on the other side of the line. Altogether this international meeting, as in one sense it was, proved one of the great steps forward in the history of the Association.

THE extraordinary and unfortunate methods used by those engaged in the commercial enterprise of selling sets of the "Messages and papers of the Presidents" in the edition printed from the duplicate plates given by Congress to Representative Richardson, the editor of the series, developed finally something so near a scandal that in accordance with a resolution of the Senate, April 19, 1900, the Committee on Printing made an investigation and prompt report. The report includes a reprint of the circulars and instructions to agents, which stand out even among the extraordinary subscription literature of this kind. The report is to the effect that Congress acted unwisely in permitting duplication of this Government publication, and that the methods adopted for the sale of the private edition were most questionable—and this is the upshot of the whole matter. It is unfortunate that after the attention of two such men as Mr. Richardson and Mr. Spofford had been again and again called to the almost scandalous methods for which they were naturally held responsible, there had not been a prompt reversal of the methods employed. Mr. Spofford's name was exploited as general secretary of the Committee on Distribution, and as has been frequently pointed out in the *JOURNAL*, this has done serious harm. It has been proposed to checkmate the speculation by printing a huge Government edition, to be generally distributed, but this would be a remedy worse than the original evil. The episode is probably closed, unless the promoters of the private enterprise continue to mislead the public by continuing the methods hitherto adopted.

Communications.

TYPEWRITERS IN LIBRARIES.

IN 1897 the Grosvenor Library adopted the Williams typewriter for writing all cards for the main library catalog. Over 50,000 cards have been written with these machines, and the results have been entirely satisfactory. The

Williams machine has the advantage of writing directly from the face of metal type without the intervention of a ribbon. Its simple construction and the ease with which it is handled are also in its favor. Its small cylinder and the fact that it cannot write near the top of the card, are against it. The first difficulty is but slight and has been overcome by rolling the cards backwards, after writing, with a specially prepared roller. This flattens them perfectly and takes but a moment's time. To obviate the second difficulty we have adopted a special card, made one-fourth of an inch taller than the Library Bureau standard, and five-eighths of an inch taller than the card used in our catalog. After the card is written, the call number of the book, the author's name, and a brief title, is written by hand on the top upper edge of the card and the top of the card is then cut off with a card cutter. These slips, five-eighths of an inch in width, are afterward collated by class number, and, when filled in a box, make a perfect shelf list, always complete and up to date. The cutting of the card, of course, consumes a little time, but this is more than compensated by the simultaneous preparation of the shelf list.

A special catalog for the Medical Department has been written on a Smith-Premier typewriter with the latest card attachment. This machine writes a very neat card and gives good satisfaction. It has several points of superiority over the Williams machine, but this is counterbalanced by inferiority in other respects. On the whole we have no wish to change from the Williams to the Smith-Premier typewriter for the main catalog. E. P. VAN DUZEE.

GROSVENOR LIBRARY, }
Buffalo, N. Y. }

QUESTIONS WANTED CONCERNING MAPS.

I HAVE been requested by several members of the New York Library Club and others to draw up some working notes concerning the storing, preservation, and cataloging of maps, but have hesitated to do so, as it has not appeared clear to me on what particular detail information is needed. If I might, without offence, assume absolute ignorance of the subject, on the part of those suggesting this information, or if they would themselves oblige me with a short catechism as to what they think they need, I might better be able to formulate a series of remarks which would be generally acceptable. One lady said she could propound at least 50 questions to which she would like replies. If that be the general condition of the average librarian's mind on this interesting but much neglected department of knowledge, it is quite possible that 10 or a dozen applications equally (to me apparently) exhaustive would enable me to place this subject on a firmer base.

If the matter seems of sufficient interest to bring to the attention of librarians I shall feel great pleasure in doing my best to meet the requirements expressed. THOMAS LETTS.

N. Y. PUBLIC LIBRARY, }
Lenox Library Building, New York City. }

THE INSTITUT INTERNATIONAL DE BIBLIOGRAPHIE, BRUSSELS.

BY R. R. BOWKER.

THE little states of Switzerland and Belgium do a distinctive service to the world at large as a neutral ground for enterprises or organizations of international relation. Thus, Switzerland furnishes a central office for the postal service of the world and for the international copyright relations developed under the Berne convention. Belgium is the center of the International Sleeping Car Co., which furnishes through service all over the European continent and in North Africa, and Brussels is also the home of perhaps the most important enterprise in international bibliography.

One of the most interesting architectural features of "little Paris," as Brussels is often called, is the group, not far from the center of the city, making up the Rue de Musée, including the Royal Library and the Royal Galleries of ancient and of modern paintings. These fireproof buildings house rich treasures, and among them is the remarkable "repertory" of the Institut de Bibliographie, whose rooms are to be found not in the central or library building, but in the adjacent museum of modern paintings. The location indicates the fact that the Institut is a state-supported institution, funds for its maintenance coming from the royal purse, although it has a membership of individuals, associations, and institutions interested in bibliography, paying a fee of 10 francs a year and receiving for that the bulletin published periodically by the Institut, its "Annuaire," usually included in the bulletins, and the benefit in other respects of the work of the Institut. The Institut was organized in connection with the Bibliographical Congress, held in Brussels in 1895, and the main work of the office is the establishment of a universal bibliographical repertory with the co-operation of scientific institutions in all countries.

Ascending from the great gallery by a winding stair, the visitor presently finds himself in a long room occupied through the middle by a huge card catalog case, and along its sides by the desks of the staff of compilers. In this case is arranged the repertory, comprising in its two parts, a subject-classification on the decimal system and an alphabet by authors,

over 3,000,000 cards indexing the book and periodical literature, particularly of the 19th century, of all countries. Of these approximately 2,000,000 are titles of articles in periodicals, and 1,000,000 of books. A mauve card is used in the author alphabet for Belgian publications, and a white card for those of other countries, a blue card that was sometimes used for books in English being now discontinued. The mauve cards are intended to form a general catalog of Belgian libraries, a number on the card designating the library in which the book is to be sought, and it is hoped that this feature will by its example induce other countries to establish a like general bibliography in some central depository in affiliation with this for Belgium. The repertory includes also a topographical bibliography, giving all that has been written about a country, from any point of view, under the name of the country.

The detailed character of this catalog is illustrated by the fact that there are 6000 cards relating to Aristotle alone. The classification is carried to a very minute degree, with the intention of affording to any specialist exact information as to the material in his specialty, and it is part of the plan of the Institut to furnish duplicates of these cards on any special subject to other libraries or to students at a price of 10 centimes (2 cents) per card, or 20 francs (\$4) per thousand. There is in plan also the printing of special subjects, for which there are about 25 subscriptions so far received, each title to be printed by author and by subject at a price of 10 francs (\$2) per thousand printed cards. It is intended to print perhaps from 5000 to 6000 entries a year, covering new publications, at a cost of 50 to 60 francs (\$10-\$12) for a single entry, or 100 to 120 francs (\$20-\$24) for a double entry by author and subject.

The central idea of this repertory is that in the ultimate future a great library will have not only its own card catalog of books and periodicals, to be found within its own walls, but a general or universal repertory showing what is to be found in other libraries. It is this last which the Institut Bibliographique proposes to furnish from a central office as fast

and as far as its resources and the demands of libraries throughout the world justify. One of these days it is hoped that the repertory room will be as much a feature of a great library as a catalog room, if the prophecies of the projectors of the Institut are fulfilled. The Institut is also accumulating a bibliographical library, shelved in the same room, for which there is a card catalog by author and title, by accession number, and by subject according to the decimal classification. It is intended that this bibliographical library and its inventory, or catalog, shall be developed to be as internationally complete as it can be made.

Besides the preparation of this repertory the Institut has a second object, in promoting the general adoption and the extension into minute detail of subject of the decimal system according to the Dewey classification. In this direction it has published a number of pamphlets taking up special divisions of the Dewey classification and working them out with great carefulness of detail by the help of skilled experts in the several branches. If a railroad man wants to find what has been printed about so small a specialty as paper car wheels, he will find a number for that minute subdivision and literature under that classification in the drawer of the repertory so numbered. These special lists as so far published include geography; the social sciences and law; medical sciences; astronomy; photography; railway science, by P. Weissenbruch; physical sciences; geology; anthropology, by the Società Italiana d'Anthropologia of Florence; electro-therapy, X-rays, etc., published in the *Annales d'Electrologie* of Paris; iconography, by J. Vallot of the Musée de Photographie Documentaire of Paris; physiology, by the Société de Biologie of Paris; and elaborate developments of the classification for zoölogy, physiology, and anatomy prepared and issued by the Concilium Bibliographicum of Zurich. Within the present year there has been added to the material of the repertory the *Bibliographia Medica*, edited by Drs. Richet and Potain, and issued by the Institut de Bibliographie of Paris, which utilizes the decimal classification for its record, being a development of the *Index Medicus*.

The general tables and system of the decimal classification have also been translated with introductions and explanations into French, German, Italian, and Spanish by the Institut or by interested co-workers, and a recent publication of the Institut (No. 25) schedules the individual developments of the decimal system in various directions.

At the Paris Exposition the Institut Bibliographique is fully represented, and in a novel way. At the time of the several international congresses which are to take place one after another during the period of the Exposition, it exhibits in a room allotted for that purpose adjoining the conference hall its repertory in the special subject of the congress, replacing this portion of the repertory with other portions as the fields of the conference change from week to week. Thus it is hoped to interest all classes of scientists and scholars in this great bibliographical enterprise, and to acquaint them with the facilities which the Institut affords for informing them as to the literature of their specific subjects.

The guiding spirit of all this work is M. Paul Otlet, an advocate of Brussels, who gives all his spare time and an overflowing enthusiasm to his pet avocation. Not Mr. Dewey himself is so enthusiastic an advocate of the Dewey decimal classification as M. Otlet, and bibliography could have no more devoted a worshipper at its shrine. His work is supported by fellow-citizens of Brussels who serve with him on the board, and he is assisted by a staff of compilers who are kept busily at work.

In view of a general impression that this organization was rather one existing on paper than a practical working office, it has seemed worth while to make this statement of its purposes and work from an actual visit to its office in the summer of 1899. American librarians visiting Paris should not fail to visit the bibliographical exhibit in connection with the congresses, and if they can find time for a little run to Brussels they will be received most cordially and shown most completely the interesting work which M. Otlet and his colleagues are doing there.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY AND THE STATE.*

BY WORTHINGTON C. FORD, *Boston Public Library.*

WE have all heard of the small boy who nearly split his throat in singing "I want to be an angel," but who privately confided to his teacher that he would prefer to be captain of a canal boat. This difference between public and private profession offers food for thought. I wish to touch upon only one phase, how far may the state advantageously intervene in influencing the choice of a profession? To what extent may the state offer opportunities for making the best use of that which is in us? Does a public library stand among those functions of a state which make or hold such opportunities?

The theory underlying a democratic government is that every man should be equal in his opportunities—not that every man should be a millionaire, a city boss, or a social leader, but that every man should be in a position where that which is best and strongest in him may find activity. This was the idea that was present when the Constitution was framed. "The doctrines of Europe were," wrote Jefferson, "that men in numerous associations cannot be restrained within the limits of order and justice but by forces physical and moral wielded over them by authorities independent of their will. Hence their organization of kings, hereditary nobles, and priests. Still further to constrain the brute force of the people, they deem it necessary to keep them down by hard labor, poverty, and ignorance, and to take from them, as from bees, so much of their earnings as that unremitting labor shall be necessary to obtain a sufficient surplus barely to sustain a scanty and miserable life. And these earnings they apply to maintain their privileged orders in splendor and idleness, to fascinate the eyes of the people, and excite in them a humble adoration and submission, as to an order of superior beings." The opposite idea was, he thought, embodied in the Constitution. Man was a rational animal, endowed by nature with rights, and with an innate sense of justice. He could be restrained from wrong and protected in right by moderate powers, confided to persons of his

own choice, and held to their duties by dependence on his own will. As wisdom and virtue were not hereditary the complicated organization of kings, nobles, and priests was not the wisest or best to effect the happiness of associated man. "We believed," he continued, "that men, enjoying in ease and security the full fruits of their own industry, enlisted by all their interests on the side of law and order, habituated to think for themselves and to follow their reason as their guide, would be more easily and safely governed than with minds nourished in error, and vitiated and debased, as in Europe, by ignorance, indigence, and oppression."

It would carry us too far afield to undertake to measure the application of this theory, to test whether, on the whole, it has made angels or captains of canal boats. The theory of government often differs much from the art, and it would be easy to show startling deviations from the rosy views of the founders. Short as has been the experience of the United States, and trying as have been some of the incidents, failure has not been absent any more than variety; and surprises have followed the most carefully prepared measures. The interests of individuals or factions have interfered. The supremacy of the slave power was based and maintained upon selfishness; and the too eager pursuit of that selfishness led to the downfall of the doctrine of states rights. Within the memory of men still living the support of slavery has been thorough and forceful. In 1852, Harper, of South Carolina, said before a Society for the Advancement of Learning: "The institution of slavery is a principal cause of civilization. It is as much the order of nature that men should enslave each other as that other animals should prey upon each other." And he scoffed at the idea of educating a slave. "Would you do a benefit to the horse or the ox by giving him a cultivated understanding or fine feelings." He found an echo among many at the north. It required a civil war to determine that question: and it required years of experimenting and blundering to reach a conviction that the south must work out its own political and economic salva-

* Address delivered at Boston Public Library, April 2, 1900.

tion. More than a generation has passed ere it is seen that not in politics lies the solution of the negro question, but in the thrifty small farmer, and in the efforts of such men as Booker T. Washington, who preaches that the negro must make his own future.

To-day the country faces another question big with possibilities for good and for ill. Are we to hold at arm's length peoples, conquered or purchased, and deny them any privileges save that of feeding our industries and producing for our commerce? Is a Spanish West-Indian or a Philippino to be exploited solely on a cash basis? Are millions of dependents, alien and non-absorbable, to be slowly and painfully crushed and transmuted into dollars for the benefit of greed? Further, is corruption in public life, leading to class legislation, to continue until the combinations, whether of capital or of labor, dependent upon legislation for their ability to exist at the cost of others, break down under their own grasping at monopoly? The outcry against trusts is a symptom of economic disorder, and, however ignorant or based upon feeling a large part of it is, points to an evil calling for correction. If the state has thus far proved powerless it is because there is a good reason for combinations of capital and the union of many concerns under one management. The offences against society, laid at the doors of the trusts, are yet to be isolated, defined, and met. If injustice is done, if inequality of condition is unnecessarily created, if markets are manipulated through existing laws or the absence of proper regulations—these are questions to be met, and it depends upon ourselves to solve them properly. "Men, as well as women," says Mill, "do not require political rights in order that they may govern, but in order that they may not be misgoverned." A change in methods of production or manufacture makes itself felt for a time in a narrowing of opportunity, and the state may intervene to prevent undue pressure through laws which favor one industry or class at the expense of other industries or classes. Not to create opportunity, however, for that means making unnecessary work—a wasteful application of social force. Equality before the law implies equal laws.

Our problems of state change, and our standards seem to change with them. From stage-coach to steam was a jump, but it is hinted that

even steam has had its day for land transportation, and electricity will take its place. These changes also mark the changes in social action. The immensely more complex problems of to-day demand the methods of electricity, and man has passed from the state of a social unit, capable, as was thought, of being studied in isolation, into that of a social molecule useful only in combination with others of his kind. The economic development has been enormous, and so rapidly accomplished as to leave us still in doubt as to its final outcome. The prizes offered by a commercial career are tempting our young men to enter business, and the highest trained natural faculty reaps rewards which seem stupendous even to ourselves who have come to look upon millions with much the same indifference as our fathers looked upon thousands. Has the art of government kept pace with this development? It is not necessary to give instances in state and national legislation where private interests have colored, if not dominated, the law.

The individual makes his own place in society—given a fair opening. Character is the factor. In nature there is infinite variety; yet each species is in natural conditions inexorably definite in form and functions. Man may interfere and double the petals of a rose or pink; he may produce new varieties in or out of season, and he may boast of his successes in hot-house cultures. Yet he has never altered the essential character of a rose or of a pink; and with his present knowledge he cannot so alter it. The nature of man is bound by just such limitations. The boy entering one of the higher schools is a bundle of prejudices—a combination of inherited tendencies and faculties, home influences and his general surroundings. No hot-house culture has altered his real nature, and there is much more of the past than of the present controlling his moods and nerve fibre. Hundreds of generations behind him are exerting their influences, and have implanted tendencies which no education can modify. If a radical attempt is made forcibly to change his character, a permanent twist is given which produces strange and unmoral effects. It has been noted in France where a highly centralized system of state education is imposed, that the conflict between modern ideas taught in schools and home training and social environment is apt to produce an

incurable moral vacillation and a weakening of character. May not nihilism in Russia, socialism in Germany, and the prevalence of immorality among the graduates of French schools, be in a measure attributed to this state interference with natural conditions? The gardener develops the blossom in beauty, but at the expense of the fruit. The law of conservation of energy is absolute, and what is over-expended in one direction must be taken from force which would be expended in another line.

Yet too much efficacy may be attributed to heredity. Even in the animal world there are widely varying degrees of inherited action and instinct. Some, apparently without suggestion, begin at once to do just what their parents have done for centuries. To others more or less training is essential; it is a development of latent instincts, requiring an occasion to be called into action. The vertebrates are of this type, and man must be carefully nursed through years of helplessness, and trained through years of partial power into an ability to use the aptitudes which promise the best results. The function of education is to offer the largest possibilities for discovering and strengthening these aptitudes. The public schools do this in a half effective manner, treating large classes of pupils with the same acids, to bite into the forming brain certain scratches crudely and uniformly made by the machine of the educational system. Differences in taste, differences in abilities, differences in surroundings, count for little. Into the huge hoppers of the schools are dumped annually tens of thousands of children and made to pass through sieves of one size of mesh. Is it strange that the results do not justify the expectations?

By the time the youth has left the public schools he has some method, less learning, and faces a necessity of choosing his calling in life. In the university he finds all paths open to him; but only a small part of the young of a community pass through a university. The larger number are obliged to go into the world for a living, and it is to this number a public library appeals. Reading maketh a full man; it does much more. It offers to every user the taste of learning and the chance of finding some one branch which will appeal strongly to his taste. It exerts a mode of selection in which each reader finds his liking and natural bent.

It is not claimed that the highest knowledge

can thus be obtained by the free use of a library. The boy who has knocked around among machinery is a better practical mechanic than one who has pored over patent office reports; the machine speaks a language to him, and he understands its every whim and change. The boy of the street has certain qualities developed which would appear like a sixth sense suddenly imposed upon one carefully nurtured at home and in the university. It would seem such a novelty as to amount to a deformity and difficult to apply. The boy or man who has, in the use of books, obtained a liking or a facility, has obtained a pleasure and aid to living denied to one who looks upon action as the highest function of life and spends a life in dollar making and in breeding dollar makers. If any of you have read such stories of sordid poverty as Morrison's "Tales of mean streets," or "Child of the Jago," in which the crushing effect of squalid surroundings kills and leaves only a small fraction of refinable matter, the unreality of "Stalky and Company" becomes a matter of wonder. The story of frightful misery and dreadful sadness is incomparably more telling than the schoolboy pranks of slangy, boisterous, and not very real Stalky and Company. The chances are that Sanford and Merton never became good citizens; the boy of the truly good books died at too early an age and in too much odor of sanctity to show what he could be in middle and late life. The presumption is that Stalky and his companions, out of fiction, would be occupied in certain unprofitable labor contracts under state supervision, dressed in state clothes, after a short term in a House of Correction. The human wreckage every year is fearful, and more destructive than any war. Seton-Thompson asserts that no wild animal in nature ever dies a natural death. Of certain ranges of city life the same assertion may be made. Driftwood has its uses; but there is no room for human driftwood, and every step taken to reduce its proportion is so much gained for good.

The state cannot make learned men by legislation; nor moral men, nor even good men; but it can give every one an opportunity to make the best of his faculties, and may offer the means of training ability. In the matter of wealth, the state should not give to any man his living unless helpless or unless full return is made by him; but the state owes him protec-

tion for the property he has rightly obtained and saved, and in giving him such protection it assures the full and free use of that property in any manner not injurious to society or to the rights of another person. So in other lines, the state need not give him a university education; but it offers to all an opportunity to obtain a university education, provided due effort is made and a reasonable share of ability is shown by the user of this opportunity.

The limits between education and library use become evident when force or compulsion is considered. For its own safety the state assumes that a man who can read, write, and do sums, is on the road to becoming a better citizen than a man who can do none of these things. Boys and girls are compelled, for their own good, to pass a certain time in the schools. It is an offence at law for a parent to allow his child to grow up absolutely uneducated. No one has ever proposed that the use of a library should be made compulsory, and no one ever will. Imagine the consequences of obliging all children of a certain age to read *Oliver Optic*; or *Rudyard Kipling*, or even *Robinson Crusoe*, though what child has not read the last, when an opportunity has been given? Begin, said *Mirabeau*, with the babe in the cradle—"teach him, for his first word, to lisp the name of Washington!" Good advice in theory, but nine out of ten of the children would die of apoplexy in the attempt. So the enforced use of reading would result in distortion of mind as well as body. Voluntary is the proper system to be employed. The state establishes libraries and maintains them as public libraries, but beyond that its action should not extend.

A danger lies in applying the methods of a school to a library and its contents. The good little boy is given a penny or a stick of candy for learning his lessons. If he dislikes figures, his attention is purchased; if he loathes grammar (and who does not?), he is paid for the effort of mastering a rule he will never apply in the real use of language. It is safe to believe that when of voting age he will still look for the material stimulus to action and be willing to have a price for performing his public duty. He has in him the qualities of a ward heeler and professional politician. "The poorer the tea, the better the chromo," was the old saying; and the gift enterprise applied to reading is apt to be disastrous. The ability to select

good reading is not instinctive; but, on the other hand, it cannot be taught. No one is in a position to say what is and what is not good literature. To undertake to impose uniformity is wrong, and the methods of the Salvation Army are as legitimate in their sphere as the genuflections and silent prayer in orthodox temples. No city was ever reformed by Sunday-school books, or issues from a reform club, any more than our associated charities have abolished poverty, or our state institutions have made pauperism a thing of the past. Good work as they have done, it must be *Chimmie Fadden* and his speech who will reach those who stand in need of modification, for reformation is out of the question. We can, however, eagerly accept the cheerful optimism of *John Stuart Mill*, who held that "all the grand sources of human suffering are in a great degree, many of them almost entirely, conquerable by human care and effort."

The West End cannot be obliterated by sprinkling rose water over it; nor can an anarchist be changed (however much improved) by giving him a bath and clean linen. To close one's eyes to certain conditions because they are unpleasant or apt to awaken disagreeable impressions is not the means of curing evils. No battle was ever won by continually running away from the enemy. The Chartists were threatening, but they were quieted by meeting them more than half way. German socialism has been reduced to a harmless and rather wholesome activity by studying its demands and granting a part. In this country recall the different social trials of recent years: the grange movement, the negro problem, the greenback or inflation craze, the silver agitation, and the labor strikes. Some have been settled; some were temporary phases of discontent and died naturally; and some are still with us. In no instance could they have been lightly passed over, allowed to drift without comprehending their motives and extent, or neglected with eyes shut and scented handkerchief to the nose.

It will not do to hold up one's hands in holy horror at what seems to us social heresy and political madness. These phases must be studied, and the conditions upon which they are based questioned and put on trial. The criminal offers as interesting a problem as the general of industry; the millionaire is no more of a social unit than the day laborer or pauper:

"Sole estate his sire bequeathed
(Hapless sire to hapless son),
Was the wailing song he breathed,
And his chain when life was done."

And the commonplaces of smug respectability are as much a social force as the vagaries of a beggar, a genius, a madman, or a librarian. The people speak often in a strange language and in strange times; but it is a voice always worthy of being heard. It cries out its needs and its desires, and suggests what it believes to be reforms and improvements. It suffers from directness of speech and the fervidness of a keenly felt but half understood cause; and it has needs which can hardly be expressed, and await the men who will "interpret and articulate its dumb deep want." It is in the Public Library that the record of its pleas and complaints should be accumulated and find as ready a hearing as the history of the past and the policies of factions and parties long since dead. Herr Most, Eugene Debs, John Altgeld, and George Francis Train, suspects and non-descripts, should take their place with Jacob Riis, Josiah Flint, and Wyckoff, who have lived in slums and served as tramps; with Lloyd, Ely, Gunton, Herron and Mayo Smith, who have sought to express in more careful or scientific terms the social problems of the day. The radical of yesterday is the conservative of today. In a great library there is room for all, and in the extended use of a great library lies one of the best correctives for ills afflicting the body social, for it is equally suggestive as to cause and remedy. Catholicity is its only safe rule, for no man is cursed with omniscience, or with omnipotence to give it effect.

The library thus serves for all ages and for all times, a permanent educational instrument and a valuable investment, returning interest in the opportunities it gives. One of the features of the Roman Catholic church is that its doors are always open, and spiritual comfort may be had at any time and for every occasion. Does not the Library offer as timely a privilege, though more worldly, and give an opportunity for amusement, instruction, assistance, and improvement?

The public schools of Boston number 81,000 pupils and involve a cost of \$31 a year for every pupil; the public library has 65,000 cards in

use, and issues for home use 1,250,000 volumes a year, among a population of less than 600,000. One person in every nine of population holds a card, and each card takes an average of 20 books a year. Making a general average, each head of population takes two volumes a year—a large proportion when similar returns from other cities are examined. This does not take into account the use of the different departments of the library and branches within their walls. The entire expense is less than \$261,000 a year, and the city contributes of this sum \$248,000. The cost of each cardholder is less than \$4 a year, and the cost of circulating each volume in actual use is 2 cents. The per capita tax on population for library purposes is 41 cents a year. Bear in mind, too, the use is purely voluntary, and free to all. Surely much good must come from such leavening activity, even if some of the books that circulate by the quarter of a million are not to be found in its collections.

Recent investigations have shown that in deep ocean—and in the last year soundings have discovered in the Pacific depths greater than have hitherto been known—in deep ocean there is a stratum of water lighted from above, and the ocean bed has a light of its own. Between these flows a stratum of water without light, impenetrable to light, a sinister and gloomy bar of separation. Through this black belt, it is believed, occur those great migrations of the inhabitants of the sea, as safe from above as from below, and pursuing unchecked those great mysterious movements that have so much purpose to them and so inexplicable a meaning to us. Is not this symbolic of what is to be found in the social world? There are those who live near the sunlight, and those who live in the lowest depths, enjoying an illumination of a totally different character. Between the two live and move and be a vast number, possessing desires, activities, and purposes of their own, and having little connection with above or with below. We talk glibly of the "submerged tenth." From some positions it is rather the submerged nine-tenths of which we should speak. If the library offers to a small part of these some refuge, some pleasure, some illumination, some opportunity, its existence is justified.

OPEN SHELVES AND BOOK-THEFT.

BY ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK, *Librarian Brooklyn Public Library.*

PROBABLY no innovation in library management has ever won its way so quickly to approval as the open-access system. It has spread so rapidly, and has sprung into favor so universally, after the first gasp of incredulity that met it when it was originally brought forward, that of late its advocates have been treating it as a great natural fact, which it is as shocking to criticise as it would be to "speak disrespectfully of the equator."

Against any such attitude as this, reaction is sure to come, and all the more that there is a large body of conservative librarians who have always looked askance at the system, although temporarily struck dumb by the rapidity of its triumphant progress. As an advocate and friend of the system, I have always been chagrined at the difficulty of getting free critical discussion of it at library meetings, and have regarded the unanimous indorsements of it at such meetings as the result not so much of reasoned conviction as of dislike to be behind the times. A crowd that is all crying "hosanna" at once may always be looked upon with caution.

That the reaction is at hand is evident from such papers as that of Mr. Willcox, of Peoria, published in the March LIBRARY JOURNAL. As is usual with reactions, the pendulum is allowed to swing beyond the equilibrium point, but, on the whole, his treatment of the subject is fair, although it is as strong an arraignment of the open-shelf as could be made. This being the case, it is gratifying to find that it contains nothing more than has been familiar to all who have used the system. In only one point does he touch on something that has not been fairly treated by those of us who advocate and expect to maintain it. I refer to the matter of book-theft, and regarding that matter I desire to say a word.

Institutions that perform certain public services free can, it seems to me, always study with profit the methods of institutions that perform similar services in the way of business. Both depend ultimately for their support on the public, but the latter do so more directly, and hence, if well managed, will respond more quickly to public opinion and public needs. Thus public librarians who distribute reading-matter free of charge should not neglect to

study the methods of the booksellers, who provide the public with books for money. The latter, in fact, were the pioneers in the open-shelf system. Not so very long ago the person in a large city who wished to pass a pleasant hour with books, handling them and dipping into them, and making mental notes for future reading, went not to the public library but to one of the great bookstores; in many cases he would go there still. There we find the open shelf almost absolutely without restriction. The objections to it are the same as in the case of a library—the increased wear, the disorder, the danger of theft. Yet the bookstore finds that the system is a profitable one, otherwise it would be abandoned at short notice. And since the profit of the bookstore depends directly on the appreciation and patronage of the public, there is little doubt that in this case, as in that of the library, the public likes open access. The bookseller must freely acknowledge the objections to allowing the public access to his stock. He regards them partly as necessary evils, offset by the pecuniary advantages of the system, but at the same time he strives to minimize them as much as possible. The librarian must do likewise. While acknowledging the necessity of a certain amount of wear, disorder, and theft, he must train his public to habits of order, he must furnish trained assistants to aid in selection at the shelves, where such aid is needed, and he must strive in every way possible to detect and prevent dishonesty.

This is where the open-shelf librarian has laid himself open to criticism. It is quite true, as Mr. Willcox says, that the attitude of some of us might well be interpreted as an encouragement to criminals. The fact is that the first attitude of a librarian toward theft, after he has opened his shelves to the public, is usually that of disbelief. He doesn't think that any more books will be stolen than under the old system. Then he takes an inventory, and his eyes are opened. His feeling changes to dismay. The losses are vastly greater than any to which he has been accustomed. He says nothing about it, hoping that there is some mistake; that most of the missing books will "turn up." Then his conscience smites him. In the hope of soothing it he takes his pen in hand,

and after figuring for a time he announces triumphantly that the loss is not so very great after all; that it is equal only to the salary of one or two assistants, and that it must be accepted as part of the regular course of things. This is the attitude to which exception is very properly taken. In the further mental evolution of the perplexed open-shelf librarian it must presently be succeeded by another and a final stage; namely, a determination to take active measures for the reduction of loss by theft to the lowest possible limits, no matter what these may involve, and the conviction that as long as a stone is left unturned in this direction the whole duty of the librarian to the public has not been performed.

In what way, now, shall theft be prevented? The conservative librarians represented by Mr. Willcox propose a very effective way — the abolishment or large restriction of open access, at least in libraries of any considerable size. But logic would require that, as there is still loss from circulation, the privilege of home use should next be withdrawn, and as even reference libraries suffer from theft a further step would be the total exclusion of the general public. This would carry us back to the Middle Ages by a road on which he who advocates giving up open access has taken a long step. Whenever the public is admitted to a privilege, its dishonest or mischievous members will surely abuse that privilege, and an extension of privilege means an increase of abuse. The remedy lies not in withholding the privilege but in preventing or limiting the abuse. When a city throws open its parks to the public there will always be those who will trample on the grass and steal the flowers. The city does not shut the park gates; it polices the park properly.

If we are to deal effectively with theft in open-shelf libraries, we must police our libraries properly. The regular assistants must use constant vigilance, but besides this the aid of special watchers, detectives and members of the police force must be used when necessary. Why should the librarian be afraid of this, or why should the public object to it? Does any one feel aggrieved that the watchful eye of a park policeman is upon him as he enters the city's pleasure ground? Does any one refuse to patronize a department store because detectives in plain clothes are everywhere on the alert to prevent shoplifting? Why should not the librarians say boldly: "There is theft here,

and we are bound, so far as possible, to prevent or detect it"? The law and its enforcement are terrible only to evil doers. Which would the user of a library rather have at his elbow, a book-thief or a detective? Probably the latter, unless he is a book-thief himself. It may be unfortunate that we must offer him so unattractive an alternative, but apparently thus it must be.

The librarians of this country are going to stand by the open-shelf system, but they will make a great mistake if they interpret this to mean that they must ignore all criticism of it and shut their eyes to its faults instead of doing all in their power to mend them.

HOW TO ACCOUNT FOR DECREASED ISSUES.

From the Library World.

It frequently happens that when librarians present statistical returns of books issued during certain periods to their committees, some inquisitive member wants to know the reason for the decrease, if there is one, or why fewer books have been circulated than at the corresponding date last year. These questions are usually sprung without preface or warning, and are consequently rather awkward to answer, especially if, as is always the case, the librarian's mind is a perfect blank as regards this particular matter. It has occurred to me that it would be a useful thing to collect a few stereotyped, but effective replies, selected from annual reports and the utterances of librarians, which could be arranged in a series, and fired off in rotation whenever this question of decreased issues was raised. No librarian is prepared at a moment's notice to give reasons for decreases of book issues, and when compiling his annual report he wants all his imagination for his figures; consequently, the series of answers I have gathered should be of immense service to the profession at large. The following are a few selected Reasons for Decreased Issues:

1. The recent decrease in our lending library issues is undoubtedly due to the fine weather which has prevailed all through the season, tempting people, and particularly young people, to spend most of their spare time in the open-air,

2. It is with regret that I have to announce an unfortunate decline in the issues from the lending department, caused by the dull and broken weather which marked most of last year [month, week, or quarter, as the case may be], and compelled many of our readers to seek refuge at home, where they no doubt found sufficient literary pabulum in the evening newspapers.

3. No doubt the universal cult of the cycle is accountable for the slight [or large] decrease in our circulation. In some respects it is as well perhaps for the public health, that stimu-

lating outdoor exercise should be preferred to the comparatively depressing atmosphere of home—even with a good, solid book from the library.

4. Great activity in all local trades has contributed not a little to lower the usually satisfactory total of our lending library issues. There is always less time and inclination to read when business is good all over the country.

5. Owing to the lamented death of our worthy chairman [insert name and titles] and the consequent closing of the leading department for two hours during the funeral ceremony, the issues from the lending library show a slight falling off as compared with last year.

6. The large falling off in circulation of novels which has greatly reduced the total issues for the year is a phenomenon common to most active libraries like our own, and is occasioned by the time expended on reading more wholesome and substantial literature by our borrowers.

7. The ravages of the influenza epidemic among members of the staff in the early spring led to the closing of the library for several weeks, with the result that we have to record an appreciable decrease in the issue of books from the lending department.

8. The epidemic of [measles, whooping cough, scarlatina, foot and mouth disease, anything] which visited our town this autumn is the cause of the decrease in this year's issue.

9. It will be noticed that our total issues begin to show a decrease, but this only as compared with the last three or four years when our issues were quite abnormally high. But as compared with, say 1881, a most satisfactory increase is observable, proving that the popularity of the library grows year by year.

10. We have to draw attention for the first time since the opening of the library to a decrease in the total number of books circulated during the past year. This decrease, however, is entirely due to the fact that the demand has so far exceeded the supply that hardly any of the more popular books were to be found on the shelves, so that it has been a customary thing for borrowers to go empty handed away. This, though pulling down the issues, is an eloquent testimony alike to the zeal of our readers, and the urgent need for more books.

Note.—The careful reader may be of opinion that the reasoning of the two preceding paragraphs is a trifle mixed. They are submitted as good examples of those explanations which need explaining, at which all public officials should be experts. So long as they *sound* well nobody is troubled about the meaning.

11. The disturbed state of the public mind this winter, owing to the [war in South Africa, crisis in the boot trade, famine in India, trouble with Russia, anything] is largely responsible for the unfortunate drop in the issues of all departments which the figures of the present report show. A public library is as sensitive as a barometer to the changes in the popular mood, and when this is unusually depressed or excited, reading invariably suffers.

Note.—The foregoing is highly recommended.

The barometer simile alone may build up the librarian a reputation for deep wisdom. Of course few will read it in a report, but the local paper will be bound to quote it.

12. After several years of increasing issues I have this year to lament a decrease, due, there is no doubt, to the fully annotated catalogs published during the librarianship of my able predecessor. The public read the annotations, which are lengthy, instead of the books. This experience has demonstrated the bad effect of annotated catalogs. I propose to compile all future catalogs on the old lines, and give as little information as I conveniently can.

A. L. A. EXHIBIT AT PARIS EXPOSITION.

IF on April 14 President Loubet had stopped at the chaste, white building at the Pont de l'Alma on his way down the Seine, after formally opening the Paris Exposition of 1900, he would have found in the United States section of the Social Economy building, installed and ready for inspection, the exhibit of the American Library Association. Miss Woodworth's comprehensive paper* makes a further detailed description unnecessary, but a few words concerning the exhibit in its new environment may be of interest.

The Palais de l'Economie Sociale et des Congrès is centrally and delightfully situated on the right bank of the Seine at the Place de l'Alma entrance to the Exposition and midway between Pont Alexandre III., at the Esplanade des Invalides, and the Pont d'Iéna, at the Champ de Mars. It is a simple, single-mass building, two stories in height, of the modern French style of architecture, cream white in color, and of beautiful proportions, stretching along the Seine for 400 feet and reaching back from the river 150 feet to the gay and green-arched Rue de Paris.

The main entrance, opening into a spacious hall from which two great staircases lead to the upper floor, is from this street. The second story is devoted almost entirely to the congresses. On the side toward the Seine is a corridor or promenade extending the length of the building, and on the opposite side are five lecture rooms, varying in size from a small hall to a large auditorium. The Institut International de Bibliographie† also has its headquarters on this floor.

The first floor is occupied by the social economy exhibits, arranged by countries, which, in turn, are grouped along two main aisles traversing the length of the building from east to west. By far the greater area is occupied by France, the spaces assigned to other countries being small, with Russia and Germany the favored nations here as elsewhere. As a whole the exhibit may be briefly characterized as consisting of pictures, photographs, statistical maps and charts, architectural drawings of public institutions, books, and a few models.

* See LIBRARY JOURNAL, March, p. 116.

† See p. 273.



AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION EXHIBIT, PARIS EXPOSITION, MAY, 1900.

Near the Pont de l'Alma entrance to the building, with its white-curtained windows overlooking the river, and with Germany, the Orange Free States, Russia, Switzerland, and Holland for near neighbors, is the United States section, in reality a small room, 32 by 28 feet. It is finished in antique oak and the walls are hung with rich, green burlap. The space is divided into units, each exhibitor being allowed a certain number. A unit, roughly speaking, is two feet and nine inches in width, and varies in height from 10 to 15 feet. Three feet from the floor is a deep ledge, two feet and eight inches in width, on which is a showcase two feet wide and six inches deep. Above the ledge is a case holding 33 wing frames, and above that wall space for hanging pictures. Below the ledge are shelves. The external character of the exhibits does not vary materially from that of the other countries—that is, the points are brought out mainly by means of photographs, charts, and books. An interesting exhibit, showing the development of the resources and industries of the United States, prepared under the direction of Mr. H. J. Rogers, director in charge of education and social economy, occupies half of the room. Among the other exhibits may be mentioned the negro exhibit, prepared and in charge of Mr. T. J. Calloway, of Washington; those of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and the Philadelphia Museum for the Development of International Commerce, and the exhibits of several insurance companies.

The library exhibit occupies the southwest corner of the section. Its three outside boundary lines measure respectively seven feet, nine feet and three inches, and six feet and three inches. A ledge two feet and eight inches wide projects from each side, so that the free floor surface is reduced to four feet and two inches by three feet and ten and one-half inches. Comparatively speaking it is a generous allowance of space—that is, it is one-fourteenth of the entire space assigned to the United States in this group.

The material of the exhibit is divided into five classes, (1) monographs, (2) pictures, (3) charts, (4) books, and (5) appliances. By far the greater proportion consists of photographs and books. The books are arranged, according to the decimal classification, in ninetiers. In each tier the ledge and the top of the wing-frame case constitute two shelves. Tiers one, two, five, and seven contain shelves utilized for photograph portfolios and large folio volumes. The appliances are grouped on five shelves below the ledge in tier nine, and are protected from dust by a plate-glass door. The George D. Macbeth Home Library, from the Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, and the Stout Free Travelling Library, No. 26, are below the ledge in tiers one and two. It will be noticed that the tiers are broken, first, by the ledge, and second, by the wing-frame cases. Their sides, however, are sharply defined by wooden uprights. The greater part of the 700 photographs are in the wing-frames, whose six cases each have the regulation unit width of two feet and nine

inches. (The unusually wide ledge, cutting out two corners each two feet and eight inches square, made it impossible to follow the width of the cases in the book tiers.) On the wall space above the wing-frames photographs of the Congressional Library, Boston and Chicago public libraries, Carnegie Library (Pittsburgh), Buffalo Library, Ames Free Library, Columbia, Yale, and Princeton university libraries, and the Millicent Library, framed in black, stand out attractively against their background of dark green. The big, deep corners, made accessible by trap doors opening through the ledge, afford ample storage room.

The thanks of the Library Association are due to Mr. Rogers for the interest and courtesy he has shown in the installation of the exhibit. It was found on examining the units as originally set up that not more than half the exhibit could be installed. At the cost of a week's labor, during the rush and supreme confusion of the opening weeks of the Exposition, the changes asked were allowed, and carpenters and painters promptly sent. The radical changes made increased the shelf capacity from 30 to 62 feet, provided the lockers for storage, the plate-glass door for the protection of the appliances, and, in short, made the entire exhibit as sent from Albany open to view and easily accessible.

Members of the Association can well be proud of its exhibit. Compact, comprehensive, and attractive it shows a hearty co-operation on the part of American libraries, a most judicious selection of material, and the great care, thought, and labor expended in its preparation at the New York State Library.

J. L. HARRISON.

INTERNATIONAL LIBRARY CONGRESS AT PARIS.

AN international congress of librarians is to be held in Paris, August 20-23, 1900, as one of the various international congresses arranged in connection with the Paris Exposition. The committee of organization has issued a circular setting forth the general program, conditions of attendance, etc. Membership subscription to the congress is placed at 10 francs, and special railway rates have been assured by the leading French companies. Sessions will be held in the Sorbonne, and admission will be by cards issued to members. The congress will comprise not only the Sorbonne sessions, but visits to libraries and to scientific institutions. Speakers will be limited to 15 minutes, and information regarding all papers upon which discussion is to be based should be communicated to the committee before July 15. French will be the official language of the congress; Latin, however, will be admitted, and papers in German, English, Spanish, and Italian, provided the latter are accompanied with a brief resumé in French. Members who speak without notes are requested to furnish a summary of their remarks in French or Latin to the secretary within 24 hours, for use in the proceedings. A condensed report of the proceedings will be

issued to members as promptly as possible after the congress, and a volume containing such papers and addresses as the committee may decide to print will be published later.

The general program has been divided into four main divisions, which, the committee points out, are to be considered only as a basis for discussion and consideration. To these main subjects are appended various related questions; and it is announced that contributions upon interesting points not outlined in the preliminary program will be welcome.

The general subject for the first division of the program is the history, legislation, and organization of public libraries, with consideration of copyright depository requirements. The appended questions touch upon (1) the new information now available regarding library history from its beginning to the present time, (2) study and comparison of library laws, (3) international exchanges, (4) relation of libraries with the administrative authorities, states, municipalities, corporations, etc., (5) the best organization for popular libraries, (6) the *personnel* of libraries, qualifications and selection of candidates.

In the second division the general subject is library buildings, equipment, and care, and the sub-topics are, (1) study of the care of libraries in the Middle Ages, (2) presentation of the best means of installing books in a new library and of improving the arrangement of an old library, (3) account of the best methods, as planned or as in use, in libraries recently installed, (4) report on special precautions desirable to insure libraries from danger of fire.

The third division is devoted to the various branches of a broad subject. Treatment of manuscripts, printed books, maps, photographs, etc.; acquisition, registration, and stamping of books, inventories and catalogs, means of preservation, repairing, binding, are the main topics scheduled, while the minor questions to be brought up include best recent methods of preparing a catalog for a new library or improving the catalogs of an old library, application to library economy of the various systems of bibliographical classification, treatment of ephemera and public documents that should be preserved but cannot be immediately cataloged, the care of books and the best means of preserving them, and the preservation and restoration of palimpsests, manuscripts, maps, early printed books, etc.

Under division four is scheduled the subject: "Use of books inside and outside of libraries," the sub-topics appended being (1) Under what conditions should the issue of books be authorized for the various classes of libraries? (2) What regulations should be adopted regarding the lending of valuable books and manuscripts from one library to another? (3) The responsibility of librarians for the use and lending of the books confided to their charge, and (4) The dangers of conveying contagious diseases through public library books, and preventive measures.

Information regarding the congress, with subscription blanks and circulars, may be ob-

tained from the secretary of the congress, M. Henry Martin, Bibliothèque de l'Arsenal, Rue de Sully, Paris.

ZAPON AS A PAPER PRESERVATIVE.

In the *Bolletino delle Pubblicazioni Italiane* for April 30, 1900, are some particulars concerning "Zapon," the new preservative for paper and parchments which was described in a memoir by Col. E. Schill at the Dresden conference of 18th of Sept., 1899, and briefly mentioned in the LIBRARY JOURNAL, Jan., p. 19.

"The method," according to the *Bolletino*, "consists in imbuing the paper or parchment in a solution of nitrocellulose (gun cotton) — with or without the addition of camphor — in acetate of amyl, to which a small amount of acetone has been added to increase the solubility.

"The experiments of Dr. Schill began nine years ago, and their processes are different according to the different qualities, the alterations, or the injuries of the paper or parchment. On this point the author gives minute particulars in his paper.

"Paper or parchment, even if previously almost ready to fall to pieces, acquire by means of this bath great resisting power, and if they were porous, as blotting paper, they lose this quality. When placed under a spray of water the paper is not penetrated, and it undergoes no damage even if boiled in water for some time.

"If the paper is in good condition it becomes more capable of resistance to harm and less subject to change. The fungus growth, which is the first cause of injury and which is developed because of dampness, finding a good 'substratum of culture,' especially in the glue of the paper, cannot be formed when treated with this solution.

"Documents in printer's ink, in writing ink, and in colors, are not damaged; instead they are rendered more clear. This holds good also for the illuminated initials of old manuscripts and printed books. It is possible to write and draw upon paper imbued in this solution with black or colored pencil, ink, and with water colors and oils. The writing subsequent to the bath can be removed also by simply washing the paper with water.

"Paper is preserved from the chemical action either of the acids or alkalies found in modern inks, and can be disinfected, even by immersion in a solution of corrosive sublimate, if at any time there is any suspicion that it contains germs of infectious diseases (tuberculosis, yellow fever, etc.).

"Further, this solution can be used to preserve from decay the gilding of bound books.

"This solution, conveniently prepared, and for sale under the name Zapon, costs three marks per litre, and is to be had of Otto Winkler, Leipzig, Uferstrasse, 8. He furnishes also apparatus of a simple character especially suited to the operation — and pamphlets which give directions for the process."

This discovery, taken with the recent use of preparations from the same base, celluloid, to harden and preserve fabrics and leathers, may

yet revolutionize our method of handling manuscripts, archives, rare bindings, and fragile printed matter. The literature of the subject falls within the last five years. Will not some librarian with chemical training present the facts as they have been developed up to date? The manufacture of kindred preparations for commercial use in this country leads to the hope that we may not have to send to Leipzig for "Zapon."
WM. W. BISHOP.

JOHN NICHOLAS BROWN.

JOHN NICHOLAS BROWN, whose threefold benefactions to the Providence Public Library were recorded in the May LIBRARY JOURNAL as making it possible to erect the beautiful building opened to the public on March 15, died at his residence in New York on May 1, after a brief illness.

Mr. Brown was still a comparatively young man, having been born in 1861, in Providence, where he was educated, entering Brown University in 1881. His health, always delicate, made it impossible for him to complete the full course of four years, yet few men have ever made better use of the opportunities they had for broadening and deepening the intellectual life than he did. And these opportunities were quite exceptional. A large fortune, wide travel, and, above all, the invaluable private library—the John Carter Brown Library—which had come into his possession, all combined to make him a well-equipped man in the highest sense of the word. For the past five years Mr. George Parker Winship has been in charge, as librarian, of this precious collection of Americana (before the year 1800), and decided progress has been made towards definitely perfecting some of its departments. It is of interest to recall the fact that the present building of the Brown University Library was a memorial of Mr. Brown's father, John Carter Brown, but few had remembered, until the fact was pointed out in a recent address of Mr. Winship, that the John Carter Brown Library itself embodies not merely the acquisitions of the father and son already mentioned, but of several successive generations of the same family back of them. At the time of Mr. John Nicholas Brown's death he had already given his final approval to the plans drawn by the architects, Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge, for a permanent building, of fireproof construction, which would be worthy of this priceless collection of Americana.

When, in 1897, the Providence Public Library was in serious straits, and the completion of its new building a matter of grave doubt, it was this Providence book-collector and connoisseur of book rarities who proved to be, after all, the citizen most keenly appreciative of the needs of the public, and who embodied his sympathy in these munificent gifts. That the life of this friend and benefactor should not have been prolonged for years, to witness the unending results of his generosity, is, and must remain, a source of the keenest disappointment to those in charge of the library.

WILLIAM E. FOSTER.

American Library Association.

President: Henry J. Carr, Public Library, Scranton, Pa.

Secretary: F. W. Faxon, 108 Glenway street, Dorchester, Mass.

Treasurer: Gardner M. Jones, Public Library, Salem, Mass.

TWENTY-SECOND GENERAL MEETING, MONTREAL, JUNE 7-16, 1900.

On the morning of Thursday, June 7, 1900, the 22d conference of the American Library Association was opened in the Convocation Hall of the Presbyterian College of McGill University, Montreal; on the evening of Saturday, June 16, on the R. & O. steamer *Canada*, the meeting was declared adjourned *sine die*. The 10 days of this Canadian conference will long stand out in the record of A. L. A. meetings, in their combination of beautiful surroundings, varied interests, large attendance, and the overflowing hospitality and kindness of the welcome extended by friends and fellow-workers in the Dominion. In point of attendance the meeting ranges closely with the Chautauqua conference of 1898, these two meetings being the largest in the history of the Association. At the final Montreal session 439 persons had been registered, and the total recorded attendance may fairly be estimated as 450. The representative character of the meeting may be illustrated by the fact that of the 20 members of the A. L. A. council only three were absent, while geographically the attendance ranged from East to West across the continent. The headquarters of the Association were in the Windsor Hotel, and the business sessions were held in the fine hall of the Presbyterian College of McGill University, about a 10-minute walk distant, set in the beautiful college grounds almost at the foot of Mount Royal. The meeting had been so arranged that the active working days were broken by a Sunday, set aside as a "day of rest, or for study of the ecclesiastical features of Montreal"—an innovation that seemed to meet with general approval; while the program presented had a variety and freshness that was surprising when one reflects how often most library questions have been considered and discussed.

Most of the delegates reached Montreal in the late afternoon of Wednesday, June 6, and as usual, the evening of arrival was devoted to an informal reception and social session, held in the Windsor parlors. Here the visitors were welcomed by the local reception committee, and with kindly hosts and friends old and new the fatigues of travel were forgotten for a pleasant hour or two.

FIRST DAY.

Thursday, June 7, was the first business day of the conference. It opened in Convocation Hall, where, at 10.15 a.m., President Thwaites called the meeting to order, and introduced Dr. William Peterson, Principal of McGill University. Dr. Peterson's short address of welcome

was full of the spirit of cordial good will, touching sympathetically upon the mission of public libraries at the present day, and emphasizing the kinship between the English-speaking people in purpose, in method, and in the free play of personal opinion. Differences there were, and must be, but he felt that all might join in the hope for "a quiet and steady development of the sense of brotherhood, of a feeling for unity of moral forces and sentiment, and for the strengthening of this brotherhood, in spite of all difficulties, by the use of a common language and the sentiment of a common freedom."

After a few words of response, the president introduced the routine business of the morning by the announcement of the Committee on Resolutions, as follows: F. M. Crunden, W. H. Tillingham, James Bain, jr., Miss Wallace, J. A. Rowell. The report of the conference of 1899 was approved, as printed and distributed. Reports of various officers and committees followed. Secretary Carr made a brief statement of progress and asked leave to report formally in print. Mr. Jones presented the treasurer's report, which under vote of the executive board covered the period May to December, 1899, thus making the financial year of the association correspond with the calendar year. The report showed receipts of \$821.43, expenses \$766.68, leaving a balance in the treasury of \$54.75. "From Jan. 1 to May 31, 1900, the receipts have been \$1348 and the payments \$480.84, the balance on hand on May 31 being \$921.91." Mr. Jones continued: "The finances of the Association are now upon a good basis so long as we limit our expenses within traditional lines, but there are many ways in which the officers of the Association could spend money to advantage in forwarding library interests, if some means of increasing our income could be found. I doubt if any association of similar character has accomplished so much on so small an expenditure of funds." The membership was stated as 664, 61 new members having joined during the period. The necrology included nine names—William W. Bailey, Edward Bates, Mrs. Adelaide Goodwin Davis, William Macrillis Griswold, Reuben Aldridge Guild, William Kite, Gustav E. Stechert, Albert W. Whelpley, Josiah Herbert Whittier, Norman Williams. The report was accepted, and referred to the Finance Committee for audit.

W. C. Lane presented the report of the Publishing Section, which was rather a review of conditions and limitations than a statistical report. An interesting point was made in the statement that while the book publications of the Section—with the exception of the "A. L. A. index" and the "List of subject headings"—have not paid for themselves, all the card publications "have been successful from the beginning and the profit on them has more than made up for the deficit on the books." The work of the year included the continuation of the printed cards for current books, the annotated cards in English history, and the cards for periodical publications; cards were issued for the "Warner library" and for monographs in the Massa-

chusetts state documents for 1898, and three numbers were issued in the series of "Library tracts," authorized at the Atlanta meeting. The work in hand embraces a second edition of the "A. L. A. index," now nearly completed, the "Portrait index," Mr. Larned's "Annotated bibliography of American history," and a general index to articles in library periodicals by Miss M. S. R. James and Miss A. L. Sargent. Other bibliographical enterprises have also been submitted to the Section and the work before it bids fair to develop beyond present facilities for handling it. "In fact, the time has come when, both for its own sake and in justice to those who serve it, the Publishing Section should have salaried officers, and should no longer depend on volunteer and unpaid service. To make the change successfully, however, requires a better financial foundation than the Publishing Section yet has. The outcome of the year 1899 has been favorable financially, but it must be remembered that no new work has been entered upon involving any considerable outlay such as is likely to be needed during the next two or three years if the various undertakings in progress or proposed are carried out." In comment on the Section's report Mr. Fletcher explained that the new edition of the "A. L. A. index" will bring the work up to the close of 1899, and will make a special feature of bibliographies and reading lists on special subjects. A condensed "Poole's index" is also in preparation to cover the same period, so that the two books when issued will give practically an index to the periodical and analytical literature of the century.

The report of the trustees of the endowment fund was read by Mr. Soule and referred to the finance committee. The report showed assets of \$6329.27, with an available income estimated for 1900-1901 at about \$500. C. H. Gould, for the Committee on Foreign Documents, reported progress in the preparation of the list of German documents to be issued by the committee; W. T. Peoples, for the Committee on A. L. A. Exhibit at Paris Exposition, made a brief report of approval and appreciation of the work done by the New York State Library in the preparation of the exhibit; and in the absence of F. J. Teggart, chairman of the Committee on Handbook of American Libraries, Mr. Rowell gave a short statement of the condition of the work. About 85 per cent. of the material was said to be in hand, sample pages had been printed for distribution at the meeting, and it was hoped that a final report might soon be presented.

J. C. Dana presented the report of the Committee on Library Schools. This was accompanied by a table giving comparative statistics regarding curriculum, students, and instructors in the four leading schools—which were the only ones considered in the report. The report dealt with principles and tendencies rather than with technical generalities; it was direct and brief, pointing out that practical and effective library training was not to be secured from schools alone, and that "both schools and training classes should not permit the impres-

sion to go abroad that their work is greater than it really is." The emphasis laid upon cataloging and classification was regarded as excessive, though due to the fact "that these are among the few things in library management which are so formulated that they can be taught." Thorough preparation for library work may be secured in a library as well as in a school, and the chief thing needed to raise library work to a real professional standard is insistence on sound scholastic training as necessary to admission to library and school alike. The report concluded with a recommendation that the executive board appoint a committee of five members on library training, each member to serve for three years; this committee to visit each year the several library schools and training classes and to report thereon.

In the discussion that followed, Mr. Dewey said that at Albany the recent growth of the school had been in the steady direction of higher entrance requirements; that the number of men entering had also increased, and that there had been a constant broadening of the course. He felt that no course of training could do more than bring out individual qualities—"If a man is born of poor fibre, of poor fibre he will remain. You can polish agate; you can polish mahogany; but you can't polish a pumpkin—and if a third-rate man comes to a library school, and the Lord made him third-rate, he will be a third-rate librarian to the end of the chapter." Dr. Richardson, Mr. Andrews, Mr. Crunden, Mrs. Fairchild, and Miss Plummer also spoke, and the recommendations of the committee were referred to the council for action.

The report of the Committee on Library Tracts was read by F. P. Hill. It stated that the first three numbers of the series—"Why do we need a public library?" "How to start a public library," by Dr. G. E. Wire, and "Travelling libraries," by F. A. Hutchins—had been issued through the Publishing Section; and it recommended that the preparation and publication of the succeeding numbers be transferred to the Section.

The report of the committee on providing cheap postage for library books had been sent in to Secretary Carr, who presented it, without reading, for later consideration. A series of resolutions on the subject were presented by Mr. Foster, and the entire matter was referred to the council for recommendation to the Association.

G. W. C. Stockwell gave a summary of his full report on gifts and bequests. This covered a period of 10 years, and showed a total of 458 separate gifts amounting to over \$10,500,000. "Of this about \$1,000,000 has been given in sums of less than \$1000. 123 new buildings are reported, worth over \$4,500,000. Mr. Carnegie's name occurs repeatedly throughout the report. During the two years he has aided 51 libraries to the amount of \$4,560,450, in the majority of cases the money to be used for a building. Mr. Carnegie's total gifts to libraries amount to \$9,600,000, of which \$900,000 has been given to libraries outside the United States. At

one time and another he has aided 87 libraries, of which 67 are in the United States, 17 in Scotland, two in England, and one in Ireland. The 67 libraries in the United States are located in 21 states." The report reiterated the recommendation made by Miss Hewins, in 1896, for "the appointment of a librarian or library trustee in every state who will be responsible for the news of that state concerning gifts and bequests and send all items collected during the year at least three months before the annual meeting of the A. L. A. to the person appointed by the executive committee to report upon them," and on motion of Mr. Carr the recommendation was referred to the incoming executive board for action.

The new constitution adopted by the Atlanta conference was then presented for ratification by W. C. Lane, with a recommendation from the executive board that the constitution be adopted as a whole without amendment, any amendments to be discussed and voted on at the next meeting. On motion of Dr. Steiner, it was voted that the constitution be thus adopted; and the session then adjourned.

The afternoon was given up to a trolley ride through the city to the suburb of Westmount, where the Association was welcomed to the charming building of the Westmount Public Library by Mayor W. D. Lighthall. The other attractive municipal buildings were visited and admired, and a lawn tea was served on the beautiful grounds of the public park.

In the evening a public meeting was held in Windsor Hall, adjoining the headquarters hotel. It was largely attended, and was opened by the reading of a cordial message of greeting from the Library Association of the United Kingdom. President Thwaites then delivered his annual address, reviewing "Ten years of American library progress." He pointed out the many striking features of library work that had either had their inception or been developed within these ten years—"State library commissions; inter-state, state, and district associations; library training schools; traveling and branch libraries; traveling pictures; library advertising; children's rooms; rooms for the blind; access to shelves; co-operation with teachers; co-operative cataloging; inter-library loans and exchanges; the general erection of superb library buildings; phenomenal gifts from philanthropists of library buildings and endowments; compulsory library legislation; improved methods of binding and issuing public documents—all of these, which to-day so largely engross the attention of American librarians, in their conventions and professional journals, are practically the outgrowth of this brief period. For the most part, they are efforts towards popularizing the library; and this is clearly the especial characteristic of our recent professional growth." The growth of the A. L. A., from its organization in 1876, was sketched, and the various movements developed from that central force were noted. In conclusion, the speaker dwelt upon the great progress made in library technique, especially in the development of co-operative effort between libraries, expressing the belief that "if

librarianship has in our day come to be recognized as a profession, it is because we have at last become imbued with the scientific spirit—are mutually helpful, continually awake to new impressions, eagerly receptive of new ideas and new ideals, ever experimenting, ever learning, ever broadening, ever building on the foundations of the past."

Sir Melbourne Tait followed, with an address welcoming the A. L. A. to Canada, and dwelling upon the mission of libraries as one of the strongest influences in the advance of civilization. He concluded by pointing out the great need that existed in Montreal for a public library to which the citizens might look with as much pride as they did to McGill University.

"Brotherhood among English-speaking men" was the theme of a spirited address by Dr. J. K. Hosmer, who spoke with sympathy and humor of the many ties that bind the English-speaking race in one brotherhood. He felt that differences of political constitution were no bar to the union of aims and of sentiment. "In this magnificent Anglo-Christendom, 130,000,000 strong to-day, no one political frame would suffice. It is well we have the British constitution and the American constitution; alike but separate. It is well that we should have them, but let us see that we have the connecting link that binds the two frames, and ensures the safety of the burden they carry. Of this link the sentiment of brotherhood amongst English-speaking men should form the principal part."

"Work with children" was the subject of a bright address by Miss C. M. Hewins, who dwelt upon the qualifications that should mark the successful children's librarian; and the session was closed by Johnson Brigham, state librarian of Iowa, who spoke of the "Traveling library movement," as developed within the last few years, and the uplifting influence it had exerted throughout scattered communities.

SECOND DAY.

Friday morning's session was opened at 10.15, with brief presentation of announcements and business, preliminary to the separate sessions on Children's work and College and Reference questions. Mr. Andrews made a short report on the handbook of American libraries, based on a telegram received from Mr. Teggart. This included a request that the committee be authorized to print the handbook, provided sufficient subscriptions at \$3 per volume could be secured to cover the cost; also that the expenses of the committee be paid. The report was referred to the council for consideration.

A short recess was then taken, and the Association resolved itself into two sections—one for the consideration of Library work with children, the other a session of the College and Reference Section. Miss Plummer, as vice-president, presided over the former, which was held in Convocation Hall, and was largely attended. The first topic was "Methods of inducing care of books," by Miss Mary E. Dousman, of the Milwaukee Public Library, who found that much of the misuse of books was

due to bad book-making, and the selection of delicately tinted covers by publishers, and "to the lack of training which children receive in the matter of respect for inanimate objects in general." She urged that training in this direction was within the province of the children's librarian, and that a children's department might be one of the strongest centers of influence for inducing proper care of books. Mr. Brett and Mr. Foster spoke on the general subject of Miss Dousman's paper. The second subject before the session was "Children's books and periodicals," presented by Miss Abby Sargent, in a charming paper, full of true literary feeling, which made a strong appeal for higher standards in juvenile literature; this was discussed by H. L. Elmen-dorf, Miss Hewins, and Mrs. Fairchild. "Picture-work in children's libraries" was introduced by Miss Annie Carroll Moore, of Pratt Institute, whose remarks were illustrated by a number of picture bulletins, demonstrating faults and excellences in picture work; while Miss Clara Hunt had a short paper on the subject, deprecating the use of bulletins only as a means of increasing the circulation of what are known as "instructive" books. "Story-telling, lectures, and other adjuncts of the children's library" was the final topic, opened in a paper by Miss Olcott, of Pittsburgh, read by W. R. Watson, which described the broad kindergarten aspect of children's work in Pittsburgh; and the subject was closed by Miss Tobitt, of Omaha, and Miss McCrory, of Cedar Rapids, who spoke of the efforts to reach and interest children made in their respective libraries.

In one of the smaller rooms of the college building the College and Reference Section held a successful meeting with Dr. Richardson as chairman. "The care of continuations and serials" was the first topic, presented by J. T. Gerould, of Columbia University, whose statement of practical methods in this perplexing field evoked general discussion and comparison of experiences. These dealt chiefly with the question of title-pages and indexes, and the putting of all parts or numbers except the last on the shelves with the sets; while as a means of securing the attention of publishers a boycott was proposed against those periodicals not publishing title-pages. "Reference work in the Grosvenor Library" was described by E. P. Van Duzee, who laid emphasis on the importance of the classed catalog in this work and referred to the department system in reference libraries. Miss Isabel Ely Lord gave an interesting exposition of the functions of "The college *vs.* university library," which aroused animated discussion. Her premise was that the college library should be a well-rounded, systematically developed collection, with just enough sources to prepare the student for university work, and that it should weed out, by gift, sale, or otherwise, all material not immediately important in the work of instruction, while the university library, on the other hand, should aim to add all editions and all material, but with co-operation from other libraries as to specialties. This led to a lively debate *pro* and *con* on the advisability of "weeding out" such

collections, in which Dr. Billings, Mrs. Spencer, E. B. Hunt, Johnson Brigham, Mr. Montgomery, and others took part. The meeting throughout held the interest of those present, and it was closed after a prolonged session, with the election of W. I. Fletcher as chairman for the ensuing year.

In the afternoon the Association set business aside, and enjoyed a beautiful trip down the river on the steamer *Duchess of York*, passing through the St. Gabriel Lock, and taking the Lachine rapids on the return. The evening was given up to work, with simultaneous section meetings for the Large Libraries and the State and Law Libraries Section. The former were assigned the general meeting hall, where, under the direction of W. H. Brett and Dr. Steiner, topics relating to "Open shelves in the light of actual experience" were presented and discussed. The branches of this subject included a consideration of the classes of literature to which access should be allowed, by S. S. Green, read by Dr. Steiner; "access to a 'standard' library," by W. E. Foster; "access to a selected library," by H. L. Elmendorf, who described the plan followed at Buffalo; and "Qualifications of attendants in open shelf departments," by A. E. Bostwick. There was considerable discussion, especially on the question of book-theft, and the relative culpability of small boys, women, and students, and the familiar subject seemed to hold general interest to a surprising degree.

The State and Law Libraries Section held a capital meeting, with H. A. Huse, state librarian of Vermont, as chairman *pro tem.*, and Miss Mary L. Titcomb as secretary. Papers were read by Dr. G. E. Wire on "State reports, digests, and session laws;" and by C. B. Galbreath, state librarian of Ohio, on "Co-operation of state librarians and state library commissions;" Mr. Dewey spoke on "Lending of books in and out of the capital city," advocating the widest use of the state library by the people of the state; and the discussion of the various topics was general and animated.

THIRD DAY.

Saturday morning was given up to a joint session of the Trustee's Section and the Large Libraries Section, under the direction of W. H. Brett as chairman, and Dr. B. C. Steiner as secretary. The subjects presented were of direct practical interest, relating especially to the business side of library administration. A capital paper on "The trustee" was read by Thomas L. Montgomery, giving a clear, common-sense summary of the place trustees should occupy in library management, and emphasizing the point that close business relations between a librarian and a body of men of affairs, with diverse interests and varying standpoints, ought to bring out the very best qualities of the former and stimulate and strengthen his work. "Spasmodic attendance of trustees at A. L. A. conferences" was regarded as undesirable. "If they wish to study the subject thoroughly and attend the meetings regularly, well and good, otherwise attendance will generally re-

sult in pernicious activity." Dr. B. C. Steiner had a careful study of "What it costs to prepare a book for the public and to keep it before the public;" and an analysis of "The meaning and value of library statistics" was presented by A. E. Bostwick. There was quite general discussion, especially regarding the matter of cost of preparing books, and it was urged that some definite method of securing statistical data on this point be devised and put in operation.

In the afternoon three meetings were held simultaneously. The Trustees' Section had a short session, Mr. Soule presiding, when a series of topics was formulated, to be submitted to the council for discussion at the next conference, and two interesting innovations were the "round table" meetings of the officers and members of state library commissions and the officers of state library associations. It was found that the two latter, while differing widely in the questions to be considered, interested many in almost equal degree, so that it was difficult to choose which one to attend. Both meetings were successful almost beyond expectation. For the state library commission F. A. Hutchins acted as chairman, and 10 states—Vermont, Connecticut, New York, Georgia, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota—were represented by officers of their library commissions. W. R. Eastman presented a paper on the "Essentials of a good library law," outlining the main points deemed necessary in such a measure. A spirited and useful discussion followed, opened by Miss Anne Wallace, who spoke of library conditions in Georgia, and the need of improvement of the state library law. F. A. Hutchins, Mr. Dewey, Mr. Lee, Mrs. Spencer, and Dr. G. E. Wire, also brought forward points of interest and of practical experience. "What lines of work may state library commissions most profitably undertake," a paper by Miss Gratia Countryman, was read by Miss Patten, of Minneapolis, and there was general discussion by Miss Hewins, Mr. Hardy, of Lindsay, Ont., W. R. Eastman, Miss Titcomb, ex-Governor Luce, of Michigan, and others. The meeting of state library association officers was conducted by W. L. R. Gifford, of Cambridge. It was wholly an informal discussion of ways and means by which the associations may do better work and reach into a wider field. The need of *esprit de corps* was emphasized; prompt issue of programs; the choice of speakers among newer and younger people; the suggestion of topics by members, were all touched upon as useful in stimulating interest. The question, "How much time is a busy librarian justified in giving to association action," called forth varying opinions, the general feeling seeming to be that two or three good meetings a year were enough. Mr. Whitney stated that the Boston Public Library had set apart \$100 to enable branch librarians to attend meetings of the state club, and that this had been greatly appreciated. The question of allowance of time and money for state meetings brought replies that showed that about a fifth of those present had time given and ex-

penses paid, while nearly all had their time allowed. Among those who joined in the discussion were Miss Ahern, Dr. Richardson, W. J. James, J. L. Whitney, Miss Browne, H. L. Koopman, and H. M. Utley, and it was voted that the subject be continued on the program of the next conference.

As the various section meetings closed the members gathered about the beautiful oval of the campus, against whose encircling terrace a group photograph, reproduced elsewhere, was taken at half-past five.*

The evening was given up to social enjoyment. A pleasant visit was made to the Library of the Bar of Montreal, in the Court House, where the members were welcomed by Mr. Carter, who gave a most interesting account of French law, and briefly reviewed the history of the library. The Chateau de Ramezay was then visited, where a delightful reception was tendered by the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Montreal. An address of welcome was delivered by Judge Baby, to which response was made by Mr. Thwaites; refreshments were served in the vaulted kitchen underground, with its great oven and dungeon-like walls, and the many interesting features of the old chateau, with the portraits and relics preserved there by the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society, were an unfailing enjoyment to the visitors.

FOURTH DAY.

A beautiful Sunday, clear and brilliant, broke the crowded conference days and gave a welcome opportunity for rest—or for the change of occupation that is, after all, the best rest. For careful observation failed to discover any who *rested*, in the sense of the dictionary definition—"to cease from motion." Instead, the A. L. A. turned its activities from Literature to Religion, and pursued the "ecclesiastical features of Montreal," as the program had it, from early dawn until moonrise. One party rested serene in the consciousness of having "done" six churches, until their cup was embittered by meeting a rival group with eleven to its credit; while the entire conference seemed represented at the evening service in the Jesuit Church. The Mountain, too, was the goal of many, who drove, or walked, or went by the incline to delight in the glorious view of the city, and river, and islands and the distant line of the Green Mountains. For all, the day was full of interest and enjoyment, and the change it gave made all more ready to pick up the threads of business on the next morning.

FIFTH DAY.

Business was resumed at 10.30 on Monday, when the Association met in general session to consider further committee reports and local announcements. The report of the Committee on Public Documents was presented by R. R. Bowker, chairman, who reviewed the efforts made during the year to secure passage of the amendatory public documents bill, and noted the various contributions toward public docu-

ment bibliography made within the period. The report closed with the presentation of a resolution expressing the approval of the Association of the amendatory measure, and urging the importance of its passage upon members of the Senate and House of Representatives. The report was adopted and the resolutions were approved and referred to the council for action.

The report of the Committee on Co-operation with the National Educational Association was presented by J. C. Dana, who spoke briefly of the yellow journals and kindred literature as appealing to a class not appealed to before by the printed page and not yet reached by libraries; and who urged that by steady concentrated effort of the libraries through the schools these pernicious influences could be weakened or obliterated. Through the medium of the teachers, also, children could be familiarized with literature, the common heritage of the race, and reason and sound thought might be strengthened and developed until gradually it would be less easy for a demagogue to close an argument by waving a flag. On motion of Mr. Crunden it was voted that a vote of thanks of the A. L. A. be extended to the National Educational Association for the work it has already done toward bringing about closer relations between schools and libraries through the establishment of its Library Section, and the publication of its pamphlet on the subject. It was also voted that the A. L. A. unite with the N. E. A. in the distribution of the pamphlet on the relation of libraries and schools.

For the Committee on International Catalog of Scientific Literature, C. W. Andrews submitted a brief report from Dr. Adler, stating that as no appropriation had been made by Congress to enable the United States to be represented in the enterprise, it had been impracticable for the government to take part in the work at the present time, or to be represented at the final conference to be held in London on June 12, 1900. It was urged that the necessary legislation be secured from Congress. The final report of the Committee on Transliteration of Slavic Languages was also submitted. For the Committee on Library Examinations and Credentials Mr. Brett submitted a brief report, recommending that the matter be considered by the committee on library schools.

A recess of two minutes was taken, during which the Catalogers' Round Table was organized in one of the smaller halls, and the main body then settled down for one of the most interesting features of the program—the presentation of "Canadian library and literary topics." This was opened by James Bain, Jr., with a paper on "Canadian libraries," which was, he said, in a sense, a continuation of the report upon Canadian libraries made by him at the Thousand Islands conference in 1887. Reviewing the library condition of the Dominion, Mr. Bain noted briefly the leading libraries in each province, reviewing also the general library development. He gave the following statistical summary: Nova Scotia, nine libraries, 90,020 volumes; Prince Edward Island, two libraries, 7500 volumes; New Brunswick, six libraries, 50,530 volumes; Quebec, 41 libraries, 670,025

*Copies of this photograph, at \$1.15 each, may be obtained by addressing W. G. Blackie, 1780 Notre Dame street, Montreal.

volumes; Ontario, 439 libraries, 1,287,667 volumes; Manitoba, four libraries, 46,435 volumes; Northwest Territories, one library, 3500 volumes; British Columbia, five libraries, 16,900 volumes; general government libraries, five, with 290,000 volumes. The total for 1900 was 512 libraries with 2,420,577 volumes.

"The Aberdeen Association" was the subject of a most interesting paper, prepared by Miss E. Laidlaw, and read by Mrs. Edwin Hanson, president of that association. The society was established in 1890, through the suggestion of Lady Aberdeen, and its mission is the distribution of attractive literature among the isolated settlers of the Canadian Northwest. Books and periodicals are sent in monthly parcels, for which free carriage has been obtained from the Postmaster-General, and branches of the association have spread from the parent branch of Winnipeg to Halifax, Ottawa, Vancouver, Toronto, Montreal, Hamilton, Victoria, Kingston, Quebec, St. John, and other stations. During the past year 20,000 parcels were sent out, reaching more than 8000 people. Semi-annual letters are required to be exchanged between recipients and the working members, through whom the parcels are sent, and in many cases more frequent correspondence results. Selections from some of the letters were read—touching in their revelation of how much books mean to those in isolation.

"Canadian poetry and poets" were treated by W. D. Lighthall, in a sympathetic review, illustrated by short readings from some of the writers of the second generation of Canadian poets, among them Archibald Lampman, Wilfred Campbell, C. G. D. Roberts, Bliss Carman, and George Scott; while the final paper of the session was a study of "Canadian prose writers," by Dr. S. E. Dawson, of Ottawa, whose brilliant and scholarly presentation of Canada's literary history was listened to with deep interest and sincere appreciation.

The Catalogers' Round Table held an overflowing meeting in the room assigned to it, under the direction of Anderson H. Hopkins, of the John Crerar Library. About 125 persons were in attendance, and there was a steady fire of discussion. No set program had been prepared, but a series of propositions submitted by prominent catalogers had been roughly classified, and were written out on a large blackboard. These were read, discussed on all sides, and votes taken to show the consensus of opinion. The propositions presented dealt with cataloging of anonymous books, entry of society publications, books by several authors, different editions of the same book, titles of noblemen, and various other questions of technical detail. There was not time to dispose of all the subjects brought up in the crossfire of questions and answers, and the meeting adjourned after passing a resolution requesting that a section for the consideration of cataloging and classification be established by the council of the A. L. A.

The afternoon session was opened at 2.30 by a helpful practical talk on "Photographs and photo prints," by C. A. Cutter, who gave many suggestions on the collection, arrangement, and

use of such art material. Then came perhaps the most important feature of the meeting—the special session on "Co-operative cataloging," in which the plans of the co-operation committee* were to be presented and discussed. Dr. E. C. Richardson presided during the session, as vice-president and as chairman of the co-operation committee, and introduced the subject with a general summary of the plans so far developed. The report of the co-operation committee, as printed in advance, was read, and the various recommendations contained therein were discussed. The report dealt with various co-operative plans or enterprises, but its chief feature was its formulation of a scheme for the co-operative cataloging of books for libraries. To this end the committee recommended that the A. L. A. appoint a special committee on cataloging rules, including subject headings, and that it form under the direction of the Publishing Section "a bureau for the co-operative cataloging and printing of cards under guarantee, which bureau shall undertake to catalog promptly or to provide for the cataloging of all books referred to it by co-operating libraries, shall print cards for the same and also any titles sent to it by co-operating libraries, shall keep on file electrotypes of these titles for printing titles to order for libraries in general, shall publish regularly or from time to time a list of the titles in type or to be printed, and may print other material as it may seem fit, and shall be under the direct administration of an officer of the Publishing Section and the librarians of the guaranteeing libraries." The reading of the report was followed by a statement on the "Adjustment and organization" necessary to secure practical success, by W. C. Lane; by a "Report on cost," by C. W. Andrews; and a "Report in cataloging rules," by Miss A. B. Kroeger, to which Miss Nina Browne added a few practical suggestions resulting from her experience with the co-operative cataloging work of the Publishing Section. The whole subject was then discussed with an evident intention of considering a condition rather than a theory, and with a degree of enthusiasm that seemed to show that time was ripe for co-operative effort on a larger scale than has yet been attempted. A show of hands was taken several times to determine how many libraries were prepared either to aid in guaranteeing the enterprise, or to subscribe to the cards, provided they might secure and pay only for those actually desired. To the former question over a dozen gave assent; to the latter there were 50 or more subscribers. The recommendations contained in the report were approved and referred to the council for direct action, and the session closed with a frequently expressed conviction on the part of those in attendance that the A. L. A. had taken a decisive step toward co-operation on a broad and practical scale.

Monday evening was given up to a formal reception tendered to the Library Association by the governors, principals, and fellows of McGill University. There was a large attendance, and the MacDonald engineering building

*See L. J., April, p. 157, 179-80.

was brilliant with lights, and richly decorated with flags and bunting. Here the guests were received in the students' reading-room by Principal and Mrs. Peterson and Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Fleet, and here they experienced again the cordiality of Canadian hospitality. The galleries and corridors and the various departments with their fine appliances were visited and admired, and the evening will be long remembered in the social records of the Association.

SIXTH DAY.

Tuesday was the "last day," and its annals are short and simple. The polls were open from 9 to 10.30 a.m., and at the latter hour the meeting was called to order by President Thwaites for final business and announcements. Secretary Carr reported from the council a recommendation that § 17 of the constitution be amended by striking out the words "of the Association" in line 9, and the recommendation was adopted. The Committee on Resolutions submitted its report, which included a resolution recognizing the library beneficence of Andrew Carnegie, and resolutions expressing appreciation of the cordial welcome and many courtesies extended to the Association by the faculty and officers of McGill University, the Library of the Bar, the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society, and the many friends whose thoughtfulness had made the conference so thoroughly a success. The resolutions were adopted by a rising vote.

The result of the election was then announced by the tellers as follows: *President*, Henry J. Carr; *1st vice-president*, Ernest C. Richardson; *2d vice-president*, Mrs. S. C. Fairchild; *Secretary*, F. W. Faxon; *Treasurer*, Gardner N. Jones; *Recorder*, Helen E. Haines; *Trustee of the endowment fund*, George W. Williams; *Council*, C. H. Gould, Caroline M. Hewins, Frank P. Hill, James K. Hosmer, George H. Iles, Herbert Putnam, Katharine L. Sharp, Charles C. Soule, James L. Whitney. After a few announcements regarding the post-conference trip, the meeting was declared adjourned, subject to the call of the chair, this being a remarkable exception to most conferences in the fact that no unfinished program remained for consideration at the end.

Tuesday afternoon was given up to libraries, to churches, to the Mountain, and to the other "points of interest" indicated in the useful guide books issued by the local committee. Invitations to visit the fine private art galleries of Hon. Senator Drummond, Sir William Van Horn, and Mr. James Ross, had been extended to the Association, and many members enjoyed the beautiful paintings in these rich collections. In the evening there began a post-conference trip that must long stand unequalled for beauty, for variety, for pleasant conditions, and for ever-deepening interest. Two steamers carried the largest post-conference party in the history of the Association from Montreal down the St. Lawrence past Quebec and up the Saguenay. Chicoutimi, Tadousac, Murray Bay were visited, and there was a day and a night at Quebec, to crown the journey; while

for a goodly number a trip to Burlington and down Lake George closed a conference that must always be marked with a white stone in the memory of those who shared in it.

H. E. H.

CONFERENCE NOTES.

One of the interesting events of the meeting was the organization of a Canadian Library Association, to be affiliated with the A. L. A. on the lines of our state associations. A preliminary meeting was held, at which a committee was appointed to report later on organization. James Bain, Jr., of Toronto, was named as chairman, and Mr. E. A. Hardy, of Lindsay, Ontario, was appointed secretary.

A fine exhibit of Canadiana, including many of the manuscript treasures of St. Mary's College, of Montreal, was displayed in the library of McGill University; while an exhibit of library material and appliances was held in Molson Hall. At the latter the bindings displayed by Mr. Cedric Chivers attracted much attention, including as they did many fine and original examples of his "vellum" bindings, as well as numerous specimens of the "duroflexile" library bindings. Among the libraries exhibiting were the Boston, Buffalo, and Providence public libraries; the New York State Library, Drexel Institute, and Pratt Institute.

A charming souvenir of the conference was the badge presented to each delegate by the local committee. It was in the form of a stick pin, giving the McGill crest in dark red and blue enamel, wholly artistic in coloring and finish. A few of these badges may still be obtained, at 50c. each, by addressing the registrar, Miss Nina E. Browne, A. L. A. Publishing Section, 10½ Beacon street, Boston, Mass.

TRANSACTIONS OF COUNCIL AND EXECUTIVE BOARD.

Meetings of the council and executive board of the A. L. A. were held on June 6, June 9, June 11, June 14, and June 15, sessions of the incoming bodies being held on the latter date.

PROCEEDINGS OF COUNCIL.

Place of next meeting: Invitations for the Association meeting of 1901 were presented to the council from Buffalo, N. Y.; Waukesha, Wis.; and Winona Lake, Ind. An invitation was also presented from Los Angeles to meet in that city in 1903. It was voted

That the council, in behalf of the Association, express its cordial thanks to the city of Buffalo for its invitation, with regret that it is impracticable to accept the invitation of Buffalo for the ensuing year;

That the Association hold its meeting in 1901 in a summer resort in the middle west, the choice of the meeting place to be made by the executive board;

That the Association express its thanks to the board of directors of the Los Angeles Public Library for the invitation to meet in that city in 1903.

Nominations for officers for 1900-1901 were made by the council, according to the new constitution. The nominations were made by informal ballot, the ticket including also without

distinction names sent in on nominations signed by five members of the Association.

Secretary's salary: It was voted that the secretary of the Association be paid a salary of \$250 for the ensuing year.

By-laws: It was voted that a committee of three be appointed to prepare by-laws, and that members of the Association are invited to send to this committee suggestions for such by-laws prior to Feb. 1, 1901. The Committee on By-laws was later appointed by the executive board, as follows: F. M. Crunden, W. C. Lane, B. C. Steiner.

Sections: The State Libraries Section and the College and Reference Section were re-established by vote of the council; and a Catalog Section was established, in response to the vote requesting such a section, passed at the Round Table meeting on cataloging topics.

Amendment to constitution: It was voted that the council submit to the Association a recommendation to amend the constitution by striking out the words "of the Association" in line 9 of section 17 of the new constitution. This recommendation was submitted by Secretary Carr to the Association and was adopted on its first reading.

A. L. A. in local associations: It was voted that the council recommend to the executive board to appoint a member of the Association in connection with each local association, and request that member to represent the interests of the A. L. A. in connection with the local association;

That the secretary of the A. L. A. notify the secretary or other executive officer of each state association of the appointment of an A. L. A. representative for that association, and suggest that a place on the program be given from time to time to such representative for the presentation of A. L. A. interests.

Committee on library training: The resolution contained in the report of the Committee on Library Schools was referred to the Committee on By-laws for formulation and report as a by-law. That committee reported such a by-law as follows: There shall be a committee of five members on library training, which shall visit each year the several library schools and training classes as far as possible, make a report on the condition and character of the schools and classes which it visits, and present such recommendations as it sees fit. The formulation was adopted as a by-law, and the following committee was appointed later by the executive board: J. C. Dana, F. M. Crunden, Miss E. C. Doren, F. P. Hill, Miss E. G. Browning.

Library post: The report of the committee on library post, with the resolutions relating thereto, was considered by the council, when arguments in favor of the bill were presented by a member of the New England Educational League. After considerable discussion it was voted that the matter be laid on the table.

Public documents: The resolutions submitted by the Committee on Public Documents were approved, as follows:

Resolved, That the American Library Association, in conference at Montreal, recognizes, with full appreciation, the favorable attention

given to the public documents bill by Senator T. C. Platt, of New York, and Representative J. P. Heatwole, respectively chairmen of the Senate and House committees on printing, and of their colleagues on the joint committee; and that it urges upon members of the Senate and House of Representatives the importance of prompt passage of the measure taking further steps in providing for the better publication and distribution of Government documents, in which the law of 1895 has already effected important and desirable changes."

PROCEEDINGS OF EXECUTIVE BOARD.

Publishing board: W. C. Lane and George Iles were re-elected members of the Publishing Board, to succeed themselves, for terms of three years each.

Finance committee: (J. L. Whitney, C. K. Bolton, G. T. Little) continued.

Gifts and bequests: The appointment of special reporters on gifts and bequests, in accordance with the recommendation contained in the report on the subject, was deferred until the autumn meeting of the board.

Program committee: The president and secretary were appointed program committee for the 1901 conference, with power to add to their number.

Public documents: R. R. Bowker, chairman, with power to appoint two other members.

Foreign documents: (C. H. Gould, C. W. Andrews, L. B. Gilmore, James Bain, Jr.) continued.

Co-operation with Library Dept. of N. E. A.: (J. C. Dana, Melvil Dewey, F. A. Hutchins) continued.

Handbook of American libraries: (F. J. Teggart, T. L. Montgomery, C. W. Andrews) Committee continued and requested to submit estimate of expenses; and authorized to incur only such expenses as may be approved by the executive board. The recommendation regarding publication of the handbook, submitted by the committee, was referred to the Publishing Board with power to act.

Title-pages to periodicals: (W. I. Fletcher, Thorvald Solberg) continued.

Library tracts: Preparation of further numbers in the series transferred to the Publishing Board.

Collection of book statistics: A resolution requesting that action be taken toward securing international standard statistics with reference to the number of books produced in various countries, passed at the Joint Library Meeting in Washington, March 30, 1900, on motion of S. H. Ranck, and transmitted from that body, was approved, and the following committee was appointed: E. C. Richardson, R. R. Bowker, S. H. Ranck.

Co-operative cataloging and cataloging rules: Voted, that the Publishing Board be authorized to appoint from its own number or otherwise a special committee of three on cataloging rules; and to appoint from its own number or otherwise such subsidiary committees as may seem advisable in order to carry into effect recommendations 1 and 2 of section 6 of the report of the co-operation committee for 1900.

Co-operation committee: W. L. R. Gifford, W. R. Eastman, Miss E. C. Doren, J. G. Moulton, Miss Agnes Van Valkenburgh.

Terms of councillors: Voted, that the terms of those elected to the council be apportioned as follows:

Term ending 1901: George Iles.

Term ending 1902: Miss C. M. Hewins.

Term ending 1903: F. P. Hill.

Term ending 1904: J. L. Whitney.

Term ending 1905: C. H. Gould, J. K. Hosmer, Herbert Putnam, Miss K. L. Sharp, C. C. Soule.

Place of next meeting: Voted, that the time and place of next meeting be left to the program committee with power to act.

HELEN E. HAINES, *Recorder*.

State Library Commissions.

COLORADO STATE BOARD OF LIBRARY COMMISSIONERS: C. R. Dudley, chairman, Public Library, Denver.

CONNECTICUT F. P. L. COMMITTEE: Caroline M. Hewins, secretary, Public Library, Hartford, Ct.

GEORGIA LIBRARY COMMISSION: Miss Anne Wallace, secretary, Carnegie Library, Atlanta, Ga.

INDIANA STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION: W. E. Henry, secretary, State Library, Indianapolis.

IOWA STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION. State Library, Des Moines.

KANSAS STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION: James L. King, secretary, Topeka.

MAINE STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION: G. T. Little, chairman, Bowdoin College, Brunswick.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION: Miss E. P. Sohler, secretary, Beverly.

MICHIGAN F. P. L. COMMISSION: Mrs. M. C. Spencer, secretary, State Library, Lansing.

NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION: A. H. Chase, secretary, State Library, Concord.

NEW JERSEY STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION: H. C. Buchanan, secretary, State Library, Trenton.

The newly-created state library commission held its first meeting on May 22, and organized by electing W. C. Kimball, of Passaic, president, and H. C. Buchanan, state librarian, secretary.

NEW YORK: Public Libraries Division, State University, Melvil Dewey, director, Albany.

OHIO STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION: C. B. Galbreath, secretary, State Library, Columbus.

PENNSYLVANIA PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION: Dr. G. E. Reed, secretary, State Library, Harrisburg.

VERMONT FREE LIBRARY COMMISSION: Miss M. L. Titcomb, secretary, Norman Williams Public Library, Woodstock.

WISCONSIN FREE LIBRARY COMMISSION: F. A. Hutchins, secretary, Madison; Miss L. E. Stearns, librarian, Milwaukee.

State Library Associations.

CALIFORNIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Herbert E. Nash, Stanford University.

Secretary: J. H. Wood, Mechanics' Institute Library, San Francisco.

Treasurer: Miss Emily I. Wade, Public Library, San Francisco.

The Library Association of California has issued number 3 of its publications, "Libraries of California in 1899." (San Francisco, April, 1900, 24 p. D.) This is a handbook of the libraries of the state, giving facts and statistics compiled from answers to inquiries sent out in April, 1899. The material is compactly handled, in two divisions—1, libraries outside of San Francisco; 2, libraries in San Francisco—arrangement being alphabetical by place in the first division and by name of library in the second division. The information given includes date of organization, source of income, annual expenditure, expenditure for books, no. volumes, yearly accessions, home circulation, noteworthy features, names and terms of service of librarians, publications, and references to printed accounts of the library or its collections. There are 81 libraries recorded, of which 23 are in San Francisco. These include free public, subscription, college, and society libraries, and the two important private collections, the Bancroft and the Sutro. The information given varies in fulness and value, and it is to be regretted that several libraries are recorded by name only with the note "no returns." In the case of the University of California Library the bibliographical reference to "minor scattered notices" seems rather unsatisfactory. The difficult task of systematizing varied and often inadequate material has been on the whole well carried out, and the handbook will be practically useful much beyond the limits of the association issuing it.

The regular meeting of the Library Association of California was held Friday evening, April 13, at 8 o'clock, at the Mechanics' Institute Library Building, San Francisco, President Herbert C. Nash presiding.

After calling the meeting to order, Mr. Nash, in a few pleasant remarks, introduced himself as the new presiding officer, and expressed his regret that illness had prevented his attendance at the first meeting of his term of office.

In the matter of "Senate bill no. 2667, to establish a library post," the secretary reported having received assurances of support from the following: Senators Perkins and Bard, and Congressmen Loud, DeVries, Metcalf, Waters, Kahn, and Needham.

Prof. L. DuPont Syle, of the University of California then delivered an interesting and able address on "A dramatic critic's library," touching upon the development of the drama from ancient times to the present day.

Prof. Samuel J. Brun followed with "French life and character from the cradle to the grave," in which he dwelt particularly upon the mode of education in vogue in France.

The evening's program concluded with an interesting paper on "Libraries of China," by Frederick J. Teggart, librarian of the Mechanics' Institute.

Considerable discussion was participated in by the members present and many interesting details were given relative to library work in China by Rev. Jee Gam, of the California Congregational Mission, including a complete description of the system of supplying books to the outlying districts.

J. H. WOOD, *Secretary*.

COLORADO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: A. E. Whitaker, State University Library, Boulder.

Secretary: Herbert E. Richie, Public Library, Denver.

Treasurer: J. W. Chapman, McClelland Library, Pueblo.

CONNECTICUT LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: W. J. James, Wesleyan University Library, Middletown.

Secretary: Miss Anna Hadley, Ansonia Library, Ansonia.

Treasurer: Miss Alice T. Cummings, Public Library, Hartford.

The Connecticut Library Association held its spring meeting on May 25 at Stratford, Ct.

Those arriving on the early trains had a chance to inspect the beautiful library building, the gift of Birdseye Blakeman, of New York, a fine portrait of whom, by J. Collin Forbes, hangs in the reading room.

The morning session was opened at 10.45 by two songs, Decker's "Spring" and Tosti's "Could I," by Mrs. William O. Brown.

After the reports of the treasurer and acting secretary, Miss Alice I. Cummings, had been read, the president, W. J. James, reported the resignation of the secretary, Miss Josephine S. Heydrick.

Prof. Addison Van Name, librarian of Yale University, opened a discussion on publisher's series, and among other things said that librarians are largely responsible for the prolongation of series, for collectors care for nothing so common, and every day book-buyers content themselves with a few volumes. Mr. Gay, of the Watkinson Library, Hartford, took the ground that the general public makes too much of a fetish of a series. In the course of his remarks Mr. Gay spoke of series, especially those published in Germany, in which the first part of a book is often published last, others in irregular order, with missing parts on account of the death of the author or editor. His closing suggestion was that all librarians should refuse to take the first part of any series until the end is assured.

W. A. Borden, of the Young Men's Institute of New Haven, read a paper on architectural books for a small library which needs information on building houses and cottages, and books for builders, both with and without original ideas.

A paper by Edward Porritt, of Farmington,

on "Public libraries and local industrial development," was read in his absence by Miss Russell, librarian of the Stratford Library. It said that although English libraries have much to learn from America, in one respect they are far in advance—that of collecting material on local industries. In this country a city is often what commercial or industrial interest has made it, and all matter relating to its history should be preserved. Twenty years hence bicycle and automobile catalogs will be of the greatest interest. When it is known that the library collects such material there will be frequent calls for it, and this is a work in which the smallest library may have a part.

The meeting adjourned, and the members of the association were invited to a luncheon served by the ladies of Stratford.

The afternoon session opened at two o'clock, and after Miss Swan had played several piano selections, Mr. Keogh, of the Yale University Library, explained the superiority of English libraries in industrial subjects by telling of the Technical Education Act, which allows moneys received by the government for duty on wine and whisky to be spent for technical education. A town of 200,000 inhabitants has about \$65,000 for this purpose, and \$7500 of this goes to the public library for technical literature. This is spent by specialists under government auditorship.

A symposium on the problems to be met and solved in a small country library by Miss Mary E. Lyman, of Middlefield; Miss C. Belle Maltbie, of Falls Village; Miss Nellie E. Chaffee, of Moodus; Miss Elizabeth P. Andrews, of Wethersfield; and Miss Laura A. Philbrook, of Middletown, was the means of bringing out many suggestions for co-operative work among libraries, as the cataloging of the most common magazines and a uniform system of classification.

Miss MacColl, of the Stratford High School, spoke of the instructions she is giving her pupils in the use of the card catalog, in connection with their study of Greek history—each pupil being required to make a bibliography of everything that can be found on the subject in the Stratford Library.

After passing a vote of thanks to the ladies of Stratford and to the Stratford Library Association for a delightful day the meeting adjourned.

The next meeting will be held at Winsted.

ANNA HADLEY, *Secretary*.

GEORGIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Walter B. Hill, University of Georgia, Athens.

Secretary-Treasurer: Miss Anne Wallace, Carnegie Library, Atlanta.

ILLINOIS STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: E. S. Willcox, Public Library, Peoria.

Secretary: Miss M. E. Ahern, *Public Libraries*, 215 Madison St., Chicago.

Treasurer: Miss Mary B. Lindsay, Public Library, Evanston.

INDIANA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Miss Helen Guld, Bloomington.
Secretary: W. E. Henry, State Library, Indianapolis.

Treasurer: Miss Nellie Fatout, Anderson.

IOWA STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: W. H. Johnston, Public Library, Fort Dodge.

Secretary and Treasurer: Miss Ella McLoney, Public Library, Des Moines.

MAINE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: E. W. Hall, Colby University, Waterville.

Treasurer: Prof. G. T. Little, Bowdoin College, Brunswick.

MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB.

President: W. L. R. Gifford, Public Library, Cambridge.

Secretary: F. O. Poole, Boston Athenæum.

Treasurer: Miss Margaret D. McGuffy, Public Library, Boston.

WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB.

President: H. H. Ballard, Berkshire Athenæum, Pittsfield.

Secretary: Miss F. Mabel Winchell, Forbes Library, Northampton.

Treasurer: Miss Mary M. Robison, Free Library, Amherst.

The annual meeting of the Western Massachusetts Library Club will be held at Shelburne Falls, Mass., on Friday, June 29, 1900.

There will be two sessions, opening respectively at 11.30 a.m. and 2.15 p.m., and the program will include "Reports on the Montreal conference," by several members; "Report of the Post-conference trip," by F. W. Faxon; and a discussion on "What the age limit for registration should be," opened by W. I. Fletcher.

MICHIGAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: H. M. Utley, Public Library, Detroit.

Secretary: Miss Genevieve M. Walton, Normal College Library, Ypsilanti.

Treasurer: Miss N. S. Loving, Public School Library, Ann Arbor.

MINNESOTA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Dr. W. W. Folwell, State University, Minneapolis.

Secretary: Miss Minnie McGraw, Public Library, Mankato.

Treasurer: Miss Anne Hammond, Public Library, St. Paul.

NEBRASKA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: J. I. Wyer, State University Library, Lincoln.

Secretary: Miss Bertha Baumer, Public Library, Omaha.

Treasurer: Miss M. A. O'Brien, Public Library, Omaha.

NEW HAMPSHIRE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: A. H. Chase, Concord.

Secretary: Miss Grace Blanchard, Public Library, Concord.

Treasurer: Miss E. A. Pickering, Public Library, Newington.

NEW JERSEY LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Dr. E. C. Richardson, Princeton University Library.

Secretary: Miss Clara W. Hunt, Free Public Library, Newark.

Treasurer: Miss Cecelia C. Lambert, Public Library, Passaic.

NEW YORK LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Dr. J. H. Canfield, Columbia University Library, New York City.

Secretary: Miss M. E. Hazeltine, Prendergast Library, Jamestown.

Treasurer: J. N. Wing, Free Circulating Library, 226 W. 42d st., New York City.

OHIO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Charles Orr, Case Library, Cleveland.

Secretary: Miss Martha Mercer, Public Library, Mansfield.

Treasurer: Miss K. W. Sherwood, Public Library, Cincinnati.

PENNSYLVANIA LIBRARY CLUB.

President: Allen C. Thomas, Haverford College, Haverford.

Secretary: Luther E. Hewitt, Law Library, 600 City Hall, Philadelphia.

Treasurer: Miss Mary Z. Cruice, American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA LIBRARY CLUB.

President: Miss Helen Sperry, Carnegie Library, Homestead.

Secretary-Treasurer: Miss Mary F. Macrum, Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh.

VERMONT LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Miss S. C. Hagar, Fletcher Free Library, Burlington.

Secretary: Miss M. L. Titcomb, Norman Williams Public Library, Woodstock.

Treasurer: E. F. Holbrook, Proctor.

WISCONSIN STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Mrs. Charles S. Morris, Berlin.

Secretary: Miss Minnie M. Oakley, State Historical Society, Madison.

Treasurer: Miss Nellie C. Silverthorn, Public Library, Wausau.

Library Clubs.

BAY PATH LIBRARY CLUB.

President: Miss M. Anna Tarbell, Brimfield, Mass.

Secretary: Mrs. C. A. Fuller, Oxford, Mass.

Treasurer: Miss Nellie A. Cutter, Spencer, Mass.

LIBRARY CLUB OF BUFFALO.

President: H. L. Elmendorf, Public Library.

Secretary-Treasurer: Miss Ella M. Edwards, Buffalo Historical Society.

The Library Club of Buffalo held its last meeting for the season on May 16 in the children's rooms of the Buffalo Public Library. The occasion was almost exclusively a social one, the only business transacted being the election of officers for the coming year.

The officers elected were: President, H. L.

Elmendorf, Buffalo Public Library; Vice-president, E. P. Van Duzee, Grosvenor Library; Secretary-treasurer, Ella M. Edwards, Buffalo Historical Society. ANNIE S. WOODCOCK.

CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB.

President: W. B. Wickersham, Public Library, Chicago.

Secretary: Miss Margaret Zimmerman, John Crerar Library.

Treasurer: C. A. Torrey, Chicago University Library.

LONG ISLAND LIBRARY CLUB.

President: A. E. Bostwick, Brooklyn Public Library.

Vice-President: Miss Mary W. Plummer, Pratt Institute Free Library.

Secretary: Miss S. A. Hutchinson, Department Libraries, Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences.

Treasurer: Miss Mabel Farr, Adelphi College.

On the afternoon of Tuesday, May 15, 1900, a meeting of the librarians of the borough of Brooklyn was held at 80 St. James Place, the home of Miss Mary Plummer, librarian of the Pratt Institute Free Library, for the purpose of considering the organization of a local library club. Miss Plummer was appointed temporary chairman. The project was informally and freely discussed by all present, and the sentiment being unanimously in favor of such a club, a committee on constitution was appointed and the meeting adjourned until 3.30 p.m., Wednesday, May 23.

On that date, at the Pratt Institute Free Library, a second meeting was held, at which a constitution was adopted and the officers named above were elected. Meetings of the club will be held on the first Thursday of each October, December, February, April, and May, at such time and place as the executive committee may appoint. The object of the club is to promote co-operation among the libraries represented in the club and to enlarge and perfect the library facilities of the borough of Brooklyn and of the surrounding towns and villages.

SUSAN A. HUTCHINSON, *Secretary*.

NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB.

President: Wilberforce Eames, N. Y. Public Library.

Secretary: Miss B. S. Smith, Harlem Library.

Treasurer: Miss Theresa Hitchler, Brooklyn Public Library.

The 15th annual meeting of the New York Library Club was held at the Aguilar Free Library, May 10, 1900, at 3 p.m. Dr. Billings presided. The annual elections resulted as follows: President, Wilberforce Eames; 1st vice-president, Dr. H. M. Leipziger; 2d vice-president, Miss E. L. Foote; Secretary, Miss B. S. Smith; Treasurer, Miss Theresa Hitchler. The regular program was opened with a paper on "Early American imprints," by Mr. W. J. James.* Miss Foote followed with a paper

on "Apprentices in libraries." This subject was continued by Miss Hitchler, after which there was a general discussion. The program closed with "Volumes on circulation, a study in percentages," by Mr. Bostwick.

A vote of thanks was passed for the courtesy shown the club by the Aguilar Library.

EDWIN A. GAILLARD, *Secretary pro tem*.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF WASHINGTON CITY.

President: H. L. Prince, Librarian U. S. Patent Office.

Secretary: W. L. Boyden, Librarian Supreme Council 33° A. A. Order of Scottish Rite.

Treasurer: T. L. Cole, Statute Law Book Co.

Meetings: Second Wednesday evening of each month.

The 48th regular meeting of the Library Association of Washington City was held at the Columbian University, Wednesday evening, May 9, 1900, with the president, Howard L. Prince, in the chair.

The executive committee reported the election to membership of Mr. H. L. Stine.

The first paper of the evening was by Mr. Fred. E. Woodward, on "Recent successful American writers," being a review of the subject indicated, together with interesting figures relating to book production in this and other countries and a comparison of the same.

The second paper was by Mr. Paul Brockett, on "The printing exposition at New York." After describing the general features of the exhibition, Mr. Brockett gave briefly some data concerning the inventors of printing and engraving and the progress of the printing art.

On motion of Mr. Parsons a vote of thanks was extended to Mr. Brockett for his paper. Informal talks were made by Dr. Adler, and by Dr. Friedenwald on the method of preserving manuscripts.

The association will meet again in October.

WM. L. BOYDEN, *Secretary*.

Library Schools and Training Classes.

CLEVELAND SUMMER SCHOOL.

The Cleveland Public Library will conduct a summer course of library training from July 23 to Sept. 1, 1900.

This course is planned for the benefit of assistants in public libraries, for eligible applicants for positions in the Cleveland Public Library, and for librarians of small libraries, and the aim will be to give as thorough a course of technical library training as can be compressed into six weeks of close work. In all cases where the subject admits, instruction will be accompanied by practice work which will be carefully revised and criticised. Miss Esther Crawford, head cataloger of the Dayton Public Library, will be principal instructor, assisted by Miss Eastman and Miss Tyler, of the Cleveland Public Library. Special lectures by outside lecturers will be arranged for. Tuition fees will be \$15 for the course, and \$10 will probably cover the cost of supplies. Application blanks and further information may

*Mr. James's paper was printed in full in the *Publishers' Weekly* for May 19.

be obtained by addressing W. H. Brett, Public Library, Cleveland, O.

DREXEL INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

The year's work in the library school has drawn to a successful close, the following graduates having received certificates at the commencement exercises of the Institute, June 8: Adeline S. Brown, Greta E. Brown, Elizabeth V. Clarke, Florence L. Drinker, Charlotte E. Evans, Charlotte K. Hannum, Bessie H. Jennings, Virginia M. Keyes, Helene A. Kingman, Emily J. Kuhn, Katharine S. Leiper, Caroline F. Webster, Florence E. Wheeler, Beulah S. White.

Of these Miss Leiper has already received an appointment as shelf-lister in the Library of the University of Pennsylvania, while others of the same class have positions in prospect.

The picture bulletins prepared as problems by the class, and exhibited in the library, have attracted much attention and favorable comment for their originality, practical utility, and artistic treatment. Among the most timely subjects chosen for illustration were: Paris and the Exposition, the South African war, Recent inventions (wireless telegraphy, inkless printing, and liquid air), and some out-of-door themes. These bulletins were sent to Montreal for exhibition at the American Library Association conference.

A new feature in the work of the school this year has been the bi-weekly report of current events in the library world. Such periodicals as the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, *Public Libraries*, *Library*, *Critic*, *Bookman*, *Publishers' Weekly*, and many other prominent weekly and daily papers, were assigned in turn to individual members of the class, whose duty it was to read and report upon all items of interest in library matters, and to give a brief summary of the leading articles in the journals devoted exclusively to library topics. These reports, alternating with similar summaries of library bulletins and reports, have done much to keep the students informed upon events and topics of current interest to the profession, and at the same time have made them familiar with the character and arrangement of the contents of the respective periodicals, bulletins and reports.

Miss Julia W. Blandy, class of '97, has received an appointment in the Library of Congress.

Miss Elizabeth S. Ingersoll, class of '99, has received an appointment in the library of Cornell University.

A circular has just been issued by the school giving a list of positions held by the graduates since June, 1893.

The library school was organized in November, 1892, with a class of 10 students. Since that date there have been enrolled in the class 142 students, including those taking the full and special courses in library science. The graduates of the full course number 110. In addition, six partial certificates were granted to students of the first and second classes who had completed either the course in cataloging or that in library economy. After June, 1894, the certificates for partial courses were discontinued.

20 students are now admitted to the school each year.

ALICE B. KROEGER, *Director*.

PRATT INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

In place of the annual visit to prominent libraries, during the third term, the class elected this year to attend the A. L. A. conference at Montreal. With the director and several of the instructors the students went to Albany (in advance of the New York party), where they were very cordially welcomed and entertained by the State Library School. The director of the Drexel Institute Library School and the director and several students from the Illinois State University School were also guests at Albany. An informal reception, addresses by Mr. Dewey, Miss Sharp, Miss Kroeger, Mrs. Fairchild, and Miss Plummer, a call on Governor Roosevelt, visits to places of historic interest in the city, and a reception at Mr. Dewey's home, more than filled the time allotted to the stay at Albany. Several of the class returned to New York, while the rest went on to Montreal. Some of the students also took the post-conference trip up the Saguenay. Those who have returned are enthusiastic in their account of the entire trip of the conference, and of the courtesy and hospitality everywhere extended to them.

Miss Mary A. Kingsbury, class of '99, has been appointed librarian of the Erasmus Hall High School of Brooklyn.

Miss Caroline L. Koster, class of '93, and of 1900—Course for Children's Librarians—has been appointed secretary and librarian of the Kindergarten Department of Pratt Institute, her work beginning Sept. 1.

Miss Louise Mears, of the library staff, has been granted a year's leave of absence in order to take the course for the training of children's librarians in the Pratt Institute Library School next year.

Miss Norma B. Bennett, class of 1900, will take the place of Miss Mears, assistant in the children's room, during the latter's leave of absence for one year.

Ten members of the first-year class have acted as visitors to the Home Library circles organized by the Library Chapter of the Pratt Institute Neighborhood Association. They feel that the experience has been very helpful. Two other members of the class have taken charge of the City Park Mission each Friday evening during the year.

Miss Mary Frances Isom, class of 1900, goes to Cleveland as assistant in the summer library school of the Cleveland Public Library.

Miss May W. Allen, class of 1900, has been appointed assistant in the Brooklyn Institute Library.

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

Mr. Joseph C. Rowell, librarian of the University of California, called upon us, May 16, and introduced us pleasantly to the library life of the Pacific coast.

SUMMER COURSE.

The following students began a six weeks' course of study May 31:

Allen, Jessie, Indianapolis, Ind., assistant Indianapolis Public Library;

Arrison, Mary Amanda, Oxford, N. Y., librarian Oxford Library;

Belding, Mrs. Ellinor Frost, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., assistant Adriaance Memorial Library, Poughkeepsie;

Brown, Eurydice Ames, Jamestown, N. Y., assistant Jamestown High School Library;

Burrage, Alice, West Newton, Mass., assistant West Newton branch of Newton Free Library;

Clark, Mrs. Jennie Coe, Amsterdam, N. Y., librarian Amsterdam Free Library;

Cooney, Alice Elizabeth, Cocksackie, N. Y., assistant Cocksackie High School Library;

Cummings, Charles L., Braddock, Pa., assistant Carnegie Library, Braddock;

Dean, Mary Bunn, Amsterdam, N. Y., assistant Amsterdam Free Library;

Drury, Francis K. W., New Brunswick, N. J., B. A. Rutgers College, 1898, assistant Gardner A. Sage Library, Theological Seminary, New Brunswick;

Dunton, Charlotte Augusta, North Adams, Mass., ex-librarian North Adams Public Library;

Duval, Linda May, Delaware, O., B.L. Ohio Wesleyan University, 1879, assistant Ohio Wesleyan University Library;

Erwin, Mrs. Julia Gazeley, Painesville, O., librarian Painesville Public Library;

Evans, George Hill, Hanover, N. H., B.L. Dartmouth College, 1899, assistant Dartmouth College Library;

Freeman, Marilla Waite, Michigan City, Ind., Ph.B. University of Chicago, 1897, librarian Michigan City Public Library;

Hawkins, Eleanor Elizabeth, Buffalo, N. Y., assistant Buffalo Public Library;

Horton, Antoinette Silkman, Katonah, N. Y., assistant Katonah Village Improvement Soc. Library.

Monchow, Carrie Mavis, Dunkirk, N. Y., librarian Brooks Memorial Library, Dunkirk.

Peyma, Charlotte Jetske van, Buffalo, N. Y., assistant Buffalo Public Library;

Piehl, Emma Wilhelmine, Westfield, N. Y., assistant Patterson Library, Westfield;

Quidor, Emma Jane, Palisades, N. Y., librarian Palisades Library;

Smiley, Annette L., New York, assistant Y. M. C. A. Library, New York;

Thomas, Anna Belle, Youngstown, O., assistant Reuben McMillan Free Library, Youngstown;

Treder, Oscar Frederick Rudolph, Annandale, N. Y., librarian St. Stephen's College, Annandale;

Wilde, Alice, New York, assistant Washington Heights Free Library, New York;

Wilkerson, Elizabeth Brinkley, Memphis, Tenn., B.A. Vassar College, 1898, assistant Cossitt Library, Memphis.

Wilkes, Edna Major, Brewster, N. Y., librarian Brewster Public Library.

Wood, Mildred Cooper, Cleveland, O., librarian Woodland branch Cleveland Public Library.

The class is the largest of the summer course classes thus far.

SALOME CUTLER FAIRCHILD.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

The senior class of the library school of the University of Illinois recently made a visit of inspection to the libraries of Chicago and vicinity. The most notable libraries were studied as types of their special lines. In the Chicago Public Library was seen the working of a great library supported by public tax and meant to serve the general public. The large endowment library was well illustrated by the Newberry and John Crerar. The Newberry is of interest as an example of the room library, having the books on one subject in one room with attendants in charge who are specially informed upon their different subjects. The John Crerar is a type of the reference library devoted to one subject—science, and was of special interest to the students because of the elaborate methods of administration in operation there. The libraries of the University of Chicago and the Northwestern University were studied as widely different types of university libraries, the University of Chicago having an elaborate system of departmental libraries, and the Northwestern showing a university library doing efficient and valuable work on a very economical basis. The visit to Scoville Institute, at Oak Park, was especially profitable. There the class had an opportunity for seeing a great amount of work done for the public with a small amount of funds. The work with the children was especially interesting, as it is here, probably, that the best work of this kind in the state is being done. At the Evanston Public Library the class also saw excellent children's work, the work with the schools being a notable feature of the library. The libraries in connection with the Field Columbian Museum and the Art Institute were interesting as examples of working libraries in special subjects.

The class also visited several binderies, Hull House, the library at the Cook county jail, the Seamen's libraries of the Chicago Christian Endeavor Union, and the Cartwright Library at the Jones School, which reaches one of the poorest quarters of the city.

Reviews.

BOWKER, R. R., (ed.) State publications: a provisional list of the official publications of the several states of the United States from their organization. Part I: New England states: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut. N. Y., Office of *The Publishers' Weekly*, 1899. 6 + 100 p. O.

"A provisional list" is the modest description of a work inspired by high professional intelligence. The first general bibliography of the sort was the list of state publications given in the appendix to the "American Catalogue, 1884-90." The supplement to the "American Catalogue, 1890-95" contained a similar list. A third is now begun, and Part I, for New England, compiled by Miss Frances B. Hawley, is submitted. Extra margins to the pages invite librarians to co-operate by additions from their

own lists. Considerable information could thus be added for the general benefit, since no amount of unaided care could cover the ground.

In the bibliography the issues of each state are kept distinct. The entries have been so arranged that it is easy to find what has been listed on any given subject. The first general division concerns CONSTITUTIONS. This is followed by EXECUTIVE AND STAFF, INSPECTION AND REGULATION, INSTITUTIONS, JUDICIARY, LEGISLATURE, MISCELLANEOUS OR SPECIAL ISSUES. The title, SUPPLEMENTARY, covers the pre-state period, colonial or territorial. These divisions are so happy that they need little explanation. INSTITUTIONS includes both state establishments and societies with state relations. Some subjects might be looked for under a number of titles, and some, although closely related, fall under distinct titles. This is unavoidable; but the alertness of the editor and compiler has reduced the inconvenience to a minimum by catch-words or italics, or sometimes by a cross-reference. Under JUDICIARY are the leading reports of decisions, digests, rules of court. Under LEGISLATURE are laws, compilations and digests, laws on special subjects, also journals and legislative documents, manuals, reports. Under MISCELLANEOUS OR SPECIAL ISSUES is a list of great value, including reports of special commissions and similar material. The publications under this head are arranged by subjects, and the ease with which they may be picked out is amazing.

Publications are listed according to the office from which they issue. Thus in Massachusetts we find agricultural matters under EXECUTIVE AND STAFF, sub-title *Secretary of the Commonwealth*; under INSPECTION AND REGULATION, sub-title *Agriculture*, and sub-title *Labor*; under INSTITUTIONS, sub-title *Agriculture*; and under LEGISLATURE, sub-title *Agricultural School*. Under EXECUTIVE AND STAFF, sub-title *Attorney-General*, are given reports of a number of trials. Under LEGISLATURE, sub-title *Miscellaneous docs., Reports, etc.*, are a number of contested elections. Corporation matters of one kind or another are found under EXECUTIVE AND STAFF, sub-titles *Secretary of the Commonwealth, Tax Commissioner, Treasurer, and Receiver-General*; under INSPECTION, in several places; under LEGISLATURE, *Laws (special)*. Reports, etc., with respect to certain companies, may be found under LEGISLATURE, *Miscellaneous documents, Reports, etc.*

The development of constitutional law, the elevating efforts in penal institutions, the experiences in labor and other sociological matters, the improvements in agriculture, the progress in sanitary science, in banking and finance, in education, commerce, transportation, mines and mining, in insurance, in law and police—all these have had more or less presentation in state publications. To librarians, the present list is doubly valuable in the attention it draws to gaps in their own collections. It is to be hoped that the excellent and worthy undertaking thus so well begun will be sustained, and that it will result in a satisfactory bibliography of state publications throughout the Union.

L. E. HEWITT.

Library Economy and History.

GENERAL.

O'DONOVAN, Rev. J. F., S.J. Catholics and public libraries. (*In Messenger of the Sacred Heart*, May, 1900. 25:453-460.)

Father O'Donovan is the compiler of the list of Catholic books in the Enoch Pratt Free Library, noted in the L. J. for March, and the conclusions of this article are derived largely from his study in preparing that catalog. He complains of the arrangement of books on religion in library catalogs where the works of rationalists and others appear in the same list or group with those of the adherents of Catholic doctrine. He gives statistics along this line from his study of the finding-lists and catalogs of 10 libraries, in all of which books opposed to Catholicism are arranged with those favorable to that church. "The one remedy," he thinks, "for the evil, and the only remedy, is to issue a catalog for the use of Catholics in each city where there is a public library. The chaff must be winnowed from the wheat, the truth must be separated from falsehood. We cannot, with any show of reason, request librarians to issue a separate catalog for Catholics. This would necessarily lead to trouble, for all the sects would then have a perfect right to demand a series of similar lists. The outlay of money necessary for so many catalogs would be enormous, and, as every new accession of works would demand a new list, the expenditures for such articles would render it impossible for the librarian to purchase books in large quantities. The evident absurdity of such a request is, therefore, too glaring to be even considered. We must make our own catalogs."

LOCAL.

Atlanta, Ga. Carnegie L. On May 15 ground was broken for the new library building, the first shovelful of earth being removed by Miss Anne Wallace.

Barre (Mass.) P. L. (Rpt., 1899; in Annual official reports of the town.) Added 389; total not given. Issued, home use 9167 (fict. 4854). Attendance in reading-room 4031; attendance in children's room 2190. Receipts \$975.43; expenses \$915.47.

The circulation shows an increase of 1974 over the previous year. "The children's reading-room has proved a decided success. Regarded at the first somewhat as an experiment it is evidently to prove a permanent and valuable feature of our library." The Browne charging system has been adopted. Membership in the Library Art Club has been continued, and several good art exhibits have thus been held.

Brookline (Mass.) P. L. (43d rpt. — year ending Jan. 31, 1900.) Added 4441; total 53,513. Issued, home use 104,454, of which 1336 were sent to the public schools. Of the 99,610 v. drawn directly from the delivery-desk 67,678 v. were fiction. Receipts \$14,638.81; expenses \$14,615.61.

Much attention is given to the work inaugurated under the direction of Miss H. H. Stanley, school-reference librarian, in the special school-reference room opened Oct. 2, 1899. This room is opened from 2 to 6 o'clock on week-day afternoons and from 9 to 12 also on Saturday mornings, and is in charge of Miss Stanley, who explains the use of reference books and otherwise assists the children constantly referred to the room by their teachers to look up topics of study.

"The bulk of the books in this room were selected for supplementary reading in connection with school lessons. Besides the children using reference books, others flock to the room to read along the lines of their studies, both at the recommendation of their teachers, and also of their own inclination, and Miss Stanley helps them select books suited to their wants. The attendance during the four months the room has been open amounted to 3695 readers. It is steadily growing, and it is interesting to note that an increasingly large proportion of the children come with a definite purpose. In morning hours the school-reference room is at the service of teachers wishing to bring classes to the library for study of particular subjects." The books in this collection are also issued for use in the schools, and the school-reference librarian plans to make frequent visits to the schools to secure closer contact with the teachers. She also delivers lectures on books and their care to the children. The children's reading-room has also maintained its popularity, and neither this nor the school-reference room is large enough to accommodate all the children who come to the library.

Free access to the shelves is allowed to all borrowers over 18 years of age, and the system is much appreciated. The report contains several illustrations, among them an interesting photograph of the ingenious cabinets devised by Mr. Wellman for holding photographs or other art reproductions.

Brooklyn (N. Y.) P. L. The library held a meeting to celebrate the establishment of its East Branch, 29 Pennsylvania ave., on Tuesday evening, May 8. This branch has been open since October, 1899, and is regarded as one of the most successful of the library's branches.

At the March meeting of the trustees an informal discussion was held on the possibility of securing a large central library building, to be the basis of the branch work now being developed. It was suggested that effort be made to secure a special appropriation for this purpose.

At the May meeting of the trustees the subject of a new central building was still further considered. The matter of securing a site was discussed, and it was decided that the site should be at or near Prospect Park.

Brooklyn (N. Y.) Union for Christian Work F. L. (Rpt.—year ending Dec. 31, '99.) Added 3030; total 43,556. Issued, home use 206,819, an increase of 3900 over the previous year. "Except to teachers in our schools we

allow only one book each day to our clients. Our reading-room has been used by over 15,000 persons. We have received during the year from the city treasury \$5000, from the treasury of the Union for Christian Work \$1500, and from the Library Department of the University of the State of New York \$100. With these sums and receipts from library fines and gifts of books we have added over 3000 books this year, paid salaries, cost of catalog cards, and expense of re-binding a large number of books."

Butte (Mont.) P. L. (Rpt.—year ending March 31, 1900.) Added 2800; total 26,984. Issued, home use 90,019; lib. use 47,143; ref. room attendance 20,212. New cards issued 2009; cards in use 5124.

Chelsea (Mass.) P. L. (Rpt.—year ending Dec. 31, '99.) Added 733; total 17,500. Issued, home use 70,115 (fict. 62.37%; juv. 20.27%); called for in reading-room 7384. Sunday attendance 486. New registration 597; total cards in use 4905.

Chicago, Ill. John Crerar L. (5th rpt., 1899.) Added 12,360; total 55,223. Recorded use 26,901; attendance 34,827. Total issue of library may be estimated at over 80,000 books and periodicals. Comparison of statistics shows a steady increase in the use of the library, especially in the evening attendance. The year's purchases were 6623 volumes, costing \$14,148.91. Notable accessions include Muybridge's "Animal locomotion," and about 450 volumes and pamphlets from the library of the late Anatole Montaignon. A collection of some 1500 volumes and pamphlets on subjects connected with transportation has been given by the publishers of the *Railway Age*. In the cataloging department it has been possible not only to keep up the current work, but also to largely reduce the accumulation of uncataloged volumes. Preparations have also been made for an alphabetical subject catalog. In addition, the library has furnished 545 titles for the co-operative analysis of serials, receiving 3,799 cards in return. Two bulletins containing "List of books in the reading-room," and "A list of periodicals currently received," are now in preparation. The record of loss of books during the five years of the library's history is only 13 volumes. The facilities of the library are to be increased by the addition of a large room on the fifth floor, providing a room for valuable books, administration, storage, and shelf rooms. The financial condition of the library is also improved, owing to the reinvestment of funds. Increased value of securities has effected the endowment fund, and the surplus over the running expenses makes it possible to add over \$60,000 to the building fund.

Chicago. Newberry L. (Rpt., 1899.) Added 5772 v.; 1957 pm. Total 220,258. No. readers 76,368, of whom 49,651 were men; no. books consulted 124,131. "The genealogic index, numbering now a half-million entries, continues to draw to the library a large number of persons interested in genealogy, while the correspondence of this department is more than

double what it was last year. The blue print catalog of 'Academies' from the British Museum Accessions has been completed, and a copy of it has been forwarded as a part of our exhibit at the Paris Exposition."

Cincinnati (O.) P. L. A children's room was opened in the library on May 14. It was established largely through the generous aid of Mr. Frank Wiborg, of Cincinnati, and contains about 3000 volumes on open shelves.

Clarion, Pa. On May 12 the offer of Andrew Carnegie to give \$16,000 for a public library on the usual conditions, was accepted by a vote of 313 to 33.

Cleveland, O. The *Cleveland Plain Dealer* has started in its Sunday issue a column devoted to "Libraries," and conducted by W. H. Brett. While it is especially a medium for interesting news and notes regarding the Cleveland Public Library, it contains also much general library information.

Concord (N. H.) P. L. (43d rpt., 1899.) No tabulated statistics of accessions, issues, borrowers, etc., are given. The librarian, however, states that "over 90,000 books were issued from the delivery desk," and that the percentage of fiction is 78. It is said that although only 500 new borrowers have been registered the need of more space is already beginning to be felt, especially in the work with the children. Through the Library Art Club the library has been able to give several interesting art exhibitions.

Des Moines (Ia.) P. L. (8th rpt.—year ending Dec. 31, '99.) Added 2237; total 26,391. Issued, home use 133,840; ref. use 20,817; (fict. 53.97%; juv. 22.93%.) New cards issued 1858; total cardholders 11,613.

The detailed statistics of accessions, etc. show 21 books lost and paid for, 59 lost, and 179 missing. "The unusually large number of books lost," says Miss McLoney, "is without doubt to be attributed to thefts from the open shelves of the general library. Of those missing, some number, greater or less, is being brought to light almost daily from some source and many of these will be recovered by the library; but in the case of those reported lost the loss may be considered permanent. Several months ago it was discovered that the library was losing books in the way referred to, and an attempt was made to locate the offenders and recover the books. A search through the second-hand stores of the city resulted in the discovery of about 20 volumes, but no trace of the guilty persons was found. The books recovered had been skilfully treated for the purpose of removing the stamps and labels of the library, and only those familiar with the general appearance of the books could have located them as library property." The losses are almost entirely in the classes fiction and juvenile.

The report includes a list of the various library records necessary in administration, with brief explanations. The chief need is more money for the purchase of books; and the

establishment of a school duplicate collection is recommended.

The corner-stone of the new library building was laid on May 19.

Gloversville (N. Y.) P. L. (20th rpt.—year ending Jan. 31, 1900.) Added 1251; total 18,167. Issued home use 63,438; lib. use 5182. Reading room attendance 33,019.

An interesting report. Mr. Peck touches upon a matter important to the smaller libraries when he refers to the fact that 59 of the year's accessions were replacements of worn-out books and that 212 v. "represent duplicates purchased to satisfy the demand for popular books. By these figures it can be readily seen that the library has been spending \$207.35 for duplication and replacement, and that the balance available for the purchase of new publications would have been entirely insufficient had it not been for the generosity of friends." He continues: "The question arises, how far is it advisable for an institution of limited means to furnish in sufficient numbers books momentarily popular so as to satisfy the demand for the book of the hour? Is it wise to purchase a large number of copies of 'David Harum,' 'Richard Carvel,' 'Janice Meredith,' 'Young April' and others to the exclusion of books of greater value? Is it not preferable to supply these books in comparatively smaller numbers not exceeding from three to five copies and to direct the popular demand to the bookstore? I question very much whether it is the function of a public library to satisfy beyond a certain limit this craving for the latest book. The St. Louis Public Library seems to have found a way out of the difficulty by demanding a certain sum for the loan of special duplicates of new and popular books. I have refrained from recommending any such process on account of the seeming discrimination in favor of those who are able to pay."

The circulation shows a decrease during the last five months of the year. Up to that time the library maintained a slight increase in its circulation, "but from that time on there has been a steady contraction of the number of books issued, although the number of readers has increased and the library register shows 608 names added. I have repeatedly called attention to the fact that a large circulation is by no means a criterion of the work done by a library. I for one am well pleased with this diminished circulation, as the decrease is in the department of popular fiction only, and I find that there is an increase in the number of books issued from the other departments. A careful examination of the journal discloses the fact that the circulation of the higher grade books has grown nearly 1000 volumes, and naturally there is no right to expect that the circulation would gain in number if books of a higher character are read. Since Sept. 1 the 'Elsie' and the 'Mildred' books have been entirely withdrawn from circulation. This step alone, however, had a tendency to improve the general character of reading, even in the department of fiction, although it may have

caused a decrease in the number of books issued."

Haverhill (Mass.) P. L. (25th rpt.—year ending Dec. 31, '99.) Added 3080; total "about 60,000." Issued 124,494 (fict. 78%). No. cardholders 9219.

The year was marked by the retirement of Edward Capen, for many years librarian, and the appointment of John G. Moulton, formerly of the Brockton Public Library. The home circulation has shown an increase of 17,426 v. This "was due partly to special efforts made to attract readers to the library. As the restriction of an age limit for children has been removed, the number of very young readers has been increased. In the school delivery system teachers have been given as many books as were needed, instead of 15 as formerly, and the resulting increase in circulation has led to difficulty in filling orders, thus emphasizing the need of extensive additions to the children's department. In order to interest the teachers the librarian has given talks before them on children's reading and the use of the reference library." Various changes, with a view to public comfort, have also been made in the arrangements, extra "students' cards" have been issued, new books advertised, etc.

A review of the changes made at the library within the past three months is given in the *Haverhill Evening Gazette* of May 18. These include the establishment of a newspaper reading room and the opening of a children's department in the former reading room. Among the necessary repairs were changes in the heating apparatus, new floor timbers for the entire front of the basement, new plumbing in the public lavatories and painting of all the rooms in the basement story. On this floor are the public lavatories, the magazine room, the bound newspaper room, the government document room, the accession room and the newspaper reading room. All the magazines in the library are now arranged in the magazine room, which has had its shelving capacity increased by several thousand volumes.

The most important change in the basement is the newspaper reading room. This is a large room in the southeast corner, reached by the main stairway from the first floor, and having also an entrance in the rear. It is one of the brightest and most cheerful rooms in the building. The walls have been painted a cool, restful green, and the ceiling and woodwork cream. It will be open from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. except Sundays and holidays.

On the first floor the reference room has been altered with special view to the needs of students. It has been made more quiet by being shut off from the loan department by glass doors, and free access is given to about 1500 books. Books for the High school pupils are reserved in this room for purposes of study.

At the delivery desk the iron screen has been removed, and bookcases have been placed at each side of the desk, which are kept filled with new and interesting books from which readers may make selections. Several bulletin

boards have been placed on the walls and the card catalog has been removed from the reference room to the delivery room, and arranged in a new cabinet with removable small drawers.

The most important innovation, and the most attractive room in the library, is the children's room on the second floor. This was formerly the reading room, and has been entirely redecorated in harmonious colors. Bookcases of dark oak, five feet high, have been built around the room against the walls, and on these are about 4000 volumes of books for children. Access is free to the shelves and books are issued and returned in the room.

Kansas. State library association proposed. A meeting of those interested in library work was held on May 17 in the office of State Librarian James L. King. The meeting had for its object the ultimate formation of a Kansas state library association. A committee consisting of Mrs. Diggs, Miss Adams, and J. L. King was appointed to confer with the librarians of the state.

Malden (Mass.) P. L. (22d rpt.—year ending Dec. 1, '99.) Added 2,754; total 36,014. Issued, home use 127,940 (fict. 75.51%), of which 41,739 were from children's room; lib. use 6847. Cards in use 21,337. Receipts \$16,198.84; expenses \$15,158.90.

Five local delivery stations established in April have proved most successful. Several attractive exhibitions have been given through the Library Art Club.

Manila. Philippine Is. The statement that the U. S. Congress had appropriated \$5000 for the support of an American library at Manila, made in L. J., May, p. 246, was an error. The appropriation was approved by the Senate but failed to pass the House, and was stricken out in conference.

Medford (Mass.) P. L. (44th rpt.—year ending Jan. 31, 1900.) Added 1490; total 21,361. Issued, 74,600, probably including both home and reference use. The percentage of adult fiction is 66%; of juv. fict., 55%. New registration 1038; total registration 6835. Receipts \$7422.01; expenses \$7421.63.

The necessity for a large amount of rebinding and replacement and the consequent expense in this direction have reduced the purchases of new books to a rather discouraging extent. Comparative figures of adult and juvenile reading show that "in the department of literature and natural science the children are far ahead of their elders, and exceed them also in their reading of periodicals, biography, geography and travels, and fine and useful arts."

The children's room has proved most satisfactory, and definite effort has been made to encourage habit of study and of good reading. The picture exhibits, held through the Library Art Club, have been found of general interest.

Michigan City (Ind.) P. L. (Rpt.—year ending April 30, 1900.) Added 1154; total 5476. Issued, home use 36,053. Cards in use 1689.

The class-room established in the library has proved of service in school work. "During the four months in which the room has been available, it has been occupied 35 afternoons and 1826 books have been used by the grades in their visits."

"We have found no more successful way of attracting the interest of the children and young people to the library, and through them, the parents, than by the holding of occasional 'special days.' Each addition to the Ford Memorial collection has been made the occasion of a special children's day, which has, in every case, been enthusiastically attended." Especially notable was "Indian day," held on Oct. 21, when an interesting loan exhibit of Indian curios and relics was made.

Milwaukee, Wis. At the biennial meeting of the Federation of Women's Clubs, to be held in Milwaukee in June, a bureau of library information will be conducted under the direction of Miss L. E. Stearns. It will include a library exhibit arranged for club women who are working for public or travelling libraries. Library laws in various states, sample lists of books, and sample cases of travelling libraries and of travelling pictures will be shown.

New York City. The Board of Education proposes to establish in the early autumn a system of free libraries and reading-rooms in the public schools of the city. At first the libraries will be open to the public only in a few schools in the tenement house districts. A room in a school building, suitable for a reading-room, will be fitted with shelves for books, and a librarian will be placed in charge. If the plan is successful it is hoped to make it a feature of the general public school system.

New York City, East Side House. Webster F. L. The appointment of an assistant librarian was recently decided upon, and the trustees have issued a circular setting forth the conditions of the appointment. The assistant librarian is to be specially charged with supervising the work in the library of public school students, who are making use of the library in connection with their school work. "The salary will be at the rate of \$600 per annum. The assistant librarian will be expected to go in residence at the East Side House and to interest himself in the work of the settlement. Candidates must be graduates of a college or have taken a course in a professional school. Candidates must submit letters of recommendation from one or more officers of the college or professional school where they have studied. They will be required to submit a paper with answers to questions prepared by two examiners, to be hereafter named, upon the following subjects:

"1. College settlements and their relation to churches, schools, and other means of social reform and training;

"2. The method in which a circulating library in a city can be made most useful to the public schools in the neighborhood;

"3. General information regarding current topics.

"A statement of their experience tending to qualify them for the position will also be required. The answers will be rated by the same examiners, and from among the three candidates rated highest the selection will be made."

New York City. General Soc. of Mechanics' and Tradesmen's L. By the will of the late Charles P. Haughan the library receives a bequest of \$5000.

New York City. Washington Heights F. L. The new library building was opened with appropriate exercises on the evening of May 14. The building was erected from a fund of which \$10,000 was contributed by an anonymous friend on condition that an equal sum be raised from other sources. Among the subscribers was Andrew Carnegie, who contributed \$1700, the balance needed to complete the sum required. The building contains a large home-like children's room and an attractive reference room; the delivery-room is arranged with free access to the shelves.

N. Y. P. L. — Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundations. The library has issued a well-printed little "Handbook" (64 p. S. pap., 10c.), giving an historical sketch, illustrated description, and general information regarding the organization, collections, and use of the library. The publication is a useful epitome of present characteristics and future plans of the library organization.

The May meeting of the trustees was signalized by the formal offer and acceptance of the important collection of fine etchings, lithographs, and prints owned by S. P. Avery and gathered by him during the past 30 years. Over 17,000 prints are included in this collection, which is recognized as one of the finest in existence, including a remarkably full representation of French and English etchers. In Mr. Avery's letter offering the collection, he said:

"I have for a long time intended to bequeath to some institution of my native city my collection of etchings, lithographs, photographs, and large volumes illustrated by the same arts. Circumstances have made me conclude to make this gift in my lifetime, and my investigations have convinced me that great libraries, like the British Museum, the National Library of Paris, and the New York Public Library, possess the best facilities for accommodating readers and students. Fortunately, the establishment of a Department of Prints in the New York Public Library, with a very competent curator, permits me to put my design at once into execution. I have, therefore, transferred to the Lenox Building, and now present to the New York Public Library, these works of art, the collection of which has been a labor of love for over 30 years.

"The etchings are by artists of our own era, such as Haden, Daubigny, Jacque, Whistler, Miller, Fortuny, Meryon, Flameng, Bracquemond, Israels, Eajon, and many others whose personal acquaintance enabled me to gather, in many cases, their complete productions. They are contained in 164 portfolios of various sizes,

and number by actual count 12,182 subjects and 14,931 pieces.

"Apart from these, but one of the most important and valuable items in the collection, is a unique set of—at least in this country—Turner's 'Liber Studiorum,' consisting of the very rare outline etchings, first states of the mezzotints, published and unpublished, and photographs from the original drawings, in all 226 pieces.

"The lithographs are in 23 portfolios, and number 2291 subjects and 2384 pieces. They illustrate the art of lithography from the time of its inventor, Senefelder, to the present day. The photographs, contained in seven portfolios, number 324 subjects and 335 pieces, mostly with autograph inscriptions and from paintings from recent artists with whom I have had intimate relations. The total count, amounting to 194 portfolios, with 14,800 different subjects, with 'states' of the same, numbering in all 17,557 pieces.

"The bound volumes, folio and quarto, represent 69 works in 82 volumes, illustrated with etchings, engravings, lithographs, 55 plates not counted or included in the above enumeration, and also many printed and manuscript catalogs, essays on the arts employed, portraits, biographical sketches, and other material relating to the artists represented in the collection.

"These collections are presented upon the condition that they shall always form part of the Print Department of the New York Public Library, each print to bear a stamp reading 'The S. P. Avery Collection,' and the books to have my bookplate inserted."

Pawtucket (R. I.) F. P. L. (23d rpt.—year ending Sept. 30, 1899.) Added 1911; total 18,415. Circulation 45,882 (fict. 76%). New borrowers 922; total borrowers 7423.

The work with school-children has steadily increased, and closer co-operation with the teachers is shown by a proposed plan to "issue a co-operative graded list of books for the reading of the pupils" by the superintendent of schools and the librarian. Results of the Sunday opening are most satisfactory. Art exhibitions have included not only Library Art Club collections, but also special collections of pictures loaned by private societies, Prang's reproductions of famous works of art, and sets of views prepared by several railroads. The new library building is rapidly approaching completion.

Philadelphia F. L. The beautiful residence given to the library a year ago by P. A. B. Widener, and now transformed into the Josephine Widener Memorial branch, was formally transferred to the Free Library on the evening of May 7. Simple exercises were held in the handsome building, the speech of transfer being made, for Mr. Widener, by John Thomson, of the Free Library. The gift was accepted by J. G. Rosengarten, president of the library trustees, and the address of the evening was made by Col. A. K. McClure.

In equipping the building Mr. Widener has spared no expense to make the library fittings

conform to the original interior furnishings. The south reception room has been devoted entirely to reference books, and combines a reading-room and librarian's office. The original woodwork was in ebony, and the entire fittings are of rich dark hue, in artistic contrast with a light parquet floor. Directly across the hall are the quarters assigned to the incunabula collection, obtained for Mr. Widener by Dr. Copinger. The magnificent dining-room has been transformed into a museum. In the rear the former conservatory is now a commodious lecture hall, with a seating capacity of nearly 200. The art gallery, above the conservatory, is equipped for the reception of art and architectural collections. Spacious halls adjoining are fitted up for the use of students, and every facility is afforded for quiet research in the art and architectural works. There are rooms devoted to various separate collections, and in each provision is made for easy study. Throughout the entire building the furnishings are ornate and in keeping with the splendid frescoes and wall reliefs.

Philadelphia Mercantile L. Co. (77th rpt., 1899.) Added 2062; total 185,562. Issued 68,627. "The number of books consulted and read in the building by the general public, it is estimated, amounted to at least 37,500 volumes during the entire year." Attention is given to the financial problems before the library, the expenses of operation being \$2500 to \$3000 annually in excess of the income. Three plans are suggested—increase of annual dues, the establishment of a reserve fund from money received by selling the present library site, or union with the Free Library of Philadelphia. "These propositions are still under consideration."

Quincy, Mass. Thomas Crane P. L. (Rpt., 1899.) Added 687; total not given. Issued 87,847 (fict. 36.4%; juv. fict. 24.4%; periodicals 22.2%). Receipts \$6095.57; expenses \$5939.68.

Reading (Pa.) P. L. (Rpt., 1899.) In the year ending March 31, during which the library has been conducted as a city department, it has been open for public use 296 days and has issued for home reading 54,399 volumes, with 3880 borrowers registered. 3139 volumes have been added to the shelves.

The library received a cash gift of \$2000 for the purchase of books, and 681 volumes besides came in as gifts from friends. The appropriation made for maintenance amounted to \$3500.

St. Louis (Mo.) Mercantile L. A. (54th rpt., 1899.) Added 5021; total 111,401. Issued, home use 100,969 (fict., incl. juv. 65.66%); attendance 182,245. Membership 3480, showing a net gain for the year of 99. It is recommended that reference lists of the library's more valuable collections be issued.

Sedalia, Mo. Plans for the new library building, to be given by Andrew Carnegie, will be drawn by Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge, of Boston.

University of Wisconsin L. The *Wisconsin Alumni Bulletin* for April contains, p. 277-86, an interesting descriptive article, with plans and illustrations of the new library building, which is to house the State Historical Society and the library of the university.

University of Wisconsin L. The Germanic Seminary Library of the university is described by Walter M. Smith in the *Wisconsin Alumni Magazine* for May. The library was bought from a fund of \$3146, raised by private subscriptions from interested German-American citizens of Milwaukee, and tendered to the university as a New Year's gift in 1899. The collection comprises about 1700 v., many of them being rare and expensive works, relating especially to Germanic philology and literature. Numerous gifts of books and pamphlets have been made to the collection, chief among them being 268 valuable works presented by the house of F. A. Brockhaus, of Leipzig.

Washington, D. C. L. of Congress. PUTNAM, Herbert. The Library of Congress. (*In Outlook*, May 12. 65: 122-4.)

A brief statement of the needs of the library and how far these may be met through the new organization provided by the Appropriations bill.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Osterhout F. L. (11th rpt., 1899; in *Library News-Letter*, May.) Added 1594; total 27,960. Issued, home use 70,778 (fict. 67.22%). New registration 831; total registration 5314. "The use of the reference department for study by adults, is constant and most satisfactory. The children swarm in, in cold or rainy weather, making the atmosphere unpleasantly close, and filling the ear with the sound of turning leaves. When it is known that a children's room is established we are confident that we will have many more adult readers. No account is kept of the number of readers, or of books read, but the increase is evident."

Wilmington (Del.) Institute L. (43d rpt. — year ending Feb. 1, 1900.) Added 3197; total 36,660. Issued, home use 175,458 (fict. 52.3%; juv. 33.5%). No account is kept of ref. use. New registration 2573; cards in use 11,042. Receipts \$14,941.90; expenses \$13,862.56. "During the year 13 volumes were lost and paid for; nine volumes were reported as missing and are believed to be lost. When one considers that the general public has free access to all the shelves, and that frequently a thousand persons enter the library in a single day, it is a matter for congratulation that the loss of books is so small."

Worcester (Mass.) F. P. L. (40th rpt. — year ending Nov. 30, '99.) Added 5156, total 125,496, of which 58,349 v. are in the circulating department. Issued, home use 196,485; ref. use 117,455; Sunday use 2076; holiday use 714. Of the home use 14,860 v. were drawn on teachers' cards and 16,938 were issued to teachers for

pupils' use, 11,594 v. were distributed through the delivery stations. New registration 2669; total registration 30,215. Receipts \$47,135.60; expenses \$40,900.99.

Mr. Green dwells upon the addition to the building and the improvements connected therewith, described by him in *L. J.*, Feb., p. 85. He says: "The librarian has plans for various improvements in mind, in fact keeps always before him the picture of a model institution, one, however, which is taking on new features constantly, and will advise changes whenever he considers it proper to ask for the necessary means for making them."

The library use for the year shows a decided increase, especially in books issued for school children. "The school use is not, of course, nearly the whole use of the library by children, for in addition to their very large use of books in making investigations in the library building, great numbers use their parents' cards in getting books to take home, and 7454 volumes (an increase of 2558 volumes over the previous year) were given out last year on blue cards, which are given out to children under 15 whose parents or teachers desire them to have home privileges."

Four art exhibitions have been held, and good use has been made of the library's collection of art material.

Youngstown, O. Reuben McMillan F. P. L. (Rpt. — year ending April 30, 1900.) Added 1567; total 14,913. Issued, home use 67,450 (fict. 57.399). New registration 645; total membership 5366.

"We now have 45 sets of supplementary readers which have been in use all the year, 20 sets of books for home circulation from the school room, 25 volumes in a set, which are given out by the teachers to the children or used in the school room for reference. This year's good record shows 1956 books issued to 904 pupils."

FOREIGN.

Glasgow, Scotland. On April 24 the corporation of Glasgow at a special meeting voted to consider the establishment of a system of free libraries in accordance with a scheme drawn up by Mr. F. T. Barrett. The details of the matter were referred to a libraries committee for further consideration. The repeated failures of previous efforts made to induce Glasgow to establish a free library under the acts makes the action of the corporation especially gratifying.

MARGOLIOUTH, G. The romance of a library. (*In Leisure Hour*, April, 1900. p. 543-550.) il.

An account of the Syriac library of the convent of St. Mary Deipara, Egypt. This most interesting Syriac collection is now in the British Museum, the Vatican Library, and the National libraries in St. Petersburg and Berlin. The great bulk of the collection is in the British Museum.

Librarians.

CODDINGTON, Miss Hester, for a number of years head cataloger in the library of the University of Wisconsin, has resigned to accept a position in the Catalogue Division of the Library of Congress.

DUNCAN, William H., jr., librarian of the Flatbush branch of the Brooklyn Library (Pratt Institute Library School, class of 1900), has been appointed librarian of the University Club Library, New York City.

ELV, Miss Sarah E., for 30 years librarian of the Holyoke (Mass.) Public Library, resigned that position early in May.

HOOVER, Miss Anna, has been appointed librarian of the Galesburg (Ill.) Public Library, with which she has been connected for many years.

LEIPZIGER, Miss Pauline, librarian of the Aguilar Library, New York, has been appointed a delegate to the series of international congresses to be held in connection with the Paris Exposition. She will speak on the subject "Librarians."

PLUMMER, Miss Mary W., will present the subject "Bibliography" at one of the series of international congresses in connection with the Paris Exposition, to which she has been appointed a delegate.

SCHWARTZ, Jacob, has resigned his position as librarian of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen of New York City, with which he has been identified for over 30 years.

Cataloging and Classification.

The BOSTON BOOK CO. *Bulletin of Bibliography* for April contains a reading list of magazine articles on the Paris Exposition, by Frederika Wendt; and the second part of Miss Thompson's "Children's reading list on art and artists."

The BUFFALO P. L. has issued a 16-page author list of the Polish books contained in the library (about 400 titles).

The CARNEGIE L. (*Pittsburgh*) *Bulletin* for May devotes its "contemporary biography" reading lists to scientists, explorers, and inventors.

The monthly "Catalogue of U.S. public documents" issued by the Superintendent of Documents has been improved since the first of the year by the addition of the cumulative feature to the index appended to each number. In the March number, just issued, the index covers the first three months of the year, filling 23 double-column pages.

LAW SOCIETY OF UPPER CANADA L., *Toronto*.

Subject index to the books in the library;

comp. by William George Eakins. Toronto, Law Society, 1900. 6+396 p. O.

Mr. Eakins states that the index is "designed to be a guide to the contents of the library other than the reports and statutes," and that entry has been sometimes made under "as many as from 10 to 15 subject-heads." This plan seems to have been carried too far in some cases, and the lack of full cross-references is also to be noted—thus we have the two headings "Argot and Slang" and "Slang," under each of which appears a book not listed under the related heading, while there are no connecting references. Again, under "Explorations" appears Back's "Arctic narrative," 1833-5, which is not found under "Arctic exploration," no cross-references being made to either heading. Entries are arranged chronologically under subjects, date and place of publication being noted. Titles have been much abbreviated, and authors' surnames only are given. The index will undoubtedly be useful in its field, but its usefulness and general appearance might have been much improved by a more systematic method of work.

The N. Y. P. L. *Bulletin* for May contains a first instalment of a valuable classed list of "Works relating to the state of New York" in the library.

The PATERSON (*N. J.*) P. L. *Bulletin*, which has resumed publication after some months of suspension, contains in its May number a special classed reading list on "South Africa and the war."

The SALEM (*Mass.*) P. L. *Bulletin* for May devotes its five reading lists to astronomical subjects in connection with the solar eclipse of May 28.

SPRINGFIELD (*Mass.*) CITY L. ASSOC. The David Ames Wells Economic Library. [Springfield, 1900.] 32 p. sq. D.

A catalog of the valuable economic collection of the late David A. Wells, given to the Springfield library in Jan., 1899, by his son, David D. Wells. It includes only bound volumes, listing works by individuals, and documents of cities, states, and various national governments in separate divisions. A fuller catalog, including pamphlets now unbound, will be later issued.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. Library bulletin, May, 1900. Accessions to the department library, Jan.-March, 1900. 26 p. [printed on one side.] O.

CHANGED TITLES.

"Invisible light," by G: Woodward Warder (Dillingham, 1900), was originally published (Ogilvie, 1898) under the title "A new cosmogony."—*Authority of publisher.*

"Castle and manor," a novel by the late St. George Mivart, recently issued under the author's name, was originally published anonymously with the title "Henry Standon."—*Athenæum.*

FULL NAMES.

The following are supplied by the Library of Congress, Catalogue Division.

- Blatchley, Willis Stanley (Gleanings from nature);
 Bolton, Frederick Elmer (The secondary school system of Germany);
 Colton, Buel Preston (Physiology illustrated by experiment . . .);
 Compton, Charles Andrew (Consistency of the normal metes and bounds of our republic);
 Cox, Thomas Edward, *comp.* (Biblical treasury of the catechism);
 Crockett, Montgomery Adams (Gynecology);
 Dunnell, Mark Boothby (Minnesota pleading);
 Hall, Thomas Cuming (The social meaning of modern religious movements in England);
 Hamlin, Benjamin Baird (The voice out of the clouds);
 Hopkins, Loren Lewis (The coming trust);
 Jacobs, William Clayton (The practical speller for higher grades);
 Jones, Walter Liman (Truths and alleged errors of the Bible);
 Lancaster, Edward Moulton (A manual of English history . . .);
 Lawrence, Fred Wallace (Transmission);
 Leonard, Delavan Lavant (Missionary annals of the nineteenth century);
 Little, Charles Eugene (Cyclopedia of classified dates . . .);
 Lyman, Elmer Adelbert, and Goddard, Edwin Charles (Plane trigonometry);
 Miller, Frank Jay (Compendium of patent laws and regulations);
 Minton, Maurice Meyer (Country lanes and city pavements . . .);
 Morrow, Abbie Clemens, *ed.* (The work of faith through George Müller);
 Neet, George Wallace (Studies in pedagogy);
 Nelson, Olof Nickolaus, *ed.* (History of the Scandinavians and successful Scandinavians in the United States);
 Osborn, Solomon Oliver (The analysis of the retail trade);
 Peticolas, Alfred Brown, *ed.* (Index-digest and notes to all civil cases contained in the Texas reports since 1894);
 Schade, Augustus Ernst (The philosophy of history);
 Smith, Heman Conoman (True succession in church presidency of the church of Jesus Christ of latter day saints);
 Tarbell, Ida Minerva (The life of Abraham Lincoln);
 Titherington, Richard Handfield (A history of the Spanish-American war).

Bibliography.

- CANADA. Wrong, George M., and Langton, H. H. Review of historical publications relating to Canada. Vol. 4: Publications of the year 1899. Toronto, William Briggs, 1900. 12+229 p. 8°. \$1; \$1.50.
 CHOPIN. Huneker, J. Chopin, the man and

his music. N. Y., Scribner, 1900. 8+415 p. D. \$1.25.

Includes a six-page bibliography.

EDUCATION. Bolton, F. E. Secondary school system of Germany. N. Y., Appleton, 1900. 10+398 p. D. (Internat. education ser., no. 47.) \$1.50.

Contains a six-page bibliography.

EYE. Baudry, S. M. Injuries to the eye in their medico-legal aspects. Phila., F. A. Davis Co., 1900. 10+161 p. D. net, \$1.
 Includes a nine-page bibliography.

TRAVEL. A summer in England; with a continental supplement: handbook for American women. Bost., Woman's Rest Tour Assoc., 1900. 90 p. obl. S. pap., 50 c.

Contains two bibliographies, six pages and 16 pages, respectively.

UNEMPLOYED. Denjean, Georges. L'assurance contre le chômage. Paris, Guillaumin, 1899. 37+365 p. 8°. (Questions sociales.)

A bibliography covers p. v-xxxvii and includes 1. Documents officiels; 2. Rapports de sociétés et associations; 3. Ouvrages généraux; 4. Ouvrages spéciaux; 5. Journaux et revues.

Anonyms and Pseudonyms.

The following are from the "Catalogue of title-entries of books," etc., issued from the office of the Register of Copyrights, Library of Congress.

- Dick Donovan, pseud. of J. E. Muddock, "The man from Manchester" (23:80, Ap. 12.)
 Mme. la Marquise de Fontenoy, pseud. of Marguerite Cunliffe Owen, "William II., Germany; Francis Joseph, Austria-Hungary." (23:80, Ap. 12.)
 Old, old bachelor, pseud. of Nathan Stone Reed Beal, "Diamond leaves from the lives of the Diamond family" (22:822 Mr. 22.)
 Madam Pinxit, pseud. of Mary T. Fitch, "Man under the microscope." (23:154, Ap. 19.)
 Owen Roe, pseud. of Andrew F. Browne, "A celebrated case, Bishop of Belleville, Ill., against St. Patrick's Parish." (22:823, Mr. 22.)
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Contents.

	PAGE		PAGE
EDITORIALS.	321	THE CANADIAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.	335
The A. L. A. Exhibit at Paris, Charleston Meeting of N. E. A. School Use and Decreased General Circulation of Books. A Sabbatical Year for Librarians.		LIBRARY ASSISTANTS' ASSOCIATION.	335
COMMUNICATIONS.	322	LIBRARY HANDICRAFT AT COLORADO STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.	335
The Old Order Changeth. Typewriters in Libraries.		APPOINTMENTS AT LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.	336
THE PUBLIC LIBRARY IN ITS RELATIONS TO LITERA- TURE.— <i>Lindsay Swift</i>	323	BUREAU OF LIBRARY INFORMATION AT GENERAL FED- ERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS.	336
SOME OF THE DANGERS OF TECHNICAL KNOWLEDGE AND TRAINING, PARTICULARLY IN LIBRARY WORK. — <i>Allen C. Thomas</i>	328	AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.	336
AN EARLY FRENCH "GENERAL CATALOG."— <i>G. W. Cole</i>	329	Library Tracts. A. L. A. Publishing Board.	
A. L. A. EXHIBIT AT PARIS EXPOSITION.— <i>J. L. Harrison</i>	331	STATE LIBRARY COMMISSIONS.	336
A PRE-REVOLUTIONARY LIBRARY COMPANY.— <i>Julia B. Anthony</i>	332	STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS.	337
LEATHER FOR BOOKBINDING.— <i>S. H. Ranch</i>	332	LIBRARY CLUBS.	339
TRAINING CLASS FOR CHILDREN'S LIBRARIANS AT PITTSBURGH CARNEGIE LIBRARY.	333	LIBRARY SCHOOLS AND TRAINING CLASSES.	340
CHILDREN'S LECTURES AT THE BROOKLINE PUBLIC LIBRARY.	333	New York State Library School. Illinois State Library School Association. University of Minnesota Summer School.	
PAMPHLETS IN THE HARVARD LIBRARY.	334	LIBRARY ECONOMY AND HISTORY.	341
A GERMAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.	334	GIFTS AND BEQUESTS.	349
		PRACTICAL NOTES.	350
		LIBRARIANS.	351
		CATALOGING AND CLASSIFICATION.	352
		BIBLIOGRAPHY.	353
		ANONYMS AND PSEUDONYMS.	354

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THE suggestion from Paris for the establishment at Brussels as a bibliographical center of a library museum similar to that now to be seen at the Paris Exposition seems an admirable one, and we trust that American librarians and libraries will co-operate toward such a result. Another excellent suggestion has been made that the A. L. A. exhibit at Paris should itself be made a travelling library and be sent from one great library to another in leading centers, so that the public in general and especially intending local benefactors might be fully informed of the progress made in library development and the facilities now afforded for the best library work. This exhibit so admirably represents the varied aspects of the library movement—in its smaller as well as in its largest manifestations—that it could hardly fail to be suggestive and interesting to many unfamiliar with the library development of the last decade. It is gratifying that the exhibit has already received one stamp of approval in the "grand prize" recently conferred upon it, and the Library Association has every reason to be satisfied with its share in the great Exposition at Paris.

AT the Charleston meeting of the National Educational Association, which is in progress as this number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL goes to press, two sessions have been assigned to the Library Section of the association, for the consideration of the relations between public libraries and public schools. The interrelation of the school and the library will be presented by H. L. Elmendorf, of Buffalo, Miss Schreiber, of Madison, and other speakers, and the branch of library extension carried on through the libraries of the Seaboard Air Line will be described by Mrs. Heard, whose labors in this direction will be remembered by all in attendance at the Atlanta meeting of the Library Association. These annual meetings of the Library Section of the national teachers' association have never had a large attendance from the library side, but they have exerted a perceptible influence in the library field. They have

reached teachers rather than librarians, bringing each year a few more school people to an appreciation of the aid the library can give in school work and the helpful influence books may exert in the school-room. But the strongest factor in this appreciation has undoubtedly been the pamphlet on the "Relation of public libraries to public schools," prepared by the special committee of teachers and librarians, and published under the direction of the Library Section. If the Section had done no more than this, it would have more than justified its establishment; but it has done much more, in bringing teachers and librarians into closer contact, in giving opportunity for the expression of the teachers' point of view in library matters, and in widening the circle of its influence each year through these special sessions on school and library topics. Its work should have the hearty support of all librarians, and the co-operation of the A. L. A.—frequently expressed in words—should be actual co-operation in service—such co-operation as was indicated at the Montreal conference in the decision to unite with the Library Section in the distribution of the pamphlet on libraries and schools.

No one who has kept in touch with the reports of libraries during the current year can fail to be impressed with the growing importance of school use of books as a factor in circulation and general library activity. There has been a widespread effort within recent years to make the use of the public library a part of the routine of the school by placing special school collections in the school-room, by school travelling libraries, and by similar methods. Careful and intelligent use of books selected for such purposes should naturally have the result of decreasing the circulation of juvenile, and, indeed, of other fiction, and by this evident numerical decrease in volumes circulated seeming to decrease library efficiency—though exactly the opposite is the case. This is, perhaps, the key to the decrease in general home circulation of books, or the failure to show increase proportionate with previous

records, that is to be noted in recent library reports—reference use having, as a rule, shown steady growth, as should be the result of educational library development. One library reports "a steady contraction in the number of books issued, although the number of readers has increased"; another notes an increase in every class except fiction, though the total circulation shows the loss of a thousand volumes. In several reports it is specifically stated that the decrease in general circulation has been offset by the development of school use, which has kept the circulation up to the usual mark; and in others the school and reference use are the only items in which increase is noted. It is worth while for librarians to make special investigation and report on the question whether a decrease in circulation is not in most cases a positively wholesome sign, coming from the direct stimulus of reference work, and from less hasty and more useful home reading resulting from educational work in the schools. Certainly the school library work is a branch of the general field, full of opportunities and possibilities.

THE sabbatical year for college professors, in which to seek fresh fields and pastures new that they may reap harvests in the future as well as enjoy a vacation, has become an almost general feature in professional life, and an inducement for the best men to train themselves for college work. An interesting instance was the experience last year of Professor Root, librarian of Oberlin, who took this opportunity to study bibliography and the history of printing under Professor Dziatzko and Latin palaeography under Professor Meyer, and to make a technical inquiry also into the methods of the German book trade and the condition of the German and English libraries. Perhaps a sabbatical year for librarians, which this incident suggests, is too much to hope for, but it is becoming more and more recognized that librarians are a center of culture and influence and ought to have the widest professional advantages of rest and its opportunities. Every library of importance which did not give opportunity to its librarian to be present at the Montreal conference failed to reap for itself the full advantage of his or her best equipment, and it may be said that librarians get almost as much rest and refreshment out of their fortnight at

the A. L. A. conferences as some college professors do out of their sabbatical year. It is to be hoped that library vacations may be more generously extended, and may from time to time include opportunity for visits to other libraries and for a trip abroad with library interests in view. This can scarcely be afforded at the smaller libraries, but the remedy here is that the small libraries of to-day become the large libraries of to-morrow.

Communications.

THE OLD ORDER CHANGETH.

IN sorting some manuscripts the other day I came across a list of books presented during the Civil War to the 6th Wisconsin Regiment, then in camp at Camp Randall on the outskirts of this city. As a contrast to the attractive libraries which went with some of our regiments in the last war, I send it to the JOURNAL. The list is as follows:

List of books presented by the citizens of Madison to the 6th Wisconsin Regiment.

Bible.	Memories of Genesaret.
Journey to Iceland.	The well in the valley.
Life of Judson.	The power of prayer.
Miscellany.	Life of Isaac T. Hopper.
Hall's Scripture history.	Words of Jesus.
Utility and glory of the divine purpose.	The still hour.
Way of life.	Treatise on astronomy.
Guide for young disciples.	Elements of chemistry.
Barnes's notes (Acts).	Grimes on phrenology.
Book of martyrs.	Flora Lindsey.
Memorials of Capt. Hedley	Olmsted's astronomy.
Vicars.	Faith and works.
Earnestness.	Jenkins on the atonement.

FLORENCE E. BAKER.

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY,
Madison, Wis.

TYPEWRITERS IN LIBRARIES.

IN reference to the present discussion about typewriters for card work, permit me to relate my own experience: While librarian of Girard College I obtained a Hammond typewriter and used it in making a card catalog of the college library. The machine gave perfect satisfaction in every particular, and is still being used in the college for that purpose. The legibility and permanence of the work done has always been all that could be desired, while the "flat" handling of the cards (which is peculiar to the Hammond alone) leaves them in perfect condition for filing and reference.

Here we use the Hammond not only for the card catalog of the library but also for the card register of names. My experience is that I would not change the Hammond for any other typewriter on the market. In the handling of catalog cards I do not consider that the Hammond has either rival or competitor.

GEORGE P. RUFF.

GRAND LODGE F. & A. M. OF PENNA.,
Masonic Temple, Phila.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY IN ITS RELATIONS TO LITERATURE.*

BY LINDSAY SWIFT, *Boston Public Library.*

My subject, "The public library in its relations to literature," is vague indeed, but purposely so. I am like the ambitious woman who wanted to die that she might have in the universe at large a field commensurate with her power of expression. Certainly literature is a large subject, but not too large to dismay us, though we must travel fast and a little unevenly in these few moments. Twenty years of association with this library and its treasure have given me a certain superficial acquaintance—it cannot well be other than superficial—with the concrete result of three thousand recorded years of humanity's attempts to voice itself through its aspirations, its experiences, and, not less important, through its failures. It will be desirable, however, to treat this subject not so much as a servant of any institution, as to look upon it with an open mind in this atmosphere of free institutions.

Whatever else a great library ought or ought not to garner to itself, it has one plain duty laid upon it to acquire works of literature. We all know Charles Lamb's essay on books which are not books, and, without too much definiteness, we have a clear notion of what we mean by a real "book." Books deal not primarily with art, science or government, but with the varied expressions of the human mind in the realms of imagination, with the art of life, with the yearning of our nature for something beyond the trivialities of each day. Literature has been one form of the immaterial side of our existence since those earliest days *post memoriam hominis*, when travelling bards sang their improvisations on stories traditional from a yet remoter past, or when round the winter's hearth old beldames summoned up rimes, sagas, and oft-repeated riddles to keep alive the small fires of intellect in an age inconceivably simple to our complicated perceptions. Yet even these rudimentary forms of literary expression had a vitality and mode far beyond the inarticulate babble of commonplace speech. If you doubt it, try to write a folk-tale as good as the worst in Grimm's collection. All this once made, and the infinitely richer modes of literary composition continue to make, for spiritual and intellectual enlightenment. Yes, I believe that a

library should see to it that these—the real books—come first. Other sorts of books are in a measure for the material benefit of some particular man or men, some creed, some political system, some commercial theory—they too should be here—every one of them if possible, but not to the neglect of the poetry, the drama, criticism, the essay, the novel—or of any fashion whatsoever of pure letters—*belles lettres*, as we used to call them—these are the primordial cells of the tissues of a library. Dr. William Everett, that eminent teacher, once opened a course in Latin at Harvard College by saying—and to have heard him say it is a bright memory to me, "This, gentlemen, is a course which will never, under any circumstances, enable any one who takes it to earn a dollar or to gratify any wordly ambition." This noble heresy fell gladly on the ears of ingenuous youth, and they drew rich blessings therefrom, but, I suspect, to a coldly practical world it may have sounded like precious nonsense, and you may be sure that he who uttered it hoped that it would so sound. The incident is told because it well illustrates an attitude toward literature in general. It should be to the refreshment, the consolation of mankind, and not to his material gain or his mere amusement. Surely there is no animus on my part against practical or applied wisdom which conduces to the material betterment of man, or to civic and national splendor, but for the moment, and in the spirit of a partisan, let me plead for books which furnish solace and stimulus to the tired minds of all men.

How does this library really stand then in the realm of literature in the widest possible sense? As a matter of course it has the usual, the important, works of every age and country. Let us never tire of saying that its foundations were laid by earnest and scholarly men. No body of men, summoned to do a benefit to the city which they loved, could have done their work better than those early trustees and others associated with them. The monumental books are all here, and many, very many, rarities. Now and then comes to light some mysterious gap; where there is so much detail there are sure to be some mistakes. When the purchase of too costly originals has been inadvisable the library has sought to get good reprints, especially in

* Address delivered at Boston Public Library, April 2, 1900.

English and French literature. We still lack, in common with all American libraries, the comforting sense of completeness, but we are young yet, and hopeful withal. There is not to-day in this country a library where could be written a history of English literature, based on approved and scientific principles, and there is no single library able to furnish material needful for a history of American letters.

This library, aside from its respectable general treasures, has much good matter in English literature housed in the Barton collection. The wealth of the Shakespeare portion is well known, but there is also excellent substance dealing with the 17th and 18th centuries. Early French letters are favorably represented by some exceedingly choice texts. Our foundations are large and valuable both in national literature and history. The Prince, Barlow, Franklin, and John A. Lewis libraries make a strong combination never to be excelled, perhaps never again equalled. I should be glad to think that in the great coming library of New York, the focus of our civilization, there might eventually accumulate so good a collection of "Americana," but it seems hardly probable, at least for some time to come. The priceless value of the Ticknor library of Spanish and Portuguese works, rich in all scholarly directions, has long been recognized, but the future of this inestimable possession is to be more glorious than its past, in view of the widening interest in West Indian and South American affairs, where Spanish culture has left a perceptible if not gratifying effect. The German, French, Italian, Scandinavian, even the Russian, and Eastern European literatures are more than respectably represented in this library. We are sadly deficient, however, in Dutch works, and during recent years the general high average of important continental literature has been only fairly maintained. I do not criticise the share which this library has recently taken in the socializing tendencies of this city, but it is quite proper for citizens to understand that the idea is now stronger than it used to be, of furnishing mental amusement—light refreshment, so to speak—and that the maintenance of an expensive system of branches and sub-stations draws heavily upon the financial resources. Every progressive institution is poor; can it possibly be true that the citizens of Boston imagine this library to be in possession of funds sufficient to equip it as it should be equipped? The older books need tender care; the cost of maintenance is inevitably out of proportion to

the apparent growth; meanwhile the demands of the present are more and more urgent.

I have strayed a little from my subject, but before passing on let me recall that the noble Parker library is a notable gathering of universal literature, of a sort which it would be exceedingly difficult to pick up again. Special encouragement comes sometimes by such a gift as that recently made by the Browning Society, of works by and relating to Robert and Elizabeth Browning. A few enthusiastic young men, some of them from Philadelphia, have in late years started a Walt Whitman alcove; while Miss Victorine Artz, of Chicago, by a gift of \$10,000, has made it possible to open in earnest an alcove devoted to American and English poetry. Much of this growth goes on quietly, unknown to the public generally, and almost unperceived by us, who are absorbed in our own special duties. Work in a library, my friends, is not all cakes and ale, as many suppose it to be. Association with books is, I am sorry to admit, something like dog breeding—admirable for the books and the dogs, but rather belittling to the human being. Much of it is nervous, dirty, fussy detail, with no tangible end in view from an individual standpoint. The fun is in seeing the thing grow, to realize that one's own life and strength pass imperceptibly into the totality of result. A library is a cemetery in more senses than one. It absorbs youth, ability, and fine enthusiasms. The great public catalog, unquestionably the grandest achievement of its kind, is a huge Moloch, so far as we are concerned. Our eyesight, our backs and legs, our patience, and the sweetness of our lives have all gone into its insatiable depths. Scorn not its limitations and its imperfections therefore—they are the imperfections of human nature itself.

In every large library there are periods of uneven, ragged growth. It is neither possible nor practicable to keep the development perfectly normal; though progress of some sort is making all along the van. This is due to the tastes, sometimes the caprices, of trustees, or of certain members of the working force, and sometimes to persistent recommendations from active citizens and students. It is astonishing into how few hands the welfare of any great institution is practically committed. The elect are ever busy over their unceasing contention against ignorance, while that huge, indefinable, and dormant creature, the public, patiently yet ungratefully accepts the results achieved by the unselfish few. This superb building was

put through by the bold, almost arrogant, defiance on the part of five men, of public opinion, and of the jeers and insults of the press. But it was built on that wholesome principle enunciated by the late William H. Vanderbilt: "The public be damned." So it is with the growth of the books. These personal tastes and obstinacies have in the aggregate achieved fine results. I remember one trustee who was averse to the purchase of any book which did not contain a map.

Recently was a mighty rage for books on theosophy, palmistry, cartomancy, and astrology. To-day theosophy is as dead, so far as this library is concerned, as, as—well—as it deserves to be. The spring of each year brings its demands for new books on yachting, boating, road-maps and fishing, for we are a sporting community. In the fall comes a freshened interest in games and customs incidental to the religious holidays. These are the superficial and passing interruptions. The deeper interests of scholarship and investigation are not disturbed by times and seasons. Constant indeed is the clamor for genealogy, local history, and—*miserabile dictu*—mental or Christian science. That is a topic on which it is dangerous to rouse a conscientious librarian.

All these demands must be met in some fashion, but the more serious requirements are never to be neglected. During the presidency of Mr. Abbott, it is a pleasure to recall that no valuable work, reasonably within our means, was allowed to slip from us. Men who are willing to face criticism by paying \$7000 for one work, \$2800 for another, \$1200 for a third, and \$800 for a little map of Boston, have the year of our Lord 2000, and not the fear of men to-day, shrewdly in mind. Unworthy is the librarian or trustee who whispers to himself, "What has posterity done for us?"

In the department of the humanities of which we are speaking, this community owes a lasting gratitude to Prof. Henry W. Haynes, a former trustee, who interested himself in the obtaining of many works of the highest character, which might have slipped the notice of others. He was the means of bringing our collection of Egyptian archæology to the highest efficiency. Of late, Dr. Ripley of the Institute of Technology has interested himself in European anthropology and ethnology in our behalf, until this library now holds perhaps the first rank in this important field. If the statistical department continues to grow as it has been growing it is within possibility that we

shall have the leading place in this country on sociological matters. Within a few months we have been so generously enriched by such public citizens as the sons of the venerated Garrison and by the disinterested services of Colonel Higginson that our archives now hold the most important anti-slavery manuscripts in the world. One good thing brings another. Only the other day the city of Boston received the priceless literary remains of the late Rufus W. Griswold, the first modern American critic. These came through the friendly offices of two men—one of New York, one of Cambridge.

I mention these few instances of devotion, not to signalize a special generosity, but to call attention to the fact that this unsteady growth is really the most healthy. A plump and even development would not be so impressive, and would at best represent only a constructive genius of a commonplace order. So long as the aggregate is harmonious we need not alarm ourselves about the sporadic nature of the components. A healthy obstinacy in these things is always desirable. Little confidence is to be placed in the man or the institution too ready to do what people will like. There is but one consuming ideal which a large library has a right to cherish, and that is to have on its shelves every broadside, pamphlet, or book which ever was or ever will be printed. He who thinks to-day that he can choose with entire wisdom is a fool; and I believe, in company with my honored associates, that any man, or institution, or church, which undertakes to prescribe what another may read is knavish. The patrons of libraries in this broad land should look to it that they do not find themselves in intellectual bondage to small ideas. If we librarians do not meet you fairly on this question of a just freedom, it is your duty to rail at us until we yield. Americans are brave under every fire but that of ridicule—when that begins we wince. Nothing can withstand a broadside of honest Yankee humor. There is something in human nature which resents patronage. Do you remember how Stalky and Company—that atrocious trio of Kipling's—used to revile "Eric or Little by little," and "St. Winifred's or the World of school," two exemplary but unread boys' books? These young devils had delicate and proud souls, and wanted no sugar pap.

However, this is debatable ground, and here is no place for discussion. Let me, however, contribute a modest suggestion to the unending controversy over the policy of exclusion.

Books impress me very much as people do. Some are very good or very bad, more are pretty good or pretty bad, the majority are neither good nor bad—but indifferent. But every book like every person is born into this world without any particular desire on society's part that it should be born. Once born it has its own way to make in the world, but it has a sort of status as an accomplished fact. A great library is like a great city—full of all strange things. Some of the population of the city sit in high places, and live on nice streets, others are imprisoned. If a book is bad it ought to be shut up like any malefactor, but I am opposed to capital punishment. The human entity and the literary entity both have to be recognized, though it is a wearisome problem. Everything human *is* a problem for that matter. A good clergyman told me the other day that we were all "a rum lot." So with books; many of them are certainly a "rum lot," but I don't feel sure that they ought to be strangled at birth, as some progressive thinkers propose to do with undesirable babies. When mankind grows better there will be better books, but not, I suspect, many greater than are already written. Nothing less than the totality of human knowledge should satisfy us. In front of this lofty ambition we should never suffer to be stretched for a moment the paralyzing hand of social or ecclesiastical influence of any sort.

Let us examine for a few moments the standing of this library during the past ten years in what may fairly be called literature. In 1891, when the appropriation for the year was \$150,000, there were purchased as follows: In bibliography and literary history, 565 volumes; in American literature (including history and biography), 2909 volumes; in English literature, 1555 volumes; in French, 648; in Italian, 241; in German, 452; and in classical philology, in its widest sense, 250. In the year 1893, with an appropriation of \$155,000, were bought in bibliography and literary history, 789 vols.; in American literature, 4000 vols.; in English, 2067; in French, 1224; in Italian, 333; in German, 728; and in classics, 419 vols. In 1898 the appropriation was \$245,000, but the purchases in bibliography fell to 554; in American literature to 2539; in English to 1334; in French to 721; in Italian to 198; in German to 647; and in classics to 304. In 1899, the report for which is not yet published, the appropriation was \$255,000, and there were purchased in bibliography, 506 volumes; in American literature, 3079, a gain of 500 over the preceding

year; in English, 1858, another gain of 500; in French, 1171, a gain of 400; in Italian, 427, a gain of over 200; in German, 826, another gain of 200; and in classics a slight gain. This gain is gratifying, and shows a tendency to revert to the earlier and higher standard.

There is readiness to spend money in the directions of the arts—perhaps somewhat more for fine than industrial arts—the latter being a very vague term, which includes in our system everything useful from the raising of poultry to the latest development of naval ordnance. Great attention is now properly shown to all books in sociology and statistics, though it is just to mention that no small share of our accessions in these directions is secured by a wise system of exchange of duplicates and of our own publications. In Mr. Ford's department there is also a most seductive method of solicitation through which other institutions, cities, and countries are induced to believe that they are depriving themselves of a rare personal privilege if they do not send to this library all their publications free of expense to us. Genealogies and local histories—an expensive sort of publication—are now bought in answer to increased demands.

But more than all, the expense of the branches and stations have increased in proportion to an immensely improved utility. Duplicates, not only of merely popular but also of useful books, are bought as never before. The old policy used to be to buy one copy each of a foreign and one of an American edition of the same work, with now and then an admitted exception of some unusually popular book like Bryce's "American commonwealth," or Trevelyan's "Macaulay." But there was no attempt to meet any demand adequately, and as a result there was more money to spend on a greater variety of books. To-day there is a very faithful attempt made to supply in some measure the demand for the more usual books. It is a different policy and calls for no criticism at this time. It is, however, eminently fitting to recognize in the marked change of administration a concession to the theory which prevails everywhere to-day that the public has a just claim on amusement and entertainment. The old theory is inscribed in the north wall of this library: "The Commonwealth requires the Education of the People as the safeguard of Order and Liberty." This sentiment is so admirable and has sunk so deeply into our acceptance that it has come to seem commonplace—the fate of all sayings

which pass into the "general heart of man." There is nothing, however, in this legend regarding amusement or entertainment as safeguards of order and liberty. "Ask for the old paths, where is the good way, and walk therein." The greatest area in the domain of literature is occupied by prose works of the imagination, or fiction, so called. The novel ranges from George Eliot's grave ethical treatises on social life to the latest subjective experience of some very new or neurasthenic male or female, quite often with an extensively advertised "past." They are all estimates of human existence as seen through the windows of each man's or woman's soul, inevitably dimmed to some extent by inheritance, prejudice, bitter experience, wasted passion or exquisite self-sacrifice or sensibility. All have some pathological value; the vast majority are devoid of true literary skill, but they are indeed expressions of life, and the meanest is not without some significance. It is these productions of the restless human spirit which mankind insists upon reading, not consciously so much for amusement as for refreshment. It is my humble opinion that Alexander Dumas, Charles Dickens, Robert Louis Stevenson—the romancers greater or smaller—have relieved more cases of nervous exhaustion than did ever bromide of potassium. Mental science is valuable therapeutics for people with no minds; but for the wearied brains and bodies of overworked shop-girls, clerks, housekeepers, bread-earners generally, I prescribe you a romance, across the pages of which flash the drawn swords of Athos, Porthos, and Aramis.

As I said, the citizens—I had almost said the taxpayers, but that is a pleasantry—the citizens want these stories, and they hopefully frequent these halls to get them. There are at least 50,000 people in this city who want to be reading, at this moment, "David Harum," "Janice Meredith," and "Richard Carvel," and a fresh army is at our ramparts crying for "To have and to hold"—for four days only. It takes more than the ample purse of this rich city to feed such an appetite. At such a point begins the problem of attempting to minister to the pleasure rather than to the needs of a population. The more that attempt is made the weaker relatively becomes a library in other and better directions. I wish from the bottom of my heart that all works of fiction might be bought on the recommendation of the public—no book to be bought without five endorsers. That would give the public an admirable opportunity to decide what it really

wants, without the subvention of a corps of moral advisers in the matter. Then let a charge of one or two cents a week per book be imposed. The supply of copies could be regulated by the demand. Some books might pay for themselves—while a possible profit on others is conceivable. The suggestion is no more unreasonable than the modest charge for a towel and suit at the Revere Beach Bath House. The poor man's ocean costs him something, you see; why not a self-respecting relation to the "poor man's university"? After a novel has been three years in the library all charges might be waived. This would throw open a large and desirable array of novels on the same terms as for the serious books, which in their turn would receive more consideration than ever. Thus might the percentage of fiction reading be legitimately lowered. The original plan of this noble institution would thus be carried out; its ends faithfully subserved. It would be as free as every church of the living God ought rightly to be, while the people could use the less serious portions on the same terms on which they now use the theatre or the concert, yea, even as the municipal concert.

We honestly bid you welcome to the Republic of Letters. If we are sometimes impatient, you too can be very trying. Our hearts are in the right place; if our heads go wrong, what wonder is it, in this vast forest of accumulated wisdom and folly, that we miss the way? We have, thank God, no "walking encyclopædias" in our ranks. Like the "complete letter-writer" he is a dangerous fellow, but held by the populace in much esteem like some King of Pain or Natural Bone Setter. Into this Republic, then, you are hospitably invited. Here is no caste, no color, no creed; no titular distinctions, only those just gradations based on performance and ability. Here you should finely sympathize with the spirituality of Catholic Dante, or be able to hate with the fierce Protestantism of honest Sam Johnson, or test appreciatively the keen critical blade of sceptical Renan. But the realm of literature will have little meaning or value to any of us, if we do not regard it as the approach merely to life itself—to life, the one always open book, the inexhaustible theme, full every moment of comedy, tragedy, cross purposes, baffled hopes, hard earned triumphs, and disillusion or great peace of mind at the end. Unless we apply literature to the interpretation of the infinitely wider and nobler thing—life, it must be profitless and of no avail—a selfish and lazy indulgence.

SOME OF THE DANGERS OF TECHNICAL KNOWLEDGE AND TRAINING,
PARTICULARLY IN LIBRARY WORK.*BY ALLEN C. THOMAS, *Librarian Haverford College, Pa.*

I WISH to state at the very outset that nothing is further from my purpose than to find fault with library schools or instruction in library methods. These have not only given instruction that was much needed, but have revolutionized the character of library work and added increased dignity to the profession. Personally, I feel much indebted to trained library workers, and have had occasion to recognize and profit by their skilled assistance. What I have to say is rather in the way of suggestion than criticism. Of dangers to be avoided are:

(1). *Narrowness.* This is a danger incident to all technical training in special work. It is almost inevitable that when the mind is concentrated upon a comparatively small field, the value of that field will be overestimated. The mind tends to lose the sense of proportion, or, as the historical critics say, of perspective. Perhaps I may illustrate from the historical field. This lack of perspective is painfully evident in much of the work of German students. For instance, Von Holst, in his "Constitutional history of the United States," gives one volume to the period 1750-1832, and six to the period 1828-1861; or, to put it in another way, he gives but one volume to the period 1750-1832, the years of formation and early testing of the Constitution, while he devotes a larger volume to 1854-1856, only *two* years, which, from any point of view, cannot be regarded of such great distinction. As in other fields, so in library work there is need of proportion or perspective, for some apparently fail to see that after all the classification, the catalog, and the various devices for arranging and distinguishing books are a means and not an end; that they have been devised only for the purpose of enabling a reader to get the information he desires surely, quickly, and with the most comfort to himself. It may seem a platitude to say this, and yet one would infer from the words and manner of some librarians that they thought a library existed only to be classified and cataloged and ordered according to the A. L. A. rules, the Dewey

classification, and Cutter's book numbers. Their attention had been so fixed on systems that they forgot that for which the systems exist.

(2). So closely allied to narrowness as to be almost a part of it is the danger arising from *Technicalities*. Some library workers apparently think the only use for a book is to be classified. But some books, like individuals, will not be held in by conventional rules; they positively defy those who would thus hamper them. A sharp lookout should be kept for such books, and care should be taken not to restrict their usefulness by seeking to confine them within those bars from behind which they will cry, like Sterne's starling, "I can't get out." In other words, the classifier must be willing occasionally to throw away his rules and classify a book according to its idiosyncrasies; otherwise the book will be lost to the reader, hidden from him by the very methods which were intended to bring it to light.

(3). A third danger is that of *Officialism*. Up to 1820 the term of office for almost all government office-holders was during good behavior. But in that year, 1820, William H. Crawford, of Georgia, succeeded in getting a bill through Congress which limited the term of very many officers to four years. This was the real beginning of the "spoils system" in politics. One of the reasons given for the action was the "officialism" of many of the office-holders of that day. The term is hard to define, but any one who has come in contact with French or German officials needs no definition of what it is in its worst aspect. Far be it from me to apply this term even in the mildest way to the modern librarian. There is, however, a risk of those with a knowledge gained mostly from instruction and but slightly from experience showing too much of the official, and not enough of the officer, whose first duty is to serve those for whom his office exists.

(4). A knowledge of technical rules and systems is very apt to beget a feeling of *Impatience* towards those who are ignorant of such technicalities and systems. A librarian should be no more impatient at what seems to be stupidity in others, than a man in a bureau of

* Read at Joint Library Meeting, Washington, D. C., March 31, 1900.

information at a railway station should be, when asked if the eight o'clock train leaves at seven thirty, or if he is *sure* that he knows the hour at which a train leaves the station.

I fear Dr. Canfield was only too correct the other day when he said, parenthetically, that "of course the card catalog exists for the librarian." The number of cards, the various colors, the cabalistic characters on the upper left-hand corner of each card, written as they often are in black or in red ink, or in both, are quite enough to bewilder if not distract the average man, not to say woman, while even the cultivated reader is at a loss to know whether Friedrich Wilhelm Heinrich Alexander *Freiherr* von Humboldt is his old friend Alexander von Humboldt. We must have pity and great patience, my fellow workers, with the reader who is benumbed in the presence of a thorough-going Dictionary Card Catalog.

(5). One more danger, and this a peculiarly personal one. Some one has said that the average

person is a victim of *arrested development*, and the passing years bring an increase of knowledge only in very exceptional cases. While we who are in the library profession may hesitate at ranking ourselves as average persons, it will not hurt us to give this matter a little consideration.

As has been said, technical education tends to narrowness, and narrowness is arrested development in some direction. Many librarians are overworked. They must, of necessity, give up most of their time to technicalities and routine; and the tendency towards arrested development is very real and sometimes very strong.

To be aware of a danger is almost to avoid it; to be conscious of an inclination is a long way towards controlling it.

To be on the alert to gain knowledge; to preserve a broad outlook; to exercise a wide sympathy with others—these should be the constant aim of a true librarian.

AN EARLY FRENCH "GENERAL CATALOG."*

BY GEORGE WATSON COLE.

AMONG the many schemes for "general catalogs" of national literature, there is one, the existence of which, I think, is not generally known, even among our own profession, and which owed its origin to the French Revolution. In that great upheaval and overturning of civil and religious society, many libraries—among which were those of the monasteries and other suppressed establishments, as well as those which had belonged to the *émigrés* and to those who had been executed—were confiscated and declared to be a part of the national property. Decrees of the Constituent Assembly were passed in December, 1790, taking measures for the custody and preservation of the books, manuscripts, and other literary and art treasures of which they were composed. They were carefully gathered, placed under seal, and every precaution taken to ensure their safety from dampness, insects, and thieves. The following spring (May, 1791) instructions were issued to the custodians of all these collections requiring them to catalog

all the books and manuscripts placed under their charge.

These instructions were carefully drawn up, and as a code of cataloging rules, though now more than a century old, are exceedingly interesting and well worth our consideration, embodying, as they do, the first directions for the formation of a card catalog of which we have any knowledge. The first step to be taken, according to these rules, was to go through each of these collections of books and manuscripts, beginning at the left-hand case or shelf and ending at the right-hand one, and place in each book a slip of cardboard or paper slightly bent and projecting above the edges of the book so as to prevent its slipping down between the leaves and getting lost. These slips were to be marked in regular numerical order from 1 to the last book in the collection, one slip answering for each set of more than one volume.

The work of writing the cards was then begun. The custodians were instructed to procure a quantity of playing cards sufficient for writing all the titles of the books as well as for making the labels or numbers just described,

*Part of a paper read at Joint Library Meeting, Washington, D. C., March 30, 1900.

which was done by cutting the card lengthwise into two or three strips. It was recommended that those who were chosen to do the work should have some literary attainments and a knowledge at least of the Latin language. Any attempt to arrange or classify the books was expressly forbidden. In cataloging, the first book, numbered 1, was taken and its number written on the first line of the card, a space being left at the top for any notes which the authorities might choose to add afterwards. Following this number came the exact title of the book, carefully shortened if too long, but including the name of the author. Then followed, in the order named, the place, printer or publisher, date and size. To these, in exceptional cases, were added plates or illustrations, large paper, ruled paper, vellum or parchment, if printed on those materials, gothic type, and description of binding if remarkable. If a work was incomplete this was also to be noted. The name of the author was underscored, for convenience of alphabetical arrangement. If his name did not appear on the title-page, the cataloger was directed to search in the dedication, approbation, or privilege, to see if it was not given there, and if found it was to be inserted in its proper place. If the book, after this search, proved to be anonymous, the word in the title which best indicated its subject was to be underscored.

SAMPLE CARD.

310. Monumens de la monarchie française, par Bernard de Montfaucon. Paris, 1729 et années suivantes, in-f ^o , 5 vol., fig. gra., pap. rég., mar. vert.	
¹ St.-Germain.	³ Gen.
² St.-Léger.	⁴ 73 ^e .

After all the cards were written, they were to be arranged in strict alphabetical order, by authors' surnames or by subjects, following the words underscored on the cards. The method of sorting and arranging was given in detail for the benefit of those unaccustomed to such

work. When finally arranged these cards were to be fastened together in bunches, by taking a needle and waxed thread and passing them through the lower left-hand corner of the card in which a blank space had been left for this purpose. A blank was also to be reserved at the bottom of the card, similar to that at the top. In this lower space was to be written the number of the Department, the name of the District and parish, as well as that of the religious order or other library from which the book had been obtained.

That there might be enough blank space for writing, it was recommended, in case of very long titles, that the playing cards chosen should be those with the smallest number of pips, as the ace, deuce, etc., and with as plain backs as possible, so that, if the space for the title was insufficient on the face of the card, the back might be used to complete it.

After the cards had been fastened together, into separate packages, for each letter, they were to be copied upon ordinary paper, writing at the top of each page the initial letter of its first entry. The catalog thus copied and carefully collated with the cards was to be retained in the District. The cards were then carefully packed in boxes lined with oilcloth and covered with the same material and sent to Paris.

The last step in the process was to place on the edges of the shelves labels indicating the position of every hundredth number, so as to facilitate the finding of any book given in the catalog. In this simple manner the library was cataloged, numbered, and labelled, so that every book could be easily found without having changed the original order of a single volume as it stood upon the shelves, except to bring together the volumes of broken sets.

Special instructions were also issued for a catalog of all manuscripts which, when completed, was to be added at the end of that of the printed books. The instructions closed with a note saying that, if an insufficient quantity of playing cards were to be found, pieces of strong paper of the same size might be used, but that cards were preferable.

We see here not only the germs of some of our latter-day library inventions but the very things themselves: a card catalog, standard sized cards, shelf labels, a subject arrangement (for anonymous books), and could we have been present to see for ourselves, it is not unlikely that we might have seen many other features of library administration which we

¹District of St.-Germain en Saye.

²Parish of Saint-Léger.

³Library of Gênovéfains d'Ennemont.

⁴Department of the Seine et Oise, which is the 73d.

have in fact borrowed, but which we fondly imagine to be our own latest and best inventions.

The object of this work, as stated in the first paragraph of the rules, was to obtain exact information in regard to all the books, as well printed as in manuscript, that existed in each Department and were a part of the national property.

What was the result of this work? We are told by the Bishop of Blois, Henri Grégoire, in a report made to the National Convention, in April, 1794, that 1,200,000 cards had been collected, representing over 3,000,000 volumes. An order was immediately issued requiring the work to be completed in four months from that date. Time does not permit us to follow in detail the history of this movement further than to say that in 1859, according to Edwards in his "Free town libraries" (p. 109), "it anticipated, indeed (on paper), sixty-five years ago (Feb., 1792) that general catalogue of the literary wealth of France which is," he says, "at length being steadily converted into fact."

Naturally the National Library profited largely by this work, and its administrators selected and gathered within its walls from these suppressed libraries an enormous quantity of works of the greatest rarity and value. To such an extent was this done that the staff of that institution was completely overwhelmed with this mass of literary treasures. In a report on that library made in 1848 by M. de Salvandy, he estimates the increase from this source alone at 240,000 volumes. _____

A. L. A. EXHIBIT AT PARIS EXPOSITION.

IN common with the other exhibits in the United States section of the Social Economy building, the library exhibit has settled down to the work for which it was sent to Paris and is attracting the earnest attention not only of European librarians and bibliographers, but Americans specially interested in the founding and development of libraries in their own towns have taken time to examine with considerable care the varied types of architecture shown by the photographs and methods as described and illustrated by the books and appliances.

In spite of the great demand for space the exhibit has had the good fortune to obtain an additional unit of installation, so that it now occupies seven rather than the six originally assigned to it. The additional unit has increased

the shelf capacity by nine feet and six inches and enabled a transfer of 121 photographs, etc., from portfolios to a wing-frame case. To summarize briefly, the material of the exhibit as finally arranged occupies 231 wing frames, 61 feet and four inches of shelving, and the space filled by the Wisconsin travelling and Carnegie home libraries, together containing 60 volumes. There are 635 photographs of library buildings and interiors, 54 plans, 11 picture bulletins, and 10 maps and charts arranged on 256 mounts, 22 by 28 inches each, and, in addition, three mounts containing printed matter. Of the 259 mounts all but 28 are in wing frames. These 28 are arranged in three portfolios and contain 37 photographs, nine plans, and the three sheets of printed matter. The library consists of 421 volumes. Thirty-two appliances, occupying eight feet and six inches of shelving, are shelf listed.

Among the most frequent visitors to the exhibit have been Mr. Paul Otlet and Mr. H. La Fontaine, the former the general secretary and the latter the director of the Office International de Bibliographie, of Brussels—both enthusiastic bibliographers and great admirers of American libraries and American library methods. Mr. La Fontaine has expressed a desire to duplicate, as far as possible, the American Library Association exhibit, and establish it at the Brussels office of the Institut as the nucleus of a permanent exhibit which would specially illustrate and emphasize the work of American public libraries. He feels confident that such an exhibit would not only be a revelation to Europeans, but would be a large factor in helping to bring continental libraries into closer touch with the people; in short, he believes such an exhibit would be an entering wedge marking the beginning of a new era in European libraries. It is impossible to talk with Mr. La Fontaine and not catch his enthusiasm and feel a warm sympathy in his work, his hopes, and his ideals. He is so thoroughly in earnest and so honest in his admiration of American libraries, which seem very largely the embodiment of his own ideals, that one cannot but hope that if he asks their assistance in establishing a library museum at Brussels it will be willingly and generously given.

In conclusion, it is a pleasure to report that the American Library Association exhibit has received a "grand prize," the highest award given by the Exposition.

PARIS, June 30, 1900.

J. L. HARRISON,

A PRE-REVOLUTIONARY LIBRARY COMPANY.

THE pretty little gray granite building of the Scoville Library at Salisbury, Ct., among the Taconic hills, houses two of the oldest circulating libraries in this country—the Bingham Library for Youth, established in 1803, and one established a generation earlier, in 1771, at Lakeville, Ct.

The original record-book of the latter is very interesting reading. The organization was complete; 34 "proprietors," among whom one finds many names of historic importance and many still current thereabouts, paid not less than 20 English shillings each for the privilege of drawing five books "on one night," at the four stated meetings of the year and "at such other times as shall be diverted thereto by the company." Nor may a proprietor seek to share his privileges—and his dues—with others. If he "lend to be carried out of his house" a book—eight pence for each offence! Of officers there are a clerk a moderator, an auctioneer and a library-keeper, whose chief duty seems to have been to erase the marks of careless handling and to collect fines—4d. if a book is not returned on time, 3d. per week until returned—assessed by a committee of inspection, "whose duty it shall be to examine and inspect all books as they are turned into said library."

The committee took their task seriously, and the painstaking library-keeper has left a record whose Anglo-Saxon directness reflects his abhorrence of the offences committed upon his beloved books, while it contributes to our knowledge of the customs of his times. He or they—for the record is in more than one hand—respected not persons, and the transgressions of a Revolutionary colonel or of the wealthiest proprietor are recorded as unflinchingly as those of the less renowned. Here are some circumstantial details: "Ten leaves turned down," "Leather cover scratched," "First and last leaves scrambled," "Leaf 26 tore out," "A hole gouged out of the first leaf," "Nastied all over with tobacco-juice," "Stained with red ink," etc. There seems to have been a fixed rate of damages for accidents brought about by the use of tallow-dips. Our poor ancestors must needs have held their books very close to the flames, for there are entries: "Blacked with the snuff of a candle," "Greased in the margin," etc. One drop of tallow is fined 1½d., and "Greased and dirtyed all over" is. Perhaps the unfortunate who "Scratched a hole through leaf" was trying to undo the effects of his first accident with the drop of tallow, but if so, he counted without his host, for the relentless committee fined him 2d.

It is pleasing to one's sense of justice to know that the rules provide for appeal to the company, and one would like to have been present at some of the sessions. Fines were paid, however, for in 1783 the revenue from "Fines and bidding" amounted to 6s. 1½d. The fluctuating value of the national currency causes in October, 1790, an entry of loss from the "dif-

ference," or depreciation, "in coppers, since a great part of them were taken into the treasury."

The entry "Money received from Fines and Bidding" is explained by reference to the section of the constitution which provides for an auctioneer "whose duty it shall be to cry any book bid for and strike it off to the highest bidder." This was done at the meetings of the proprietors when the clerk read aloud the catalog of books in the library and the proprietor who first called for any book was entitled to the same. "But if any person shall be uneasy about a book"—delightful phrasing of the state of mind of the modern book-devourer—"he shall have it for one copper more, and so on to the highest bidder." No wonder that the list of officers includes a moderator, whose duties are seemingly undefined.

JULIA B. ANTHONY,

Packer Collegiate Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.

LEATHER FOR BOOKBINDING.

IN the *Journal of the Society of Arts* for March 30, 1900, Douglas Cockerell contributes an interesting paper on the qualities and defects of leathers used in bookbinding. The lack of durability of the leather used for binding books has long been notorious, and Mr. Cockerell first considers the theories most generally accepted as to the cause. There are three theories that suppose the damage to take place after the books are in the library: damp, excessive heat, and the fumes from burning coal gas. "Damp," says Mr. Cockerell, "as far as I have been able to ascertain, is not nearly so injurious to leather as excessive dryness. In extreme cases, where books are kept in a confined, damp space where air cannot freely circulate, the growth of mildew will be encouraged. Although this is undoubtedly injurious, it is not the bindings that are exposed to damp, but rather those exposed to excessive heat that first show damage." As for excessive heat, the best tanned leather, when exposed for even a short time to a temperature exceeding 100° cent. loses its flexibility and toughness. It appears to be the case that a long exposure to lower but still excessive dry heat tends to the same result. It is, therefore, advisable to pay great attention to top ventilation in libraries. "This heat theory would account for the damage were it not that old bindings that have been exposed to the same conditions are often found comparatively uninjured side by side with those on which the leather is utterly rotten."

As a result of numerous chemical analyses it was found that there was nearly always a considerable quantity of free sulphuric acid present in the leathers that had perished. "As sulphurous acid (becoming after a time sulphuric acid by absorption of oxygen from the air) is one of the substances given off when coal gas is burnt, the theory that the damage was caused by gas was arrived at." This was a most comfortable theory—for the bookbinder and the tanner. It was nobody's fault, a sort of law of nature, and, though hard, it had to be

put up with. But unfortunately for this theory, it was found that the early decay of binding, and the presence of sulphuric acid in the leather, were not peculiar to libraries in which gas was used. Sulphuric acid in leather is due to a process of finishing in tanning to give the leather a uniform color—an "even shade." This is the source of the whole difficulty.

"Leather in our climate contains about 15 per cent. of water. If only a small quantity of sulphuric acid is left in the skin, that may, in solution with the 15 per cent. of water, be too weak to be immediately injurious, but if the leather is subject for any length of time to hot, dry air, the water will evaporate, but not the acid, so that as the leather gets dryer the solution becomes more concentrated, and at last becomes strong enough to destroy the fibres. So that it will be seen that apart from the gas theory the presence of sulphuric acid in the fibres of perishable leather is amply accounted for, as is also the more rapid destruction of the top-shelf bindings." Mr. Cockerell then cited results from the use of various leathers, morocco, sheep, etc.

In the discussion of Mr. Cockerell's paper, Mr. Cobden Sanderson said he had much pleasure in supporting and in endorsing what had been said with regard to leather for book-binding. Mr. Cyril Davenport said that there was no doubt that modern leathers, instead of being the best material for binding, were often the worst; and that librarians would do well to substitute buckram or cloth for calf and roan. He believed that this was chiefly due to the use of aniline dyes, as their absorption seemed to require the addition of sulphuric acid.

Mr. Cockerell's paper is a strong indictment of modern methods of tanning, so far as durability is concerned. Many of our libraries are already beginning to substitute buckram for leather, and unless better qualities of leather can be secured the change cannot be made too soon. The paper in the *Journal of the Society of Arts* is a most important contribution to the question of "binding." S: H. RANCK.

TRAINING CLASS FOR CHILDREN'S LIBRARIANS AT PITTSBURGH CARNEGIE LIBRARY.

THE Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh will start, in the autumn, a class for training its children's librarians, as the future opening of new branches and a large children's room at the central library will call for a corps of carefully trained assistants. Arrangements have been made with the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Kindergarten College for co-operation, giving those in training that part of the kindergarten course which will bring them into the proper attitude toward children and teach them to handle children in mass as well as individually. The course, as now planned, will cover two years of practical work, including the regular work in the six children's rooms, and practice among the home libraries, in the schools, and in the free kindergartens and summer playgrounds of the city.

CHILDREN'S LECTURES AT THE BROOKLINE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

From the 43d annual report.

BESIDES general assistance, the school-reference librarian gives definite instruction upon books as sources of information, and relative to methods of using the library. Her purpose is to teach simple and elementary facts regarding books, which, while prerequisite to their intelligent use, unless systematically learned, are likely never to be acquired. With this end in view, a course of three lectures has been prepared, and they are being given, the first to each class in the eighth grammar grade, the second to the ninth grade, the third to the first-year pupils of the high school.

The simplest lecture deals with the book itself. The children are shown a title-page and told the meaning of the imprint, publisher's name, place and date of publication. Turning the page, they are shown the copyright entry, and are told its meaning, how long copyright lasts, why the date of copyright is different from and more important than the date on the title-page; and finally are reminded of the clause of the Constitution authorizing Congress to grant copyright. Proceeding, the value of preface or introduction is suggested, the difference between a table of contents and an index is described, and how and when to use each. Finally, the chief steps in the manufacture of a book are detailed. The sheets of paper are exhibited as first printed, and are then folded into signatures; the manner in which signatures are sewn on the bands is indicated, and the way the back is rounded, the covers laced on, sided up and backed. Each step is illustrated by books in different stages of binding; and as the process is explained, it is carefully demonstrated how careless treatment injures the books. We are confident that more careful handling of the books has resulted already from the children's having gained an intelligent comprehension of how the book is made, why shutting a pencil in it starts the bands, or opening it improperly breaks the back.

The lecture given to the ninth grade pupils deals chiefly with the contents and use of common reference books, dictionaries, encyclopædias, gazetteers, biographical dictionaries, certain handbooks and almanacs, and Poole's index. The lecture, conducted largely by means of questioning, holds the interest of the children; while the answers to a set of test questions at the close show that the lesson has been grasped and can be applied.

For the high schools the lecture will deal with more advanced reference books and the use of the card catalog.

Some of the children attending these lectures have never been inside of the building before. Through the lectures each child is brought to the library at least twice in his life, given an idea of its value and methods of obtaining cards and drawing books, matters which otherwise some of them are too shy to inquire about. The lectures have thus far been given to about 400 children.

PAMPHLETS IN THE HARVARD LIBRARY.

From Report of the Librarian, 1898-99.

THERE is no intrinsic reason why pamphlets should be distinguished from books as to either shelving or cataloging, but most libraries are forced by considerations of expense to treat them in a more summary fashion. Up to 1877 this library cataloged all its pamphlets with substantially the same care that it bestowed on its books, but it bestowed the greater part of them in "pamphlet files" arranged in an alphabetical sequence by authors and tied up in bundles of convenient size; a relatively small number were separately bound and were shelved with the books. In 1877 the general cataloging of pamphlets was suspended and has never been completely resumed. Of the pamphlets received since that date a somewhat larger proportion (generally several hundred a year) have been separately covered, and treated in all respects like other bound books; annual reports and similar documents, the earlier numbers of which were already in the old files, have been sent to the same files to join the sets to which they belong; another portion has been distributed into boxes alphabetically by subjects in the librarian's room; and the remainder have been sent to the pamphlet files where they form a "new series" arranged like the old series in alphabetical sequence but uncataloged. During the last ten years many pamphlets have been picked out from both the old and the new files and, with others from the boxes in the librarian's room, have been bound up in volumes classified sometimes by author, but usually by subject under such general heads as Painting, Massachusetts towns, Education, and so forth. Hardly any progress has been made in cataloging the contents of these volumes (now about 1500 in number), further than to insert under appropriate headings in the subject catalog references to each volume as a whole. It is the intention to take up these volumes when the strength of the staff will permit, and enter the several pamphlets of the subject volumes *separately* on the author catalog, but *collectively* on the subject catalog, and the several pamphlets of the volumes consisting of a single author's work separately (if necessary) on the subject catalog, and collectively on the author catalog. 182 volumes were cataloged in this way in the summer of 1898, and the method was found to be satisfactory.

In the autumn of 1898 the pamphlets which had accumulated in the boxes in the librarian's room (about 10,000 in number) were reclassified so as to correspond more closely with the system of classification of the books, and the boxes were distributed through the stack, so that they now stand by the books relating to the same subject; there remains in the librarian's room a collection of booksellers' catalogs and special bibliographies, and pamphlets on those subjects which have not yet been classified; these also will go to the shelves as soon as the shelves are ready for them.

Pamphlets which come into the library as

current accessions are of different degrees of value. According to their character they are either (1) separately covered and treated in all respects like books, (2) distributed according to subject in the boxes already provided, or (3), if they cannot usefully be classified in this way, sent to the "new files" where they are alphabetically arranged and can be easily found. "Continuations" of course go to join the earlier number of their sets, wherever the sets may be. The great mass of our pamphlets belong to the second class above. These may be either (a) fully cataloged at once, (b) cataloged on a single author slip for the official catalog (this work is done by students who receive Price Greenleaf aid), or (c) left unrecorded. The pamphlets of which no record is made are principally articles taken from duplicate odd numbers of periodicals and reports, duplicate pamphlets which there is some reason for keeping, newspaper clippings mounted on uniform octavo sheets, and miscellaneous scraps and leaflets. The result is that we have a full record of part of our pamphlets, and of the rest a less full but very inexpensive record of all such as require a record; and that nearly all our current pamphlet accessions are found on the shelves with the books on the same subject. As the pamphlet boxes become filled their contents will be bound up in volumes which will remain on the same shelves and still bear the same shelf-marks. When bound each volume is likely to contain titles already cataloged in full, other titles recorded on the official catalog slip only, and others for which no catalog slip is thought necessary. The cataloging of the second class of titles should be completed by adding in the public catalog author entries and occasional subject entries when the collective entry under the general subject of the volume is not adequate, but whether this is done or not, we shall have a clue to all the material that is worth tracing.

A GERMAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

THOUGH the German librarians had no formal organization, a number of the representative members of the profession met first at Dresden in 1897, and then at Bremen in 1899, to discuss questions of general interest and to consider the advisability of forming a library association similar to those existing in the United States and in England. Another convention was held June 7 and 8 of this year, at the library of the Marburg University. Fifty-eight librarians of the more important libraries of the German Empire were present, and Dr. Roediger, of the Marburg University Library, presided. After a day's deliberation the Verein deutscher Bibliothekare was organized, with Dr. Paul Schwenke as president. The following were elected vice-presidents: Prof. Karl Dziatzko, of Göttingen; Dr. G. von Laubmann, of the Royal Library, Munich; Prof. A. Ermann, director of the Egyptian section of the Royal Museum at Berlin. The council consists of the following members: Dr. Roediger, of the Marburg University Library; Prof. K. Schulz, of the Bibliothek des Reichsgerichts, at Leipzig;

Dr. Friedrich Ebrard, of the Frankfurt Library; and Dr. Schmidt, of the Grand Duke's Library at Darmstadt. The council, on motion of Dr. Dziatzko, was ordered to consider the practicability of a descriptive catalog of incunabula. Among the papers presented, but not read, were the following: "Libraries and the publishing trade," by Professor Schulz, of Leipzig; "On preparing a dictionary of German anonyms and pseudonyms," by Dr. Ippel, of Berlin, and Dr. Milchsack, of Wolfenbüttel; and "A bibliography of the German periodical literature of the 19th century," by Dr. Berg-höffer, of Frankfurt. The *Centralblatt für Bibliothekswesen* was chosen as the official organ of the association. The convention was closed with a visit to the castle, and other places of note, and a banquet.

THE CANADIAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

THE international feature of the American Library Association has been very pleasant and very profitable during the past, and the gathering at Montreal was a fine tribute to this phase of the Association's work. If co-operation is of value the more extensive the co-operation the greater the results, and the broadening of the co-operative movement over the whole continent is something very much to be desired.

Canada has been quietly at work on the library problem for many years, and in her private, college, and public libraries and the legislation connected therewith has made some fairly good attempts at advancing library interests and solving library problems. To assist in this good work the Canadian delegates at the Montreal conference met in the McGill University Library and organized a Canadian Library Association, with the following provisional committee: Mr. James Bain, jr., Toronto Public Library, chairman; Mr. E. A. Hardy, Lindsay (Ont.) Public Library, secretary, and Messrs. R. T. Lancefield, Hamilton (Ont.) Public Library; C. H. Gould, McGill University Library, Montreal, and R. J. Blackwell, London (Ont.) Public Library. The committee will be glad to receive any suggestions that might aid them in their work. E. A. H.

LIBRARY ASSISTANTS' ASSOCIATION.

THE fifth annual report of the Library Assistants' Association, organized in London in 1895, appears in the June number of the *Library Assistant*, the organ of the association. The association has now 173 members, of whom eight are honorary; 40 of the members constitute the Northwestern branch, with headquarters at Manchester. In 1899 a prize essay competition was instituted, by the offer of £20 as prizes from Mr. T. Greenwood, "but the number of competitors was very small, and in no way commensurate with the value of the prizes offered." The Greenwood prize essays of 1899 were succeeded by the Cotgreave prize essays in 1900. The latter competition was on a smaller scale, as to amount of prizes, "but the response has

again been somewhat poor in the number of essays, if not in the quality, and unless a larger number enter for these competitions the committee will seriously have to consider if the scheme is worth continuing." *The Library Assistant* has been regularly published, and seems to have reached an assured position; membership in the association carries with it the receipt of a copy of the *Assistant*.

LIBRARY HANDICRAFT AT COLORADO STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

A COURSE in "library handicraft" has been developed at the State Normal School of Greeley, Colo., which is rather a departure from the usual courses in library economy. Its aim is "to furnish an opportunity for handicraft with book-building as a center, and with paper stock as a beginning" — rather a vague statement of purpose, but it is apparently a combination of instruction in bookbinding with elementary bibliography, cataloging and library methods. One period of 90 minutes is given each week to class work, and a short period of 45 minutes is given each week to service in the library. The class work includes the making of pamphlet binders, recasing old sewing and backing, stitching or sewing, repairing books, wrapping and tying a bundle, mounting pictures and preparing passe-partout, making alphabets, illuminations, border and head and tail piece designs, making book-covers, book-marks, and other practical handicraft work. In the library the service required includes checking and charging until the student is proficient at the desk, shelf and reference work, classification and record work, accessioning, reference study, and the making of a brief author catalog, and of a bibliography of books about books. Recitations and class conversations are held on books and reading, printing, bookbinding, and bibliography, and each student is required to prepare for library binding a typewritten thesis on some subject which bears directly on the school-room or the library.

For about four years volunteer work in the library has been done by students, under the direction of Joseph F. Daniels, the librarian; but the real class work did not begin until September, 1899, and one school year has been covered in the laboratory work. During the school year of 1899 about 25 students entered the course. It is not thought or intended that this instruction shall prepare students for responsible library work, and of the 50 or more who have worked under the librarian only five have shown special capacity in that direction. "The real good which lies in the instruction," says Mr. Daniels, "comes out in the plain work of the school-room. I have looked after my people as they go out to teach, and I find that they are resourceful, and that they keep things tidy and in shipshape. They are school-room library people. They are not public library assistants. They know the bibliography of this or that subject in which they find interest, and they can read the English alphabet, a dictionary catalog, and the standard works of reference without much help."

APPOINTMENTS AT LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

THE following appointments have recently been made to the staff of the Library of Congress: Mary G. Brown, Maine; Juul Diesrud, Field Columbian Museum, Chicago, Ill.; Edward S. Evans, Virginia; Leroy A. Gilder, Alabama; William H. Huntington, Colorado; Clifton Jermane, Minnesota; John W. Kennedy, West Virginia; Charles A. Kreps, West Virginia; W. R. S. Leech, Maryland; Henry E. Lower, Ohio; Matthew Lyons, Indiana; Roscoe Mitchell, North Carolina; Kate E. Moten, District of Columbia; Lotta M. Neuhaus, District of Columbia; Elizabeth R. Nicholls, Mississippi; Vernon S. Richard, Pennsylvania; Annie L. Sinclair, District of Columbia; J. L. Sullivan, Delaware; Neval H. Thomas, Ohio; Charles H. Walsh, Pennsylvania; Linnie Williams, Tennessee; Lloyd R. Youngs, District of Columbia.

BUREAU OF LIBRARY INFORMATION AT GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS.

A NEW departure was inaugurated at the biennial meeting of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, held at Milwaukee, June 4-9, 1900. A Bureau of Library Information was established with Miss L. E. Stearns, library organizer of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission, as chairman, assisted by a committee of 12 club women actively engaged in public and travelling library work. A room was assigned the bureau adjacent to the children's room in the new public library building, which was in itself an object lesson to the club women. The room was supplied with every conceivable library appliance for small libraries. Travelling libraries sent out to rural districts by the club women of Missouri, Kansas and Wisconsin were on exhibition, together with a travelling library on American history, with accompanying study outlines and portfolio of historical pictures for the use of small clubs in communities deprived of other library privileges. A travelling picture collection of 12 large framed photographs, illustrative of French art, aroused much interest. Birthday, Arbor day, and other forms of bulletins prepared by club women for the use of libraries were shown. Copies of public and travelling library laws from all the states from Maine to California were distributed, together with helpful printed reports of library work done by women of the various state federations. Pamphlets showing how to obtain library legislation, state library commissions, etc., were eagerly sought for by the delegates. The room was thronged with inquirers from early morn till late at night. A speaker at the closing session of the biennial meeting, in summing up the benefits of the five days' sessions, stated that the value of the Bureau of Library Information was immeasurable and should be reckoned as first among the great benefits derived from the fifth biennial meeting of the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

American Library Association.

President: Henry J. Carr, Public Library, Scranton, Pa.

Secretary: F. W. Faxon, 108 Glenway street, Dorchester, Mass.

Treasurer: Gardner M. Jones, Public Library, Salem, Mass.

LIBRARY TRACTS.

The Publishing Board has issued Nos. 1, 2, and 3 of the series of "Library tracts," authorized by the Atlanta conference of the A. L. A. These are: "Why do we need a public library?" a compilation of utterances and arguments on the need of public libraries; "How to start a public library," by Dr. G. E. Wire; and "Travelling libraries," by F. A. Hutchins. They are intended to meet the many requests for information that come from persons or communities interested in or desirous of establishing small public libraries. The tracts are well-printed twelvemo pamphlets, of from 12 to 16 pages, neatly bound, and are sold at five cents per single copy, or \$2 per 100, express unpaid. They may be ordered from the A. L. A. Publishing Board, 10½ Beacon street, Boston, Mass.

A. L. A. PUBLISHING BOARD.

The Publishing Board is prepared to furnish printed catalog cards for the "Old South leaflets," of which 100 numbers have been published. These cards will be issued in sets, each set comprising about 200 cards, at the rate of 75c. per 100 cards. Subject headings are indicated at the bottom of the card, and enough cards will be furnished for catalog entries under the author and under the subjects indicated.

Orders, stating size of card desired (5½ x 12½ or 7½ x 12½ cm.), may be sent to the Directors of the Old South Work, or to the A. L. A. Publishing Section, 10½ Beacon st., Boston.

State Library Commissions.

COLORADO STATE BOARD OF LIBRARY COMMISSIONERS: C. R. Dudley, chairman, Public Library, Denver.

CONNECTICUT F. P. L. COMMITTEE: Caroline M. Hewins, secretary, Public Library, Hartford, Ct.

GEORGIA LIBRARY COMMISSION: Miss Anne Wallace, secretary, Carnegie Library, Atlanta, Ga.

INDIANA STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION: W. E. Henry, secretary, State Library, Indianapolis.

IOWA STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION. State Library, Des Moines.

KANSAS STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION: James L. King, secretary, Topeka.

MAINE STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION: G. T. Little, chairman, Bowdoin College, Brunswick.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION: Miss E. P. Sohler, secretary, Beverly.

MICHIGAN F. P. L. COMMISSION: Mrs. M. C. Spencer, secretary, State Library, Lansing.

NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION: A. H. Chase, secretary, State Library, Concord.

NEW JERSEY PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION: H. C. Buchanan, secretary, State Library, Trenton.

NEW YORK: Public Libraries Division, State University, Melvil Dewey, director, Albany.

OHIO STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION: C. B. Galbreath, secretary, State Library, Columbus.

PENNSYLVANIA PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION: Dr. G. E. Reed, secretary, State Library, Harrisburg.

VERMONT FREE LIBRARY COMMISSION: Miss M. L. Titcomb, secretary, Norman Williams Public Library, Woodstock.

WISCONSIN FREE LIBRARY COMMISSION: F. A. Hutchins, secretary, Madison; Miss L. E. Stearns, librarian, Milwaukee.

The Wisconsin Free Library Commission has issued a new edition of its "Suggestive list of popular books for a small library"—one of the most useful of the minor library aids.

State Library Associations.

CALIFORNIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Herbert E. Nash, Stanford University.

Secretary: J. H. Wood, Mechanics' Institute Library, San Francisco.

Treasurer: Miss Emily I. Wade, Public Library, San Francisco.

COLORADO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: A. E. Whitaker, State University Library, Boulder.

Secretary: Herbert E. Richie, Public Library, Denver.

Treasurer: J. W. Chapman, McClelland Library, Pueblo.

CONNECTICUT LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: W. J. James, Wesleyan University Library, Middletown.

Secretary: Miss Anna Hadley, Ansonia Library, Ansonia.

Treasurer: Miss Alice T. Cummings, Public Library, Hartford.

GEORGIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Walter B. Hill, University of Georgia, Athens.

Secretary-Treasurer: Miss Anne Wallace, Carnegie Library, Atlanta.

ILLINOIS STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: E. S. Willcox, Public Library, Peoria.

Secretary: Miss M. E. Ahern, Public Libraries, 215 Madison St., Chicago.

Treasurer: Miss Mary B. Lindsay, Public Library, Evanston.

INDIANA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Miss Helen Guild, Bloomington.

Secretary: W. E. Henry, State Library, Indianapolis.

Treasurer: Miss Nellie Fatout, Anderson.

IOWA STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: W. H. Johnston, Public Library, Fort Dodge.

Secretary and Treasurer: Miss Ella McLoney, Public Library, Des Moines.

MAINE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: E. W. Hall, Colby University, Waterville.

Treasurer: Prof. G. T. Little, Bowdoin College, Brunswick.

MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB.

President: H. L. Koopman, Brown University, Providence, R. I.

Secretary: F. O. Poole, Boston Athenæum.

Treasurer: Miss Theodosia McCurdy, Public Library, Boston.

The annual meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club was held in Natick on Thursday, June 21. The address of welcome by Mr. Wilson, president of the board of trustees of the Morse Institute, was followed by the reports of the treasurer and secretary. After the appointment by the chair of a nominating committee, Mr. R. G. Thwaites, secretary of the Wisconsin State Historical Society, and outgoing president of the American Library Association, spoke on "The collection and preservation of local history material by public libraries." It was an earnest plea in behalf of the future historian.

History, Mr. Thwaites said, is written that the world's memory may be kept alive. Each generation writes history from its own standpoint. The materials from which history is to be rewritten are the "bones and feathers," and these the libraries should collect. The local historian should be the medium through which the material is gathered. Macaulay says that the literary rubbish of one generation is the priceless treasure house to the next.

What shall the library gather?

1. The newspapers of the town, for they are the mirrors of the time.

2. Programs of religious, educational, or other local institutions.

3. Town reports, and county reports if the town is the county town.

4. Election notices, registration of voters, etc.

5. Year books and constitutions of lodges and associations.

The library is the missionary to the future. It should provide not only for the boy and girl but also for the scholar. It should stand for scholarship and be a storehouse of material.

Mr. Thwaites claimed that it is just as broadening for the child to know local history as to know nature, and in laying the foundation of civic patriotism the librarian becomes a teacher of it.

The secretary called attention to the catalog of the Massachusetts public documents which had been prepared by the club and issued by the state library. Whether this work is continued depends upon its usefulness, and if it is useful, librarians who have found it so should make it known to the state librarian.

The morning session was closed with brief

speeches by Charles Francis Adams, president of the Massachusetts Historical Society; Rev. H. F. Jenks, custodian of the Historical Society Museum, and James Kendal Hosmer.

After a visit to the Morse Institute Library and luncheon, the second session was opened. The nominating committee offered the following names and the secretary was authorized to cast one ballot: President, H. L. Koopman, librarian of Brown University Library; Vice-presidents, J. G. Moulton, librarian of the Haverhill Public Library; Mrs. M. A. Sanders, librarian of the Pawtucket (R. I.) Public Library; Secretary, F. O. Poole, assistant Boston Athenæum (re-elected); Recorder, Miss Nina E. Browne, assistant secretary A. L. A. Publishing Board (re-elected); Treasurer, Miss Theodosia McCurdy, chief of order department, Boston Public Library.

Miss Mabel E. Emerson, of the Providence Public Library, then gave a brief account of the sessions of the A. L. A. at Montreal, and Mr. F. W. Faxon, the newly appointed secretary of the A. L. A., gave a most entertaining account of the social side of the conference.

The meeting was closed with a ride through the Hunnewell gardens and Wellesley College grounds.

NINA E. BROWNE, *Recorder*.

WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB.

President: W. I. Fletcher, Amherst College, Amherst.

Secretary: Miss Ida F. Farrar, City Library, Springfield.

Treasurer: Mrs. W. A. Hawks, Meekins Memorial Library, Williamsburg.

The Western Massachusetts Library Club held its second annual meeting at Shelburne Falls, Mass., June 29.

The club has held three meetings during the year and has added 26 new names to its list of members. It has now a membership of 70, and about half this number have never before belonged to any library organization. It is the hope of the club that the coming year will add many more such to its membership. One of the definite aims of the club is to interest those who have not yet become interested.

After the reports of the secretary and treasurer were given and a nominating committee appointed the club was entertained by reports from the Montreal conference.

Miss Medlicott, of the Springfield City Library, gave an interesting general outline of the conference proper, while Mr. Stockwell, of Westfield, spoke in detail of the separate sessions, telling of some of the interesting discussions and important decisions. Mr. Stockwell was followed by Mr. Stone, of Springfield, who gave a humorous and interesting paper on the social side of the conference.

Luncheon was served by the local Woman's Relief Corps, after which the club visited the library.

The afternoon session opened with the report of the nominating committee. Miss Shepard, the chairman, presented the following list of officers, who were unanimously elected: Presi-

dent, W. I. Fletcher, librarian, Amherst College; 1st vice-president, Miss Lucy C. Richmond, librarian, Public Library, Adams; 2d vice-president, George Stockwell, librarian, Westfield Athenæum, Westfield; Secretary, Miss Ida F. Farrar, City Library, Springfield; Treasurer, Mrs. W. A. Hawks, librarian, Meekins Memorial Library, Williamsburg.

It was voted that the secretary be instructed to confer with the secretary of the Massachusetts Library Club with a view to getting out a co-operative handbook which should contain lists of the members, meetings, and constitutions of the three library clubs of the state.

It was suggested by Mr. Stockwell that if the executive committees of the three clubs of this state could have a joint meeting and plan out the programs for the year it would prevent conflict of dates and subjects, and make it possible for members to attend more meetings with greater profit.

Mr. F. W. Faxon of the state club gave a delightful description of the Post-Conference trip down the St. Lawrence and up the Saguenay, which was enjoyed from beginning to end, both by those who had taken the trip and by those who had not.

The discussion of the day on "What should be the age limit for registration?" was opened by Mr. W. I. Fletcher of Amherst College Library. He read from a paper written by him 25 years ago and published by the government in the report on "Public libraries in the United States," 1876, in which he strongly and cogently argued that libraries should make "no restriction whatever as to age. This course recommends itself as the wisest and the most consistent with the idea of the public library on many grounds."

Miss Shepard gave a most interesting account of the abolishing of the age limit and its results in the Springfield City Library, and then read a paper prepared by Mrs. E. N. Lane, who has charge of the children's department in the same library. She said that the greater part of the work in this department is with children who would be debarred from it by an age limit of 12 or 14 years. That in buying new books they try to secure those that are especially useful along the lines of school work.

The discussion was free and animated, by far the larger number of the speakers advocating no age limit and several reporting that they had abolished it some time ago with very satisfactory results. One reported registering children at an age as early as four years. Some libraries restrict the number of books allowed to children to one or two a week, while others allow books to be returned on the day of issue and others taken.

After a vote of thanks to the librarian and trustees of the Arms Library for their entertainment, one of the pleasantest meetings of the club was adjourned.

MICHIGAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: H. M. Utley, Public Library, Detroit.

Secretary: Miss Genevieve M. Walton, Normal College Library, Ypsilanti.

Treasurer: Miss N. S. Loving, Public School Library, Ann Arbor.

MINNESOTA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Dr. W. W. Folwell, State University, Minneapolis.

Secretary: Miss Minnie McGraw, Public Library, Mankato.

Treasurer: Miss Anne Hammond, Public Library, St. Paul.

NEBRASKA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: J. I. Wyer, State University Library, Lincoln.

Secretary: Miss Bertha Baumer, Public Library, Omaha.

Treasurer: Miss M. A. O'Brien, Public Library, Omaha.

NEW HAMPSHIRE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: A. H. Chase, Concord.

Secretary: Miss Grace Blanchard, Public Library, Concord.

Treasurer: Miss E. A. Pickering, Public Library, Newington.

NEW JERSEY LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Dr. E. C. Richardson, Princeton University Library.

Secretary: Miss Clara W. Hunt, Free Public Library, Newark.

Treasurer: Miss Cecelia C. Lambert, Public Library, Passaic.

NEW YORK LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Dr. J. H. Canfield, Columbia University Library, New York City.

Secretary: Miss M. E. Hazeltine, Prendergast Library, Jamestown.

Treasurer: J. N. Wing, Free Circulating Library, 226 W. 42d st., New York City.

OHIO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Charles Orr, Case Library, Cleveland.

Secretary: Miss Martha Mercer, Public Library, Mansfield.

Treasurer: Miss K. W. Sherwood, Public Library, Cincinnati.

PENNSYLVANIA LIBRARY CLUB.

President: Allen C. Thomas, Haverford College, Haverford.

Secretary: Luther E. Hewitt, Law Library, 600 City Hall, Philadelphia.

Treasurer: Miss Mary Z. Cruice, American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA LIBRARY CLUB.

President: Miss Helen Sperry, Carnegie Library, Homestead.

Secretary-Treasurer: Miss Mary F. Macrum, Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh.

VERMONT LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Miss S. C. Hagar, Fletcher Free Library, Burlington.

Secretary: Miss M. L. Titcomb, Norman Williams Public Library, Woodstock.

Treasurer: E. F. Holbrook, Proctor.

WISCONSIN STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Mrs. Charles S. Morris, Berlin.

Secretary: Miss Minnie M. Oakley, State Historical Society, Madison.

Treasurer: Miss Nellie C. Silverthorn, Public Library, Wausau.

A meeting of the Wisconsin State Library Association will be held in Madison, Friday, August 31. It will be preceded by a library institute, to be held for two days, Aug. 29 and 30, under the direction of the instructors in charge of the summer school. At the institute the subjects to be considered will include: The mending of books, bookbinding for libraries, periodicals for reference work, and work with the schools.

The program of the association meeting contains papers and discussions on the following topics: Women's clubs and libraries; preparation for library work; instruction in the use of books; library bulletins and holiday observances—do they pay? These topics will be discussed at the morning session on Aug. 31. In the afternoon there will be a business meeting, followed by readings from Robert Louis Stevenson, by Professor Pyre, of the state university, and a talk on the making of histories, by R. G. Thwaites. The new building of the State Historical Society will be open for inspection, and the evening will be devoted to the annual boat trip and camp fire.

Library Clubs.

BAY PATH LIBRARY CLUB.

President: Miss M. Anna Tarbell, Brimfield, Mass.

Secretary: Mrs. C. A. Fuller, Oxford, Mass.

Treasurer: Miss Nellie A. Cutter, Spencer, Mass.

The annual meeting of the Bay Path Library Club was held at the Warren Public Library, on June 28. About 100 persons were present, 20 libraries being represented by over 40 delegates. The morning session was opened at 10.30, with words of welcome from Wilson H. Fairbank, president of the Warren Library Association. Then followed the annual business meeting, at which the reports of secretary and treasurer were given, and a nominating committee was appointed. The Montreal conference was then described, as to its business and social features, by Miss Harriet B. Gooch, of the Hoston Free Library, North Brookfield, and by F. W. Faxon.

Miss Ada L. Joslin, of Boston, read a paper on "The work of the Woman's Education Association," which has now 37 libraries, and 13 art collections of about 100 pictures each, which are in circulation throughout the state. Miss Joslin's paper was supplemented by Miss Alice G. Chandler, of Lancaster, who spoke more fully in regard to her experiences in visiting the smaller towns where the libraries of the association are sent. A vote of thanks was extended to Miss Gooch and Miss Joslin for their excellent papers, and the meeting then adjourned.

to the home of W. H. Fairbank, where luncheon was served.

The afternoon session opened with the election of officers, according to report of the nominating committee, as follows: President, Miss M. Anna Tarbell, of Brimfield; 1st vice-president, H. L. Watson, of Leicester; 2d vice-president, O. F. Joslin, of Oxford; Secretary, Mrs. C. A. Fuller, of Oxford; Treasurer, Miss Nellie A. Cutter, of Spencer. It was decided that the fiscal year should end on the day of the annual meeting.

The subject of "open shelves" was then introduced by Miss Alice Shepherd, of the Springfield City Library, who spoke of conditions before and after its adoption in that city. She read a letter from J. C. Dana, who said in part: "Unless a librarian has seen a properly conducted open-shelf library in active operation, she does not really know what a public library is. Open or closed shelves in a free public library is not so much a question of methods as of spirit. The trustees and librarian, who manage the public property which has been put in their charge with a view to accommodating the public and interesting the public in good reading, and encouraging the public to make use of all their books, will be pretty sure to give the public very great liberties in the use of their library. They will be likely to come to the conclusion on general principles that the way to run a public library most effectively is to open it quite freely to all comers. The difference between an open library and a closed library is the difference between the atmosphere in the home of a friend to which you are always welcome, and that of an outer office of some great corporation in which an officious young man or young woman sits supreme in his or her power.

"The question of just how open a library should be in a given case, is one that can be settled only after examination of the situation as to room and books and community. The smaller the town and the smaller the library, the easier it is to open its shelves. The ideal library for a small community would seem to be one large, well-lighted room, without gate or bar at the entrance, without desk or counter or grating, or screen at any point inside, with a little desk or table somewhere near the door, at which the librarian and assistants shall sit, ready to greet those who enter; small cases, tables, and chairs scattered about the room, books without covers, conveniently arranged, no signs on the walls, nothing to indicate that it is anything other than a private library, kept by cultivated men and women for the use of each of them, when occasion arises."

An interesting discussion followed, in which Miss Chandler, Miss Thurston, Miss Hobbs of Brookfield, and Miss Miersch of Southbridge took part.

The other subjects presented and discussed were "Influencing the choice of books," introduced by Miss Ida Farrar; "Removal of the age limit," opened with a short paper by Miss Lane of Springfield; and "Reaching the outlying districts," considered in a general informal discussion.

LIBRARY CLUB OF BUFFALO.

President: H. L. Elmendorf, Public Library.
Secretary-Treasurer: Miss Ella M. Edwards, Buffalo Historical Society.

CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB.

President: W. B. Wickersham, Public Library, Chicago.
Secretary: Miss Margaret Zimmerman, John Crerar Library.
Treasurer: C. A. Torrey, Chicago University Library.

LONG ISLAND LIBRARY CLUB.

President: A. E. Bostwick, Brooklyn Public Library.
Secretary: Miss S. A. Hutchinson, Department Libraries, Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences.
Treasurer: Miss Mabel Farr, Adelphi College.

NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB.

President: Wilberforce Eames, N. Y. Public Library.
Secretary: Miss B. S. Smith, Harlem Library.
Treasurer: Miss Theresa Hitchler, Brooklyn Public Library.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF WASHINGTON CITY.

President: H. L. Prince, Librarian U. S. Patent Office.
Secretary: W. L. Boyden, Librarian Supreme Council 33° A. A. Order of Scottish Rite.
Treasurer: T. L. Cole, Statute Law Book Co.
Meetings: Second Wednesday evening of each month; no meetings June to October.

Library Schools and Training Classes.

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

School closed according to calendar schedule June 22, but more than half the students remained till the following Tuesday. On Monday, June 25, Mr. Frederick M. Crunden spoke to the school, including the summer class, for two hours on the administration of the St. Louis Public Library.

On Tuesday, June 26, the school attended the library session of the University Convocation held in the Assembly chamber. Addresses were made by Frederick M. Crunden, W. E. Foster, Dr. J. H. Canfield, and Melvil Dewey. "Libraries as a source of inspiration," which was the general subject of the session, received unusually happy treatment, and formed an appropriate close to the year's work.

One of the special features of the year has been the effort to get in touch with library workers in the field by sending out students' work to be utilized directly in public libraries. 30 picture bulletins were made by the junior class for special libraries on subjects chosen by the librarians, and many of them, after serving their purpose in the libraries to which they were sent, have become travelling picture bulletins, passing from one library to another for temporary use in the loan depart-

ment. Most of the libraries have reported appreciation on the part of the readers, a stimulated circulation of the books on the list, and the students have had the advantage of detailed criticism of their work.

Special attention has been paid this year to book notes. Each student is required to submit a book note for the 100 books taken up during the year for discussion. Experiments in this direction lead us to believe that a thoroughly satisfactory book note should be not only descriptive and critical, but that it should show the spirit of the book and have an appealing quality, a sort of "come and read me" air. We also believe that a note of this sort which helps each reader in a very practical way to decide whether or not he wants to read a certain book, should be pasted in the book itself opposite the front cover, as well as placed in the catalog. Such notes will be particularly useful if access to the shelves is given. The best students' notes for the 100 books discussed during the school year have been sent to the Cleveland Public Library and used with the book itself, both in the central library and in the branches. Attendants report that the notes are liked by the readers, particularly in fiction. I would be glad to correspond with any librarian who would care to use these selected students' notes according to this suggestion.

SALOME CUTLER FAIRCHILD.

ILLINOIS STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

The Illinois State Library School Association held a meeting in the McGill University Library at Montreal, June 11, 1900.

The meeting was called to order by the president, Miss Irene Warren. The greater part of the time of the meeting was given to the discussion of the work to be undertaken by the association. An earnest desire was expressed by those present that every effort be made by members to attend the meetings of the A. L. A., and it was suggested that the first meeting of the association be held as soon after the opening session of the A. L. A. as possible, to introduce new members.

On motion of Miss Wing, of the University of Nebraska Library, it was voted to adopt the pin of the University of Illinois as the insignia of the association. These pins may be purchased from the secretary.

At the request of some members of the association, a list of all members, with addresses, will be sent to each alumnus of the school, during September, 1900. It is hoped that this list may be the means of bringing the members closer together through correspondence.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Miss Evva Moore, librarian, Scoville Institute, Oak Park, Ill.; Vice-president, Miss Eleanor Roper, assistant, John Crerar Library, Chicago; Secretary and treasurer, Miss Margaret Mann, instructor, Illinois State Library School, Champaign, Ill.

The next meeting of the association will be

held in connection with the meeting of the A. L. A. in 1901. MARGARET MANN, *Secretary*.

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA SUMMER SCHOOL.

A summer school of library training will be conducted at the Minnesota State University, Minneapolis, under the direction and as part of the work of the Minnesota State Library Commission. The course will open July 30 and close Aug. 24; it is open "only to those who expect to teach or do library work in Minnesota"; and the chief instructors will be Mrs. W. J. Southward, a graduate of the Armour Institute Library School, and Miss Clara F. Baldwin, librarian of the Minnesota State Library Commission. There will be special lectures, and library visits will be made in St. Paul and Minneapolis. The tuition fee for the course is \$5, and the necessary supplies are placed at about \$2. Further information may be obtained from Miss Gratia Countryman, secretary, Minnesota State Library Commission, Minneapolis, Minn.

Library Economy and History.

GENERAL.

The Library opens its third quarter, for June, with a portrait and sketch of Herbert Putnam, in its series of leading librarians. There is an interesting article by George Somes Layard on "The 'pooling' of private libraries," suggesting that private collectors form federated library associations and prepare a general catalog of the books thus made accessible. The plan has been already carried out, through Mr. Layard's efforts, at Malvern, where the Malvern Federated Library was started in 1896 with a membership of 32 owners of private libraries. A general catalog, recording about 15,000 v., was prepared from lists sent in by members; and during the three years 1896 v. have been circulated. H. B. Wheatley contributes an important paper on "The British Museum revised rules for cataloging"; and the number has articles of varied interest from Archibald Clarke, F. M. Crunden, W. I. Fletcher, Charles Welsh, Cedric Chivers, Mrs. S. C. Fairchild, and others.

The *Library Association Record* for June opens with an excellent and interesting article by Miss M. S. R. James on "Women librarians and their future prospects," originally presented at the International Congress of Women, in London, June, 1899. The present conditions of library work for women in Great Britain are not found encouraging, but there are many broad opportunities for the future. Miss James gives a short list of some of the periodical literature upon the general topic of women in library work, and her paper is a fair and careful review of the subject. The number contains also a comparison of "Classified *versus* dictionary" for a printed catalog, by Henry Bond; and a paper on "Librarian and reader," by J. Ernest Phythian.

PALMER, Henry Robinson. The libraries of Rhode Island. (*In New England Magazine*, June, 1900. 22:478-500.) il.

An historical and descriptive account of Rhode Island libraries, with 28 illustrations. There are 37 towns in the state and 50 free public libraries.

SMITH, Katharine Louise. The provision for children in public libraries. (*In Review of Reviews*, July. p. 48-55.)

An illustrated article describing the children's departments of the Minneapolis, Cleveland, St. Louis, Milwaukee, Kalamazoo, Denver, Pratt Institute, and other libraries.

WYER, J. I. How to start a public library; reprinted from the Proceedings of the 34th annual meeting of the Nebraska State Teachers' Association. Lincoln, Neb., May, 1900. 8 p. D. (Bibliographical contributions from the library of the University of Nebraska, no. 2.)

A good practical "library tract," giving simple directions for starting public libraries in communities where library sentiment is to be created. Numerous references are given to the elementary literature of the subject, and the modest pamphlet ought to be of real usefulness in a wide field.

LOCAL.

Albany, N. Y. At the annual University Convocation, held June 25-27, one session, on the afternoon of June 26, was devoted to library topics. It was opened by F. M. Crunden, with an address on "Libraries as a source of inspiration," other speakers being W. E. Foster, Sherman Williams, of the State Department of Instruction, Dr. J. H. Canfield, and Melvil Dewey.

Baltimore, Md. Enoch Pratt F. L. The library opened its seventh branch without formal exercises on the afternoon of July 2. The new branch contains about 4000 v., and will be open daily from 2 to 9 p.m.

Brooklyn (N. Y.) L. (42d rpt. — year ending Feb. 28, 1900.) Added 5622; total 149,676. Issued, home use 86,057, Membership 2473.

There has been a decrease of 2884 in the circulation and of 35 in membership during the year. There has been an increased use of the reference department, where "the daily aggregate of outside requests for information from strangers and non-members has been unprecedented."

Brooklyn, N. Y. Long Island Hist. Soc. L. At a meeting of the society on June 21 action was taken toward the enlargement of the library's field and the extension of its privileges to the general public. It was voted that the corporation be authorized to maintain a general library, with a free reading-room, for public use. The action is of special interest, as the Historical Society has always been a strictly conservative body, and its fine collection of

70,000 v. — many of them exceedingly valuable and rare in the field of local history — has been accessible only to members or by special arrangement. Resolutions were adopted amending the charter in the directions indicated, and the amendments will be submitted to the Supreme Court before final action is taken.

Brooklyn (N. Y.) P. L. (2d rpt. — year ending Feb. 20, 1900.) A well-printed, neatly bound report, with many illustrations of the various branches that make up the Brooklyn Public Library. The accessions for the year were 21,990; total 37,651, of which 12,078 are in the Bedford branch and 10,379 in the Williamsburgh branch. Issued, home and lib. use 183,430, of which 66,755 were fiction. Statistics and percentages of home use alone are not given. New registration 9158; total registration 15,633. Expenses \$28,850.59.

The year was an active one, covering the period of settlement in the new quarters at Brevoort Place, which is now the main and administrative branch, and including the development of five other branches — Williamsburgh, East branch, South Brooklyn, Bedford Park, and Flatbush, the latter having been transferred from the management of the Brooklyn Public Library Association. A travelling library department has also been established, from which 9156 v. have been circulated to classes and study clubs. A brief report of the work of each branch is given, and analytical tables of statistics are appended. The report includes the estimate of appropriation for 1900, which was submitted to the city authorities, and which asked for \$150,585 to maintain a system including 10 new branches.

Cincinnati (O.) P. L. The new board of trustees of the Cincinnati Public Library was organized on June 14, with James A. Green as president, Eugene Schaefer, secretary, and Col. R. H. West, treasurer. The recently appointed librarian, N. D. C. Hodges, was unanimously re-elected, at a salary of \$3500 per year.

Cleveland (O.) P. L. Quite an extension of the children's work in the Cleveland Public Library has come about through the opening of three sub-branches since Jan. 1. These are smaller than the regular branches, the Detroit sub-branch being in a store-room next door to the Detroit street public school, the Hiram House sub-branch in the building of the social settlement bearing that name, and the Alliance sub-branch in the building of the Educational Alliance of the Jewish Women's Council. About 1000 books were upon the shelves in each place on the opening day, and some 15 or 20 of the best popular magazines were upon the reading-tables. The hours of opening are from 3 to 9 p.m. So far 90% or more of the work done at these sub-branches has been with the children and young people; all three are in the poorer districts, where good literature is scarce in the homes, and none of them were being reached to any extent by the branches or the school stations. Good results of the work are already evident.

Columbus (Ga.) P. L. A. At the annual meeting of the association on June 18, action was taken looking toward the future maintenance of the library as a city department connected with the school system. It was recommended that free reference use of the library be thus extended to pupils of the public schools and to the general public, and that the present membership fee of \$4 yearly be made an annual "book fee" of \$2. A committee was appointed to confer with the city council and trustees regarding the matter.

Detroit (Mich.) P. L. (35th rpt., 1899.) Added 6962; total 157,510, of which 8737 are unused duplicates. Issued, home use 450,812 (fict., adults 50.78%; fict., juv. 23.09%); recorded lib. use 509,506; use of periodicals in reading-room 182,890. New registration 5761; total registration (from 1895) 30,328. Receipts \$76,872.16; expenses \$44,334.63.

The library now contains 5829 v. in German, 3852 in French, and 1107 in Polish. A table is given, showing the cost of the books cataloged during the year in the several classes. Fiction leads, with \$2041.65; but the comparison would be more helpful were the number of volumes cataloged in each class stated. A large proportion of the circulation is through the schools; 111,836 v. have been issued in this way. There are 5062 v. in the school traveling libraries and in addition permanent collections are kept in the libraries of the high schools.

The printing of a new edition of the fiction-finding list was undertaken late in the year. A reading list on "Christian missions" was printed and distributed, in response to a suggestion from affiliated missionary societies, and "this inexpensive way of placing in the hands of many people lists of books in which they may be interested has been already suggestive of other lists to be issued in similar form"—among them lists on chemistry, pharmacy, and allied subjects, and on modern medical books.

The secretary of the board, Mr. Follin, has a short report, in which he recommends an early increase in the number of branches, and an enlargement of the children's room, with careful revision of the books placed there. He also suggests that the Detroit Bar Library Association might be induced to transfer its collection to the care of the Public Library, there to be developed and maintained as a special legal collection.

Fort Worth, Tex. Carnegie L. The cornerstone of the new Carnegie Library building was laid on June 13, with elaborate Masonic ceremonies.

Harvard Univ. L., Cambridge. Dr. Charles A. Cameron, who was arrested in March for stealing book-plates from Harvard University Library, in which he was pursuing investigations as a student, was arraigned on June 21 in the Middlesex County Criminal Court. He pleaded guilty, and the case was continued until next term for sentence.

Holyoke (Mass.) P. L. There is much interest

in the development of the plans for the handsome new library building now assured for Holyoke. The designs for the structure, which were accepted by the building committee of the library association several months ago, are the work of James A. Clough, of Holyoke, who has given his services to the library without compensation, making the work a memorial to his three daughters. The plans call for a building to cost about \$75,000. The site chosen is a central square, known as Athletic Park, on which it is planned later to erect two other buildings, an art museum and a science building.

The library building is to be of Greek design, 140 by 136 feet, the sketch plans showing a stately and harmonious structure. It will be built of Indiana limestone and light cream brick, and the roof will be tiled. There will be two stories and a basement. Approaching the building from the front, the portico on the first floor is reached by 13 broad granite steps, the portico itself being 10 by 48 feet. The pediment is supported by six Ionic fluted columns, with Ionic caps. From the portico one passes into the vestibule, 9 by 15 feet, and thence by an old Greek door into the rotunda or delivery-room. This room is 30 feet square and 30 feet high. Around the second floor is a gallery, from which entrance is made to the rooms of the second floor. Directly in front, as one enters, is the delivery-desk; the reading-room is at the right and the reference-room at the left, the latter having shelves for 2600 books. Back of the reference-room is the librarian's private room, and back of the reading-room a cataloging-room. Entrance is also obtained from the side as well as in front. Back of the delivery-desk is the stack-room, 30 by 52 feet, with a capacity on this floor of 22,000 books. An equal amount of room is afforded in the basement of this part of the building, and also between the first and second floor, making the total capacity 66,000 volumes.

In the basement, plans have been made for a children's room, or juvenile department, 30 by 43 feet, which can be reached without passing through the library rooms above. Here provision has been made for shelving 4000 juvenile books. The basement will have toilet-rooms, and the boiler-rooms will be fireproof and as near dustproof as possible. The outline plan of the second story is similar to that of the first. A gallery encircles the rotunda, and at the right and left are art-rooms, each 30 by 44 feet in size. The lecture-hall is over the stack-room, and is 30 by 52 feet in size. Over the cataloging-room is the trustees' room, and over the librarian's room the committee rooms. These are respectively 14 by 15 and 12 by 14 feet in size. The entire sum necessary for the erection of the building has not been fully subscribed, but there is little doubt that it will be secured in good time.

Houston, Tex. Carnegie L. On June 18 the city council passed an ordinance providing for the establishment and maintenance of the Carnegie Library, to be established with the gift of

\$50,000 from Andrew Carnegie, upon a site to be provided by the city, and maintained by an appropriation of \$4000 annually by the city; and adopted the charter of the "Houston Lyceum and Carnegie Library Association" as a part of the ordinance. The charter provides for election and terms of office of trustees and for general administration. It also specifies that "the fund of \$2400 now going annually to the Houston Lyceum shall continue till the Carnegie Library building is opened and the \$4000 appropriation shall commence the year beginning with the opening of the Carnegie Library building."

Indiana travelling libraries. At the annual meeting of the Indiana Federation of Women's Clubs, opened on May 22, W. E. Henry, state librarian, presented a paper on "One year's results under the new library law." He said:

"On August 26, just nine months ago, the first travelling library went out, and by September 30, all of the 20 general libraries were out. On November 2 were added six study libraries, of which subject I wish to speak more fully later. On January 17, 20 additional general libraries were ready for circulation, and by February 10 all were in circulation. In 23 days the 20 libraries were out. We have 20 more general libraries almost ready for circulation, and money enough still unexpended to purchase about 10 more, thus making in all, ready for circulation by September, 1900, 70 general libraries and 20 study libraries; in all 90 libraries. Of our 40 general libraries, 25 are still in the field, and of the following statistics, a part are estimates based upon the experience of libraries so far returned. We have had 20 in circulation nine months and 20 for only four months, or 40 for an average of six and one-half months. So far our libraries have gone to 52 centers, in 34 of the 92 counties, and we have made 83 loans; that is equal to 83 libraries, each loaned once. In the 83 loans of libraries we have sent out 3242 volumes. Our record cards, which have not been well kept, and are therefore underestimated, show that of the 3242 volumes sent out, 2020 have been borrowed from the libraries, many of them each many times. These records further show that there have been circulated 5904 volumes."

Jacksonville (Ill.) P. L. (Rpt. — year ending May 31, 1900.) Added 1138; total 11,956. Issued, home use 40,533; lib. use 9610. No. borrowers 2601.

"Some progress has been made toward securing the amount of the building fund."

Jefferson City, Mo. On June 19 at a special election it was voted to provide a library site and appropriate \$3000 per year for library maintenance, thus securing Andrew Carnegie's gift of \$25,000 for a public library building. The vote on the measure was 839 in favor against 42 opposed.

Kansas State Normal School, Emporia. The school catalog for 1899-1900 contains several courses in reading prepared for the various classes of the school. Eight books are named in

each course and students are urged to select some one of the courses named and read at least five of the books listed. The school library now contains about 15,000 v.

Lafayette College, Easton, Pa. Van Wickle L. The Van Wickle Memorial Library building, erected at a cost of \$30,000 from the legacy of the estate of the late Augustus S. Van Wickle, of Hazleton, Pa., was dedicated on May 30. The address of the day, entitled "In praise of libraries," was delivered by Prof. E. C. Richardson, librarian of Princeton University, in the auditorium of Pardee Hall. Immediately afterward the large audience proceeded to the new library building, where brief dedicatory exercises were held.

Lake Forest College, Lake Forest, Ill. The Arthur Somerville Reid Memorial Library of Lake Forest College was dedicated June 13. The building is of Bedford stone and is handsomely finished in stained Georgia pine. The cost was about \$30,000. The building contains a large unpacking room in the basement, a book room, periodical room and modern literature room on the first floor and three rooms on the second floor for documents, papers, and for committee and seminar purposes.

Lynn, (Mass.) P. L. (37th rpt. — year ending Dec. 31, '99.) Added 2343; total 58,003. Issued, home use 107,279; ref. use 52,257. New cards issued 968. Receipts \$9533.01; expenses \$8655.53.

The report closes just prior to the removal of the library to the new and spacious building, erected largely from the bequest of the late Mrs. Elizabeth Shute. "The year 1899 closes a well-defined period in the history of the Lynn Public Library—a period of slow growth from small beginnings to the large and valuable collection which offers such grand opportunities to every inhabitant of our city." Comparison of the circulation statistics with the figures of 1898 show "substantial gains in every class except fiction, while for the same period the total delivery is less by 1173 volumes. It is not a great change, but it is all in the right direction, and, taken in connection with an increase of 6483 in the number of reference books used, it is an encouraging outlook for the coming year."

Madison (N. J.) P. L. The public library, presented to the citizens of Madison by D. Willis James, was opened on May 30, when a public reception was held in the building.

Massachusetts, Library Art Club. The Library Art Club, which recently held its third annual meeting in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library, has grown satisfactorily in membership, and is rapidly extending its field of usefulness. 80 New England libraries compose the present membership of the association, of which three are in Rhode Island, three in Connecticut, four in Maine, including the library of Bowdoin College, four in Vermont and five in New Hampshire; 65 belonging to Massachusetts. These are nearly all town libraries, but

the normal schools of Framingham and North Adams are of the number.

The club owns by purchase only nine exhibits. These are: One descriptive of Amsterdam and North Holland, 122 photographs; two, of Florence, 157 and 159 photographs respectively; one, of Japan, 130 photographs; one, of Nuremburg, 88 photographs; one, of Oxford, 88 photographs; one, of Raphael's works, 103 photographs; one, of Rome, 81 photographs; one, of Venice, 209 photographs. But, besides these, the club possesses by gift or special loan 20 other artistic and highly interesting collections. Among the especially noteworthy exhibits placed before the public through the agency of the club have been: The Sella Alpine and Caucasian views, divided into three sections; photographic views of New England scenery by Henry G. Peabody, taken for the Boston & Maine and Rutland railways, divided into two parts; views of Colorado mountain scenery, of Canadian and British Columbian scenery, of Newfoundland scenery, of Rio Grande and Louisiana scenery, etc.; lithographs and original drawings from the *Youth's Companion*, *Truth*, and *Scribner's Magazine*; the Prang Educational Company's reproductions of famous art works. — *Boston Transcript*.

Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vt. The centennial of Middlebury College, celebrated on July 3, was marked by the dedication of the new Starr Library, erected from the bequest of the late Egbert Carr.

New Haven (Ct.) P. L. (Rpt., 1899.) Added 5874; total 47,399. Issued, 301,425 (fict. 50.9%; juv. fict. 19.8%). New cards issued 8194; total cards in force 16,324. Receipts \$14,070.10; expenses \$13,881.02.

About 500 v. were placed in the Strong Public School for use by pupils. The principal of the school bears witness to the "wholesome force" of this collection, and suggests the increase of duplicate copies of popular books, and the establishment of a school collection of books for older children, from 13 to 18 years.

N. Y. F. C. L. for the Blind. Announcement was made on June 19 that the officers of the New York Public Library have offered to provide a permanent home for the library for the blind in the new building of the Public Library, provided that the library be conducted under the general direction and as part of the work of the New York Public Library. The trustees of the library for the blind have accepted the offer, which will, however, probably not take effect for four years.

Newtown (Ct.) L. Assoc. Ground has been broken for the Beach Memorial Library building, to be presented to the library association by Miss Rebecca Donaldson Beach, of New Haven. The building is centrally located, the site being furnished by the library association; it has been designed by Grosvenor Atterbury, of New York, and will it is hoped be ready for occupancy by October. It is a memorial to the Rev. John Beach, first missionary from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

Northampton, Mass. To him that hath shall be given. The circulation of the two public libraries of Northampton, Mass., is larger in proportion to the population than that of any city in the United States, and, presumably, than any in the world. And yet in Florence, one of its villages, a little girl of 11 has established an additional free circulating library, with a catalog, a charging system, and fines for detention after two weeks. She is fond of reading, and has many readable books, and wishing others to enjoy what gives her so much pleasure, she lends her books (labelled and charged) to the children of the neighborhood. We have not received any reports of the total circulation nor of the proportion of fiction. C: A. C.

Norwich (Ct.) Free Academy. Peck L. This library, founded in 1859 by Mrs. Harriet Peck Williams as a memorial to her father, Capt. Bela Peck, now contains about 12,000 volumes. It has an author and title card catalog, and 65 current periodicals and papers are on file. Books are issued for home use to teachers and pupils of the academy, and to teachers of the public schools, and it is free for general reference use from 2 to 5 p.m. every afternoon.

Oakland (Cal.) P. L. Plans submitted by Bliss & Faville, of San Francisco, have been selected for the new library building.

The building will consist of a rectangular main building 56 feet wide and 112 feet long, with a projection on the south side or rear 21 feet wide and 77 feet long. There will be a basement story, with the floor above ground, containing two large rooms—the children's room and the newspaper and periodical reading-room—with a wide hall and staircase between. The central stairs lead to a spacious platform, from which side flights lead to the second or main floor. The entire main portion of the building is in effect one lofty apartment, divided longitudinally into a central nave and side aisles by means of columns placed about 12 feet from the walls. This apartment is divided crosswise by two screen partitions as high as the book-cases into two large rooms, with a central hall between. The delivery-room is at the east end and the reference-room at the west, while the trustees' room occupies the central part of the front. The stack-room occupies the central portion of the rear projection, with direct communication with the delivery-room and reference-room. The librarian's room and cataloging rooms are at each end of the stack-room. Toilet-rooms for attendants only are provided on this floor, while provision is made for heating, etc., in a sub-basement.

Orange (N. J.) F. L. The cornerstone of the \$100,000 library building, given to Orange by Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Stickler as a memorial of their son, was laid on June 25.

Paterson (N. J.) P. L. (15th rpt. — year ending Jan. 31, 1900.) Added 3049; total 32,837. Issued, home use 125,097 (fict. 74.4%), of which 7929 were issued through the schools. New

cards issued 2980; cards in use 8648. Receipts \$20,269.01; expenses \$17,140.63.

The total issue for home use shows an increase of 2487, although there is a decrease of 4331 volumes in the number loaned directly from the library. The growth has thus been entirely due to the work with the schools, which has consisted in sending small collections to several grammar schools and to the high school. More recently a proposition was made that the Public Library take the present high school library of about 1200 volumes, add to it, catalog it, and establish it as a branch. Mr. Winchester says: "I think it should be possible to establish a small branch library or delivery station at every public school in the city, and to bring all under one system, controlled by rules established by the trustees." Branches and delivery stations are also regarded as important to the development of the library.

Peoria (Ill.) P. L. A few weeks ago a number of volumes were missed from the open reference shelves of the library, and Librarian Willcox made effort through the police force to discover the thief. The detectives became suspicious of a young man who was a frequent user of the open shelves, and finally two packages of nine library books were traced to his possession. Five more volumes belonging to the library were later found at his home and in saloons. The man was placed under arrest, and his case was brought up on June 23. He was apparently well educated and of student tastes, had been a teacher for some years, and said that being now employed as a common laborer he had been unable to buy books, and had taken the library books intending to return them. The books taken were all scientific, historical, or other serious works. The offender was sentenced to six months in the workhouse and a fine of \$50 and costs, but as Mr. Willcox and the judge were both inclined to leniency, the sentence was suspended during good behavior and the prisoner was released.

Pittsburgh, Pa. Carnegie L. The Mt. Washington branch of the Carnegie Library was formally opened on the evening of May 31. The building stands on a bluff 500 feet above the Monongahela river, on the south side of the city, on Grand View avenue. It is modelled on the plan of the West End branch library, except that it has glass partitions which separate the adult reading room and the children's room from the loan lobby. The general fittings of the library are an improvement upon those of the other branch libraries. The charging desk is octagonal instead of circular. The details of drawers, lockers, etc., have been carefully worked out to facilitate the routine work and economize space. There are no stacks, but behind the loan desk are shelves for reference books, and the remainder of the books are on shelves around the walls of the reading rooms.

The adult room is provided with two bulletin boards, covered with corticine, brown in tone

to match the woodwork. These are built into the wall over the radiators. The magazine rack is also built into the wall. This room has a shelving capacity of 7000 volumes, and a seating capacity of 64 at eight tables, of ordinary height and 4 feet 8 inches long by 3 feet 3 inches wide. There is also an attendant's desk. In the children's room the shelving is 57 inches high. Over the shelving rises to the height of 27 inches a brown corticine frieze. This makes a good background for small framed pictures, hung within easy reach of the children's eyes, or it may be used for a picture catalog of the books on the shelves underneath. The shelving capacity of this room is about 5000 volumes. The furniture differs slightly from that in the other branches; the tables, eight in number, accommodate 10 chairs each, and there is an attendant's desk specially designed for the purpose. — *Carnegie L. Bulletin, June.*

Portland (Me.) P. L. (Rpt. — year ending March 31, 1900.) Added 2700; total 47,479. Issued, home use 99,145 (fict. and juv. 75 %); lib. use 16,096; visitors to ref. room 18,931; visitors to reading-room 34,127; cards in use (since re-registration) 5351. Receipts \$15,143.72; expenses \$14,285.29.

"The total attendance in the young people's reading-room was 28,356. That the children find the library an interesting and attractive place cannot be doubted." The establishment of a circulating department for the children's room is recommended.

"The work of revising and duplicating the original card catalog has been rushed as rapidly as possible, and more than 15,000 cards have been added to the two catalogs, both of which contain the accessions to date."

Providence (R. I.) P. L. (22d rpt.—year ending Dec. 31, '99). Added 2840; total 88,723. Issued, home use 105,230 (fict. 59.41 %, of which 19.08 % is juvenile); lib. use 30,100. New cards issued, 4269; total cards in use, 14,403.

The report closes just prior to removal to the new building, so that it deals especially with aspects of usefulness that may be developed under the new conditions. Increased book funds are regarded as of special importance in bringing the collection to a proper standard of size and completeness. The service, too, is inadequate, and an increased force is greatly needed. Branches also are regarded as an important means of widening the influence and usefulness of the library. A comparative list appended shows how inadequate is the yearly city appropriation of \$10,000 for library purposes, when ranked with the sums set aside by other cities for library work. Certainly, with the fine possibilities that the new building affords, Providence should more generously support the important work that its library has done and has still to do.

St. Joseph (Mo.) P. L. The plans for the new library building, submitted in competition by E. J. Eckel, of St. Joseph, have been selected by the special committee on plans and specifications. It is hoped that work on the building may be begun within a month or so.

St. Paul (Minn.) P. L. A book reception was held on June 16 to celebrate the transfer of the library from the city hall to the new library building. The new quarters were open for inspection, and Mrs. McCaine, the librarian, with her assistants, received visitors and explained the arrangement of the new rooms.

The new library building is the old market hall, remodelled, decorated and well equipped for its present purpose. There is a main reading room, 40 x 40, connected by arches with a main delivery room, 37 x 72. The stack room is equipped with steel shelving and has a book capacity of from 58,000 to 230,000. There are also a children's room, 63 x 40, trustees' and librarian's rooms, cataloging and work rooms, and ample facilities for storage, special collections, etc.

Salt Lake City (Utah) P. L. The librarian's report for the year ending May 31, gives the following facts: Added 1661; total 13,374, of which 3746 v. are in the reference department. Home use 61,232; ref. use 31,596. New cards issued 1825; total registration 7599. Receipts \$11,272.33; expenses \$6195.39.

San Francisco. Sutro L. The Sutro Library has again become a subject of public interest owing to the expressed intention of Mrs. Emma Sutro Merritt to dispose of the collection to some public organization. Mrs. Merritt, by Adolph Sutro's will, dated in 1882, was bequeathed "all the books, papers, scrap-books, manuscripts, and pictures" contained in her father's library, and she has recently been in conference with the authorities of the State University Library and the trustees of the Public Library regarding its disposition. It is thought that the university may be unable to accept the collection, owing to inability to raise the sum — estimated at about \$10,000 — necessary for its removal and establishment, and that the collection may therefore find its way to the Free Public Library.

Seattle (Wash.) P. L. (9th rpt., 1899.) Added 1952; Total 17,579. Issued, home use 137,941, a gain of 26% over 1898. Cards in force 7198. The circulation shows a marked increase in the use of children's books and a decrease in fiction, "the latter difference being manifestly caused by the circulation of popular magazines, which in its first year occupies nearly the ground that fiction has lost." Receipts \$15,487.46; expenses \$15,115.03.

Mr. Smith gives a very full review of the library's work during a year "far the most interesting and prosperous the library has yet had." This is largely owing to the opening of the library on Jan. 12, in new and attractive quarters in the Yesler mansion. The working force has been somewhat increased, and the reference department especially has profited by the change. A children's room has been established, and for this a special attendant is much needed. The tone of the report is one of encouragement and enthusiasm, promising well for the future of the library. The two previous reports, for 1897 and 1898, are also published in pamphlet form simultaneously with the 1899 report.

Sedalia Mo. Carnegie L. Revised plans for the library building, prepared by J. L. Mauran, representing Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge, were adopted on June 14, by the library board. The building will cost about \$43,000; it will be built of Carthage stone and terra cotta, and it is expected to have it ready for occupancy by Feb. 1, 1901.

Stamford, Ct. Ferguson L. Miss Van Hovenberg, the librarian, prepared some time ago short lists of collateral reading, in history, literature, and biography, suggested by some of the most popular novels of the day — "Janice Meredith," "Richard Carvel," "Via crucis," "When knighthood was in flower." None of the lists include more than 20 titles, but they cover a wide range of information. The lists were printed in the *New York Times Saturday Review*, and some copies have also been printed in separate form for the use of readers.

Stevens Point (Wis.) P. L. The third report of the librarian, for the year ending June 15, gives the following facts: Added 586; total 3625. Issued 38,873 (fict. 11,437; juv. 11,783). New borrowers, 480; total borrowers 2473. Receipts \$1579.84; expenses \$1178.05.

Texas. Women's clubs and libraries. The report of the library committee of the Federation of Women's Clubs of Texas for 1899-1900 shows that eight circulating libraries were begun and put in active operation during that time, seven club libraries were begun, and four library associations were perfected. There were 21 library organizations previously reported, giving a present total of 40, with 25,544 volumes.

"There is only one library in the state which does not owe its success to the efforts of club women, and it is located in Galveston.

"When our state federation was organized in 1897 only seven library associations were in existence in Texas. These were located at Houston, Galveston, San Antonio, Fort Worth, El Paso, Denison, and Navasota. To-day from the 53 club centers of the state we receive news of the existence of 41 library associations. Of these, three only are free libraries.

"In many instances the charters of cities do not authorize appropriations directly for the support of libraries. In such cases club women should use their influence to have these charters amended. In only three towns in the state are libraries assisted by city funds, viz: in Galveston, Houston, and Dallas, the last mentioned place having recently had its charter amended for this purpose.

"Your committee has been urged to petition the legislature for appropriations for libraries, but our advisory board has satisfied us of the hopelessness of securing aid from this source under existing constitutional limitations. It will require more influence than we at present possess to enable us to secure a change in our constitution for this purpose. It is practicable, however, to relieve library associations from the annual tax of \$10 imposed upon corporations in general. We recommend that a petition for this purpose be signed by all officers and delegates of federated clubs here assembled.

bled, and that it be presented to the next legislature."

Trenton (N. J.) F. P. L. The purchase for \$17,075 of a site for the new library building was authorized by the common council on June 19. The site chosen is on East State street, and has a frontage of 85 feet and a depth of 207 feet.

Wesleyan Univ. L. Middletown, Ct. "There have been presented to the library from May 10, 1899, to April 30, 1900, 2227 bound volumes, 2973 pamphlets and numbers of periodicals, and 402 maps." The Alumni Library Endowment fund has been increased by \$814 received in subscriptions. It now amounts to \$1686.37.

FOREIGN.

ABEL, S. The national Jewish library in Jerusalem. (In *Jewish Comment*, June 1, 1900.) 2 col.

The library was begun in 1892 in commemoration of the 400th anniversary of the expulsion of the Jews from Spain. It now contains over 15,000 titles in Hebrew and Judaica.

Battersea (Eng.) P. Ls. (13th rpt.—year ending March 25, 1900.) Added 3595 volumes, of which 3382 were purchased; total 46,314. Total borrowers 12,264. Issued, home and reference use, 329,863, a gain of 42,224 over the previous year. The open-shelf system has been introduced in the reference room where about 400 standard books of reference are placed by themselves for the use of all readers. The children's department is in the main library and its branches have been much used. It is now arranged to have parties of children visit the different libraries during school hours, hoping thereby to arouse and stimulate their interest. Collections of 100 books are sent each fortnight to two city institutions. A fourth edition of the Indicator-Key to Class F (Fiction) in the central lending department is now in press.

Bodleian L., Oxford. (Rpt., 1899.) During the year the library received 64,752 "printed and manuscript items." This total is the second highest on record, the purchases of new books exceeding those of any former year.

The more important accessions are noted. Chief among these was a folio sheet containing four copies of a proclamation conveying alleged pronouncements by Popes Innocent and Alexander in favor of Henry VII.'s succession, presented by Magdalen College. Four such sheets were found by the Rev. W. D. Macray in the binding of one of the books of Magdalen College, and of the remaining three one is kept by the College, while the others have been presented to the British Museum and Cambridge University Library. The type was identified as Wynkyn de Worde's, a contemporary allusion placing the issue of the proclamation about 1496.

Additions to the manuscripts were large and noteworthy, the number of Armenian manuscripts having been almost doubled; "among them are a commentary on Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, Wisdom, and the Song of Songs of about

1272, a hymnal of 1297, and a menologion of the 13th or early 14th century. The most important Latin ms. was a fine one of the Polycraticus and Metalogicon of John of Salisbury, written in the late 12th century, and presented to Battle Abbey by Richard, abbot from 1218 to 1235. There is a Chinese ms. containing 28 large pictures of Buddhist monastic life, ritual, and scenery, with Chinese titles. The execution is beautiful throughout, and as regards the landscapes quite unapproached by any other Chinese mss. in the library. A Burmese ms. is also remarkable, being a folding picture about 12 ft. long by 2 ft. broad of court games, highly colored, and full of detail. Finally, a Mexican ms., though a Christian religious work, probably written by a Spaniard in the 17th century, consists of 38 pages in Nahuatl, each adorned with rude colored borders of flowers, cherubs, and symbols of various kinds."

Special mention is made of the retirement of Dr. Neubauer from the post of sub-librarian, and the appointment of Mr. Arthur Ernest Cowley as his successor.

British Museum L. (Return—year ending March 31, 1900.) There were 663,724 visitors during the year. 188,554 students visited the reading-room, as against 190,886 in 1898; the daily average was 624; 1,306,078 v. were supplied to students. In the newspaper-room there were 19,090 readers, and 394 visitors were admitted to the map-room for special geographical research. The additions for the year include 27,670 v. and pm., of which 9095 were purchased; 64,971 parts of volumes or periodicals, of which 24,648 were purchased; 1189 maps in 8039 sheets; 4808 pieces of music; and 3483 newspapers, comprising 223,941 single numbers. In all—including broadsides, Parliamentary papers, etc.—105,205 articles were received in the department during the year.

"The printing of the entire catalog, which was begun in 1881, is now almost completed; there now remains unprinted only a portion of the heading 'England.' Progress has been made during the year in the preparation of a supplement to the General Catalogue which will contain the titles of all books which were added to the library during the years 1882–1889, inclusive, but were not incorporated in the catalog during the progress of printing. 30 manuscript volumes have been prepared and sent to press during the year, and 10 printed parts, representing 51 manuscript volumes, have been delivered by the printer." The more important accessions are briefly described.

According to a recent note in the periodical *Science*, the authorities of the British Museum have decided to adopt a system of hydraulic pressure upon all the fire mains of the institution as an additional precaution against fire. By the adoption of this system a pressure of water of enormous force will be obtained by the mere turning of a couple of wheels, and the necessity for the fire-engines, which are at present on the roof of the museum, will be obviated.

— THE BRITISH MUSEUM. (*In Spectator*, June 23, p. 867.)

Discusses the Parliament bill authorizing the destruction of so-called "valueless printed matter" in the Museum. The bill has already passed the House of Lords and it appears that extension was practically denied the Museum by the Treasury until an attempt had been made to get the House of Commons to say whether destruction was not preferable.

Croydon (Eng.) P. Ls. (11th rpt. — year ending March 31, 1900.) Added 2568; total 42,564. Total issue 319,394. No. borrowers 11,496.

The total circulation shows an increase of 5876. This "is due to the great rise in the issues from the central reference library; the issues from the central lending library and branches show a decrease of 1410 as compared with last year." There has been a drop of nearly 3 per cent. in the fiction issues, which stand at 63.7 instead of 66.5. The central reference use was 13,308, as compared with 6022 in 1898-99. The differences in circulation are due to the rearrangement of the library on the open-access system.

The report is illustrated with many photographs showing the new arrangement, and it contains a plan of the central lending library. Here the fiction shelves extend around three walls of the room, thus giving ample space, and the books in other classes are ranged in center shelves. The report is an interesting addition to open-access literature.

Gifts and Bequests.

Belfast (Me.) F. L. The city of Belfast has received from Albert Crane, of Stamford, Ct., \$3000, to be held in trust for the library, as a fund in memory of his classmate, the late Albert Boyd Otis. The income of the fund is to be devoted to the purchase of books on history and biography.

Chartiers Township F. L., Idlewood, Pa. The library has received from Andrew Carnegie \$1500 for the purchase of books.

Clark University L., Worcester, Mass. By the will of the late Jonas G. Clark, the sum of \$150,000 is left to Clark University for the erection and maintenance of a library.

Columbus (O.) P. L. Col. James Kilbourne, of Columbus, has given \$1000 to the library for the maintenance of a Kilbourne alcove, and has also presented 750 volumes to the institution.

Fairfield, Me. On May 16, E. J. Lawrence offered to give to Fairfield a public library building, to cost between \$8000 and \$10,000.

Farmington (Me.) P. L. A. Hon. Isaac Cutler, of Boston, has offered to give \$10,000 to Farmington for a public library building. The money will be presented at once and plans will be arranged for when a site has been selected. The present library contains about 6000 v. Mr. Cutler is a native of Farmington.

Huntingdon, Pa. On June 17 it was announced that Andrew Carnegie had offered to give \$20,000 for a public library building for Huntingdon, provided the city furnish a site and guarantee \$2000 a year for maintenance.

Ironwood, Mich. Andrew Carnegie has offered to give \$12,000 for a public library building, on the usual conditions that the town furnish a site and pledge itself to maintain the library. A site has already been secured.

Marietta (O.) College. On June 12, at the annual meeting of the alumni of Marietta College announcement was made that Hon. R. M. Stimson, of Marietta, a graduate of the class of '47, and for many years college librarian and treasurer, had presented to the college library his private collection of 19,012 volumes, without condition, save that they be kept together and in reasonable repair. The collection is especially rich in Americana relating to the Mississippi valley. In accepting the gift the trustees elected Mr. Stimson librarian emeritus of the college.

Muscatine (Ia.) P. L. On June 4 it was announced that P. M. Musser, of Muscatine, had offered to present the city with a new library building, provided the city vote to establish and maintain the library. The building will cost about \$30,000.

Newburyport (Mass.) P. L. By the will of the late E. S. Moseley, of Newburyport, the library receives a bequest of \$3000. The library also received, on April 30, the gift of \$20,000 for purchase of books, from John Rand Spring, of San Francisco; and on the same date a bequest of \$4500 from the late Stephen W. Marston, of Boston.

Rindge, N. H. Ingalls Memorial L. The library has received from Hon. Ezra S. Stearns the sum of \$1000, to be kept as a fund, the interest to be devoted for the benefit of the institution.

Salem (Mass.) P. L. By the will of the late Walter S. Dickson, of Salem, the library receives a bequest of \$10,000.

Springfield (Mass.) City L. By the death, on June 15, of David Dwight Wells, the library will receive a share of the estate of the late David A. Wells, amounting to about \$70,000. By the will of Mr. Wells, senior, two-thirds of his estate — estimated in all at about \$331,000 — was in the event of his son's death without issue to be divided equally between the Springfield City Library, Harvard University, and Williams College.

Trinity College, N. C. On June 6 it was announced that James K. Duke, president of the American Tobacco Co., had offered to present a fine library building to Trinity College.

Wilkesburg, Pa. Andrew Carnegie has offered to give \$50,000 for the establishment of a public library on the usual conditions of provision of site and maintenance. The offer is in the hands of the town council; there is little doubt of its acceptance.

Practical Notes.

BOOK-BACKING. (Described in *Official Gazette* of the U. S. Patent Office, June 12, 1900. 91: 2020.) il.

A sheet-strip for backing and assembling book-signatures.

SECTIONAL BOOK-CASE. (Described in *Official Gazette* of the U. S. Patent Office, June 12, 1900. 91: 2076.)

PROPOSED CHARGING SYSTEM. — L. Lyon, of Ashtabula, O., sends the following outline of a charging system, which he submits for criticisms:

Charging.

"Lending desk not less than 6 ft. long and 42 in. high. At left end of desk have two boxes. On the ends write *Borrower's cards*. On the left box write *Borrowers having books* or *Dr.* On the right box write *Borrowers without books* or *Cr.* At right end of desk have two boxes. On the ends write *Book cards*. On the left box write *Books in* or *Dr.* On the right box write *Books out* or *Cr.*

"When 462 (John Smith) borrows F3 H73 charge it on his card (borrower's card) and put it in borrower's card *Dr.* box. Also charge him on F3 H73 (book card) and put it in book cards *Cr.* box.

"Stamp on book slip on last fly-leaf of F3-H73 his number and when due. When the book is returned stamp both borrower's card and book card the date when returned, and put 462 card in *Cr.* box, and F3 H73 card in *Dr.* box. Double entry. No stamping on book slip when book is returned. The cards in Borrower's *Dr.* card box have guides with day of month and last charges are put in front, nearest you. The cards in borrower's boxes are in numerical order. Cards in the book boxes in alphabetical order or call mark. See Library Bureau charging case 25c. similar; Plummer's "Hints to small libraries"; p. 37, 38, 40."

This, it will be seen, is practically the Newark system, save for the indication of the trays as *Dr.* and *Cr.*, and for the omission of the book pocket and the consequent filing of borrower's cards. With this scheme Mr. Lyon sends a series of rules (entitled "Commandments") which he suggests as library regulations. These are as follows:

1. Don't handle books with dirty fingers. Wash your hands.
2. Don't hold a book without a thumb paper.
3. Don't wet your thumb to turn leaves.
4. Don't turn leaves from bottom, but from top.
5. Don't turn down corners or leaves.
6. Don't fail to report if a leaf is either torn or loose.
7. Don't lay a book open on its face.
8. Don't drop a book. It racks it.
9. Don't point with a lead pencil.
10. Don't mark a book with a pencil.
11. Don't use ink near a book. Copy with pencil.
12. Don't touch a picture with your finger.
13. Don't touch a map with your finger.
14. Don't put a paper-bound book on a shelf front edge first. Put back in and turn it.
15. Don't keep a book past due. You may be fined five cents a day to price of book.
17. Don't injure or lose a book, else you may be charged retail price of either volume or set.

18. Don't fear to ask for anything you wish to know.
19. Don't fail to feel at home in the library."

Lack of comprehensiveness is certainly not among the compiler's sins of omission.

CHANGING SIZE OF CATALOG CARDS. — I have been often asked by libraries whether it will pay to alter the size of catalog cards after a considerable number have been written on something different from the standard form. In the majority of cases there is little doubt that the sooner the change is made the cheaper it will be, though there are cases where the expense involved seems prohibitive. A letter recently received speaks of a catalog of 85,000 cards 8 x 11.25 cm. About 6% of these cards have to be recopied, as they were written in ink which has faded, emphasizing anew the danger of using anything but inks of thoroughly tested permanence.

The substitution of single trays for the double drawers brings up the question whether the standard size shall now be adopted. In this particular case the answer is obvious. There is no difficulty in using shorter cards with the standard, and as these cards are only a half centimeter wider than the ordinary, probably more than 90% can be cut down to the standard height and used without recopying. By going through the cards and picking out those which have matter in the top margin which would be lost, they could be put in two piles, one of which could be cut down at the top, while the other would have to be cut from the bottom and repunched for the rod a little higher; or in very rare cases a card might have to be copied. If, however, the size of the card were such that no retrimming would adjust it to the present universal standard, I should still strongly advise adopting the $7\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$ cm. card. This has made its way all over the bibliographic world and is the international standard. The United States Government recently made 40,000,000 postal cards of this size in recognition of the growing importance of having cards for book titles and other purposes which would drop at once into the standard files. Trays, drawers, pockets, and various devices for convenient work have multiplied with wonderful rapidity, so that it is no longer an exaggeration to say that the well-constructed library building would be constructed around the standard postal card as a unit. It is a serious matter to change, but it is a much more serious matter to go on with an odd size.

If the cost of copying is prohibitive at first, the new size may be adopted at the expense of consulting two catalogs until after the old one is printed or merged in the new. This was the plan we adopted in the New York State Library when we found an old form of card catalog in use which we could not afford to copy at once. We have never regretted the abandonment of that form, and I have never known a library that brought itself into line with modern progress so that it utilized the co-operative work of the rest of the library world to regret even a serious expense in making the change.

MELVIL DEWEY.

Librarians.

BISCOE, Miss Ellen D., librarian of the Eau Claire (Wis.) Public Library, has resigned that position, and will enter the Wisconsin State University in the autumn for a special course of study.

CHAMBERLAIN, Mellen, formerly librarian of the Boston Public Library, and distinguished as a jurist and a historian, died at his home in Chelsea, Mass., on June 25. Judge Chamberlain was born in Pembroke, N. H., June 4, 1821, and was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1844. He entered the Dane Law School, at Cambridge, in 1847, and was graduated from there two years later with the degree of LL.D. He began to practice law in Boston in 1849, held several municipal offices and was a member of both houses of the state legislature. In July, 1866, he was appointed a judge in the Municipal Court, and later was made Chief Justice. In October, 1878, Judge Chamberlain resigned his position on the bench to become librarian of the Boston Public Library, a post that he filled until October, 1890, when he resigned to devote his time and attention to literary work. Under Judge Chamberlain's administration the library's collection of Americana was largely augmented, and the preliminary plans for its building were developed. In the field of American history he won a wide reputation, and was recognized as one of the foremost students of Colonial history in America. His contributions to the literature of this subject were many and varied, and a selection from his addresses, reviews and essays was published in 1898, by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., under the title of "John Adams, the statesman of the American Revolution." Judge Chamberlain was a life member of the American Library Association, which he joined in 1879, and he attended the Lake George, Thousand Islands, Fabyans, and other A. L. A. conferences. He was a corresponding member of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries of Copenhagen, and of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

DAME, Miss Katharine, Pratt Institute Library School, class of 1900, has been appointed cataloger at the library of Cornell University.

DAY, Miss Ermina M., for many years librarian of the Mt. Vernon (O.) Public Library, died at her home in that city on June 3.

DIESERUD, Juul, for three years librarian of the Field Columbian Library, Chicago, has resigned that post to accept a position in the Catalogue Division of the Library of Congress.

DOREN, Miss Electra C., has returned from a nine months' trip abroad and has resumed the direction of the Dayton (O.) Public Library. Miss Doren spent some time in Italy, and attended the Montreal meeting of the A. L. A. on her return. It was a pleasure to many to welcome her back to the field in which her work has been so effective and so helpful.

GEROULD, James T., of the staff of Columbia University Library, has been appointed librarian of Missouri University, at Columbia, Mo.

HALL, E. W. The University of New Bruns-

wick, Fredericton, N. B., at its recent centennial, conferred the degree of LL.D. on Prof. Edward W. Hall, librarian of Colby College, Waterville, Me.

LEEPER, Miss Rosa M., for five years assistant librarian in the St. Louis (Mo.) Public Library, was on June 14 elected librarian of the Dallas (Tex.) Public Library. She will not enter upon her new duties until the new building of the Dallas library—for which Andrew Carnegie has given \$50,000—is well advanced toward completion.

MULLINS, John Davies, for more than 30 years chief librarian of the Birmingham (Eng.) Free Libraries, died at his home in Handsworth on May 27. Mr. Mullins retired in the summer of 1898 from his connection with the Birmingham libraries, a connection begun in March, 1858, when he was appointed to the charge of the old Birmingham Library. He was born in London in 1832, but almost his whole life was passed in Birmingham, where his work and influence were strong factors in the library development of the city. The library which he had in charge was in 1860 amalgamated with a second local library, and in the same year the adoption of the Free Libraries act gave opportunity for the organization of a general public library system, in which Mr. Mullins' industry and resource were indispensable. In May, 1865, he was made chief librarian to the corporation, and from that time until his retirement on superannuation he gave himself to the advancement of the interests of the Birmingham Free Libraries. Mr. Mullins was a constant attendant at the earlier meetings of the Library Association of the United Kingdom, and was for many years one of its vice-presidents.

ODDIE, Miss Sarah Slater, has been elected librarian of the Free Public Library of East Orange, N. J. Miss Oddie is a graduate of the Pratt Institute Library School, class of '95, and for nearly four years has been a member of the cataloging force of the New York Public Library. Her many friends will learn with pleasure of her appointment to the East Orange library, to which a fine equipment is assured by Mr. Carnegie's munificent gift of last February.

PHILLIPS, Miss Grace Louise, of the staff of the New York Public Library, was recently appointed librarian of the University Settlement Society, New York City, succeeding Miss Helen Moore.

PLUMMER, Miss Mary W., of the Pratt Institute Library, who left Montreal on June 17 by the Allan line steamer *Parisian*, to succeed J. L. Harrison in charge of the American Library Association exhibit at the Paris Exposition, arrived in Paris on June 29.

PUTNAM, Herbert, Librarian of Congress, has been abroad since June, in the interests of the Library of Congress. He will return in September.

SOLBERG, Thorvald, Register of Copyrights, sailed on July 5 for Paris, where he will represent the United States at the congress on copyright, to be held in connection with the Paris Exposition.

STIMSON, Rodney Metcalf, for many years librarian of Marietta College, and also treasurer of that institution since 1881, has been elected librarian emeritus of the library with which he has been so long connected. The election was made upon Mr. Stimson's declination to again accept a re-election as treasurer and in special recognition of his gift to the college library of his own fine private collection of nearly 20,000 volumes.

WILLCOX, Frank Grennell, has been appointed librarian of the Holyoke (Mass.) Public Library, succeeding Miss Sarah Ely, resigned. Mr. Willcox is a graduate of Colgate University, class of '94, and has taught in the Holyoke public schools. He was graduated in June from the New York State Library School, class of 1900, and enters upon his new duties in August.

Cataloging and Classification.

The CARNEGIE L. (Pittsburgh) *Bulletin* for June devotes an instalment of its reading list on contemporary biography to "Statesmen and warriors."

The CLEVELAND (O.) P. L. has resumed the publication of its bulletin, *The Open Shelf*, in a new series as an octavo quarterly, 16 pages. The first issue lists the accessions of January, February, and March, and gives brief items of library news.

NEW LONDON (Ct.) P. L. Supplement to finding-list, March, 1897-March, 1900. 44 p. O.

A linotype D. C. class-list, including list of the library's collection of "Art studies" (about 125 entries).

The NEW YORK P. L. *Bulletin* for June contains Part 2 of the list of "Works relating to the state of New York in the New York Public Library," including maps, governors' messages, directories, and census returns; and the second instalment of the "Letters and papers of Andrew Jackson," covering the years 1820 to 1825.

The SALEM (Mass.) P. L. *Bulletin* for June devotes its special reading lists to Forestry and to Paris.

UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF N. Y. State library bulletin, Bibliography no. 21, May, 1900: A selection from the best books of 1899, with notes. Albany, 1900. 26 p. O. pap., 5c.

This annual list includes 225 books, classed according to the D. C., with brief descriptive notes. Of the titles listed 100 are divided into three classes, marked by the use of the letters *a, b, c*. There are 20 titles in class *a*, 30 in *b*, and 50 in *c*, these titles being recommended, in alphabetical order, to libraries limited to the purchase of a very few books.

— State library bulletin. Library school, no. 7, May, 1900: Selected national bibliographies. Albany, 1900. p. 302-330. O. pap., 5c.

A useful classed list of the national bibliogra-

phies used in Mr. W. S. Biscoe's course in elementary bibliography in the New York State Library School.

JACQUES ROSENTAL, antiquarian bookseller of Munich, has issued, in connection with the Gutenberg quin-centenary, an elaborate catalog of "Incunabula typographica," which ranks almost with the bibliography of the subject. It is an octavo of 232 pages, well printed, illustrated with numerous cuts and facsimiles, and giving full entries, with annotations referring to Hain, Pellechet, and other authorities.

FULL NAMES.

SPURR, J. E. In part 2 of the 16th report of the Geological Survey is an article by J. E. Spurr, entitled "Economic geology of the Mercur mining district, Utah." The cover of the separate pamphlet gives the author's name as James Edward Spurr. This is wrong, for a letter from the author himself indicates that his name is *Josiah* Edward Spurr. He is also the author of "Geology of the Yukon gold district, Alaska," from part 3 of the 18th report of the Geological Survey; and of "Geology of the Aspen mining district, Colorado," published as Monographs, vol. 31, of the Geological Survey. Librarians must not be misled by the fact that the 1899 "Official register," or "Bluebook," gives Mr. Spurr's name as Joseph, for James and Joseph are both incorrect.

MARY A. HARTWELL.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS LIBRARY, {
Washington, D. C. }

Ellis, Frederick Startridge (History of Reynard the fox). B. W.

"The memoir of Hayward Augustus Harvey by his sons" should be entered under Thomas William Harvey and Hayward Augustus Harvey, joint authors. B. W.

The following are supplied by the Catalogue Division, Library of Congress:

Armstrong, William Dawson (The rudiments of musical notation);

Avery-Stuttle, Lilla Dale (Making home peaceful);

Brannt, William Theodore (India rubber, gutta-percha, and balata);

Carter, Charles Frederick (Katooticut);

Colin, Thérèse Foenachon, ed. (Contes et saynètes. . .);

Conner, Jacob Elon (Uncle Sam abroad. . .);

Dean, Albert Flandreau (The rationale of fire rates. . .);

Doub, William Coligny (Educational questions);

Douglass, Melford Eugene (Skin diseases. . .);

Dwight, Charles Abbott Schneider (The carpenter);

Eaton, James Shirley (Railroad operations. . .);

Eshner, Augustus Adolph, tr. of Levy, Ernst, and Klemperer, Felix (Elements of clinical bacteriology. . .);

Francis, John Reynolds (The encyclopedia of death and life in the spirit world);

Friedman, Isaac Kahn (Poor people; a novel);

Gigot, Francis Ernest Charles (General introduction to the study of the holy Scriptures);

Goodrich, Arthur Lewis (Topics on Greek and Roman history);

Hynson, George Beswick, *ed.* (Historical etchings of Milford and vicinity);

Jones, Victorine Clarisse Jocquet (Miss Hogg, the American heiress);

Kirk, Salathiel Cleaver (Musings on the way [poems].);

Lentz, Francis George (The question box. . .);

Mabee, Charles Ralph (The physician's business and financial adviser);

McClure, Alfred James Pollock ("Steamin' to bells" around the Middle sea. . .);

McGee, Gentry Richard (A history of Tennessee);

Mann, Charles Holbrook (Phychiasis);

Markey, Joseph Ignacious (From Iowa to the Philippines);

Miller, Schuyler William (A gallery of farmer girls);

Mosher, Roswel Curtis (The Baptist in history);

Newcomb, Charles Benjamin (Discovery of a lost trail);

Newton, Watson James (Cupid and creeds);

Pangborn, Joseph Gladding (The cross or the pound. Which?);

Parker, Johns Dempster (The Sabbath transferred);

Prescott, Latimer Howard (History of Criterion lodge, no. 68, Knights of Pythias, of Cleveland, Ohio);

Rawlins, Emma Maria, *comp.* (Shakespearean quotations);

Reinhardt, Charles William (The technic of mechanical drafting);

Robbins, Wilford Lash (An essay toward faith);

Roberts, Edmund Willson (The gas-engine handbook. . .);

Rotzell, Willett Enos (Man: an introduction to anthropology);

Rouse, William Thomas (Glittering gems for willing workers);

St. John, Thomas Matthew (The study of elementary electricly and magnetism by experiment. . .);

Simonds, Ernest Henry (A practical course in the fire assaying for gold. . .);

Smith, Madison Monroe (The mode of Christian baptism);

Smith, Orlando Jay (The coming democracy);

Soule, Ella Frances (Sunday afternoons for the children);

Thompson, Samuel Chalmers (Mental index of the Bible. . .);

Twing, Carolinn Edna Skinner ('Lisbeth: a story of two worlds);

Underhill, Harry Clay (A treatise on the law of wills);

Urmy, William Smith (Christ came again. . .);

Whitaker, Nicholas Tillinghast (The pastor's helper);

Wiener, Solomon (Finis Judaeae);

Willard, Ammiel Jenkins (Questions and answers on the subject of personal property);

Williams, Augustus Warner (Life and work of Dwight L. Moody. . .);

Woods, Clinton Edgar (The electric automobile).

The following are supplied by the Library of Harvard University:

Bulova, John Adolph (Die einheitslehre [monismus] als religion);

Clark, Jeremiah Simpson (Rand and the Micmacs);

Crane, William Iler, *ed.* (Milton, 75. Paradise lost. Books I. and II.);

Godrycz, John (Essays on the foundation of education);

Hofman, Heinrich Oscar (The metallurgy of lead);

Keeler, Harriet Louise and Davis, Emma Celeste (Studies in English composition);

Magoon, Charles Edward (Report on the legal status of the territory and inhabitants of the islands acquired by the U. S. during the war with Spain);

Randolph, Carman Fitz (Notes on the law of territorial expansion, with especial reference to the Philippines);

Rothwell, Richard Pennefather (The mineral industry);

Spalding, Elizabeth Hill (The problem of elementary composition);

Young, Jacob William Albert, and Linebarger, Charles Estes (The elements of the differential and integral calculus).

Bibliography.

BRUNO, Giordano. Graziano, Giuseppe. Bibliografia bruniana: saggio. Asti, Italy, tip. Brignolo, 1900. 8°. 58 p.

Prepared for the third centenary of the death of Giordano Bruno; the compiler is a member of the staff of the Biblioteca Nazionale of Turin.

CATALOGUS codicum hagiographicorum graecorum bibliothecae vaticanae: ediderunt Hagiographi Bollandiani et Pius Franchi de' Cavalieri eiusdem bibliothecae scriptor ad honores. Brüssel, 1899, Via dicta "des Ursulines." 8+323 p. 8°.

This catalog of the Vatican mss. of the hagiographica, issued by the well-known Bollandists with the co-operation of one of the *Scriptores* of the library, will be especially welcome at a time when so much investigation is being carried on in these fields. The catalog is exceedingly complete, and endeavors to give references to all printed treatment of the mss., as well as the usual full paleographical information found in the Vatican catalogs so far published. Every new index of this sort simply emphasizes the need for the publication of a catalog of the entire Vatican collections, a work of many years, it is true; but not one whose period of usefulness, like that of many other catalogs, would pass in the making.

W: W. B.

CRIMINOLOGY. Drähms, August. The criminal: his personnel and environment; a scientific study, with an introduction by Cesare Lombroso. N. Y., Macmillan Co., 1900. 14+402 p. 16°. \$2.

There is a four-page alphabetical list of works upon criminology in the English language. Many newspaper articles are included.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE. Hays, I. M.

A contribution to the bibliography of the Declaration of Independence. (*In Proceedings of American Philosophical Society*, Jan.-March, 1900. 39:69-78.)

EDUCATION. Hazlitt, W. Carew. Further contributions toward a history of earlier education in Great Britain. *Continued.* (*In Antiquary*, May, 1900. 36:138-42.)

This instalment deals with foreign authors used at English schools, and books on the modern languages of Europe.

GENERAL ITALIAN CATALOG. The Associazione Tipografico-Libraria Italiana has issued sample pages and announcements of the great "Catalogo generale della libreria italiana (1847-1899)," prepared under its direction by Prof. Attilio Pagliani, of the library of the University of Genoa. The catalog will be issued in monthly parts, of about 80 double-column quarto pages each, and will, it is thought, be completed in about 30 parts, making a volume of about 2500 pages. The price is 2.50 lire, or 75c. per part. Lemcke & Buechner, of New York, will fill American orders for the work, or subscriptions and request for sample pages may be sent to the Associazione Tipografico-Libraria, Milan.

JESUIT RELATIONS. Paltsits, Victor Hugo.

Contributions to the bibliography of the "Lettres edifiantes." Cleveland, O., 1900. 41 p. O. pap. [15 copies reprinted, from v. 66 of "The Jesuit Relations and Allied Documents," by permission of The Burrows Brothers Co., for private distribution.]

Mr. Paltsits describes exhaustively the 34 volumes of the first edition, Paris, 1702-1776; the 26 volumes of the Paris edition, 1780-1783, edited by Yves Mathurin Marie de Querbeuf; the Toulouse edition, 1810-1811, also in 26 volumes; the Lyons edition of 1819, in 14 volumes; the Aimé-Martin edition, 1838-1843; the German translation of Joseph Stöcklein and his successors, 1726-1761; the Spanish translation of Father Diego Davin, 1753-1757; the condensed editions and extracts, English versions, a Polish version, and the Continuations, one of which is still being issued serially. Reference is made to a number of editions that were known to Mr. Paltsits, but which he had no opportunity to examine. The work is carefully done and gives evidence of considerable research.

MISSOURI BIBLIOGRAPHY. F. A. Sampson, of Sedalia, Mo., has in preparation a bibliography of Missouri authors, and has issued a partial preliminary list of "Books and booklets of

poetry by Missouri authors," through which he hopes to secure further material. The list includes 109 names, information regarding place and date of publication is desired when not indicated, and any further items will be gladly received. Mr. Sampson is known as the compiler of an important "Bibliography of the geology of Missouri," published in 1890 by the State Geological Survey, and has done other useful work in the field of state bibliography.

MONASTICISM. Wishart, Alfred Wesley. A short history of monks and monasteries. Trenton, N. J., Albert Brandt, 1900. 454 p. 8°. net, \$2.50.

A four-page selected bibliography is given.

MUSIC. Deakin, Andrew. Outlines of musical bibliography. In six parts. Pt. 1. Birmingham, Eng., Published by the author, 1900. 8°.

This work is the outcome of an attempt to bring together a list of all music and musical works printed or otherwise produced in the British Isles before 1800. Pt. 1 begins with early manuscript music and musical works.

VENEREAL DISEASES. Proksch, J. K. Die Literatur über die venerischen krankheiten von den ersten schriften über syphilis aus dem ende des 15. jahrhunderts bis zum beginn des jahres 1899, systematisch zusammengestellt. Supplement-band I, enthaltend die litteratur von 1889-1899 und nachträge aus früherer zeit. Bonn, P. Hanstein's Verlagsh. 6 + 835 p. 8°. 28 m.

WOMEN. Manuel de bibliographie biographique et d'iconographie des femmes célèbres; par un vieux bibliophile. Supplément. Paris, Nilsson, 1900. 11 + 636 p. 8°. 25 fr

Anonymous and Pseudonyms.

Rev. James Louis O'Neil, author of "Was Savonarola really excommunicated?" B. W.
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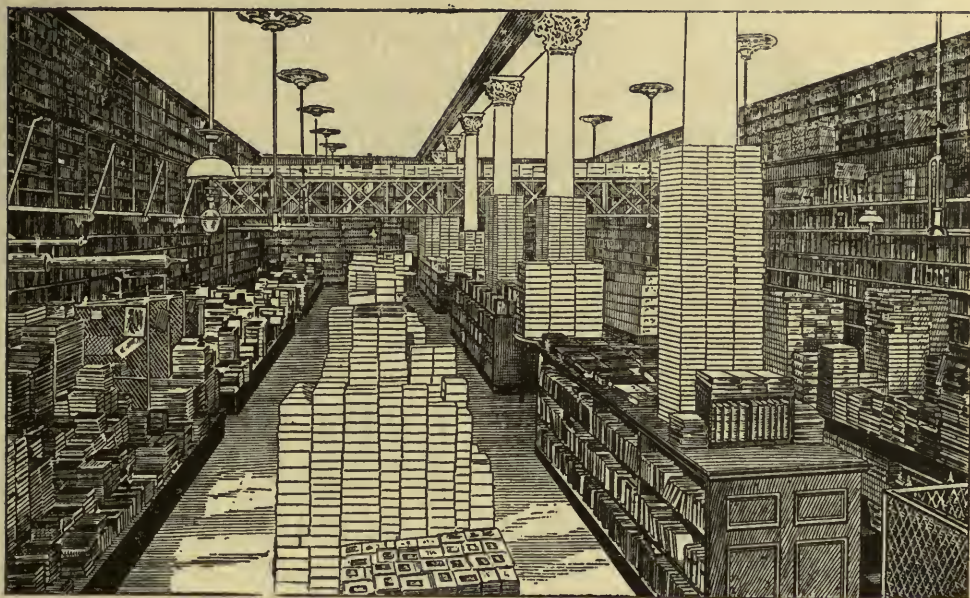
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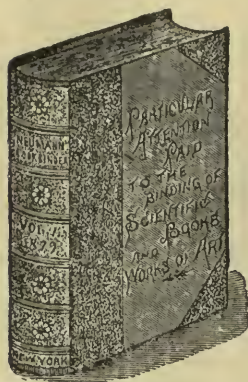
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THE

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OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

CHIEFLY DEVOTED TO

Library Economy and Bibliography

VOL. 25. No. 8

MONTREAL CONFERENCE

AUGUST, 1900

For Contents See Next Page

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CONTENTS.

TITLE.	AUTHOR.	PAGE.
Address of the President	<i>Reuben Gold Thwaites</i>	1
Canadian libraries	<i>James Bain</i>	7
The prose writers of Canada	<i>Dr. S. E. Dawson</i>	11
Canadian poets and poetry	<i>W. D. Lighthall</i>	25
The Aberdeen Association	<i>Miss E. E. Laidlaw</i>	27
Volumes and circulation	<i>A. E. Bostwick</i>	29
The cost of preparing books in public libraries for the use of the public	<i>B. C. Steiner</i>	32
What classes of persons, if any, should have access to the shelves in large libraries?	<i>S: S. Green</i>	34
Character of permitted access to the shelves	<i>P. B. Wright</i>	35
The standard library	<i>W: E. Foster</i>	36
Access to a selected library: the Buffalo plan	<i>H: L. Elmendorf</i>	38
The duties and qualifications of assistants in open-shelf libraries	<i>A. E. Bostwick</i>	40
The trustee	<i>T: L. Montgomery</i>	42
The care of serial publications	<i>J. T. Gerould</i>	44
The college library vs. the university library	<i>Isabel Ely Lord</i>	45
Essentials of a good library law	<i>W: R. Eastman</i>	49
Lines of work which a state library commission can profitably undertake	<i>Gratia A. Countryman</i>	51
Co-operation of state librarians and state library commissions	<i>C. B. Galbreath</i>	54
State reports, digests, and statutes	<i>Dr. G. E. Wire</i>	57
Methods of inducing care of books, I.	<i>Mary E. Dousman</i>	60
" " " II.	<i>W: E. Foster</i>	63
Children's books and periodicals	<i>Abby L. Sargent</i>	64
Picture work in children's libraries, I.	<i>Clara W. Hunt</i>	66
" " " II.	<i>Evva L. Moore</i>	67
Story telling, lectures, and other adjuncts of the children's room	<i>Frances J. Olcott</i>	69
Report of the Co-operation Committee	<i>E. C. Richardson</i>	71
Co-operative cataloging and the A. L. A. Rules	<i>Alice B. Kroeger</i>	73
Co-operative cataloging: Estimate of cost	<i>C. W. Andrews</i>	78
Report on adjustments and organization	<i>W: C. Lane</i>	80
Report of the Committee on Library Schools	<i>J: C. Dana</i>	83
Report of the A. L. A. Publishing Section	<i>W: C. Lane</i>	86
Report of Committee on Public Documents	<i>R: R. Bowker</i>	91
Report on gifts and bequests, 1899-1900	<i>George Stockwell</i>	92
Proceedings	Report of Committee on International Catalog of Scientific Literature	138
First Session	Report of Committee on Transliteration of Slavic Languages	138
Secretary's report	Report of Committee on System of Library Examinations and Credentials	138
Treasurer's report and necrology	Canadian library and literary topics: Papers and discussion	138
Report of Trustees of Endowment Fund	Sixth Session	138-142
Report of Committee on Foreign Documents	Photographs and photo-prints. <i>C: A. Cutter</i>	138
Report on A. L. A. Exhibit at Paris Exposition	Co-operative cataloging: Papers and discussion	139-142
Report of Committee on Library Schools	Seventh Session	142-144
Report of Committee on Library Tracts	Amendment to constitution	142
Report of Committee on Providing Cheap Postage for Books	Invitation for 1903	143
Report on gifts and bequests	Report of Committee on Resolutions	143
Revised constitution	Election of Officers	143
Second Session: Public meeting	College and Reference Section	144-150
President's address	Large Libraries Section	150-154
Address of Sir Melbourne Tait	Round Table Meeting: Cataloging and catalogers	154-162
Brotherhood of English-speaking men. <i>J. K. Hosmer</i>	Round Table Meeting: Officers of State Library Associations	163-170
Work with children. <i>Miss C. M. Hewins</i>	Round Table Meeting: State Library Commissions	170
Travelling library movement. <i>Johnson Brigham</i>	State and Law Library Section	171
Third Session	Trustees' Section	171
Report of Committee on Handbook of American Libraries	The Social Side of the Montreal conference. <i>Bessie S. Smith</i>	172
Library work with children: papers and discussion	The Canadiana exhibit	173
Fourth Session: Joint meeting of Trustees' Section and Large Libraries Section	The Post-conference. <i>Helen E. Haines</i>	174
Fifth Session	Attendance register	183
Report of Committee on Public Documents	Attendance summaries	188
Report on Co-operation with Library Section of N. E. A.		

CONFERENCE OF LIBRARIANS.

MONTREAL, CANADA,

JUNE 7-12, 1900.

TEN YEARS OF AMERICAN LIBRARY PROGRESS: ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT.

BY REUBEN GOLD THWAITES, *Secretary and Superintendent of the State Historical Society
of Wisconsin.*

AT the close of a century, all of us become, in a measure, historians. Instinctively, the thoughtful man of affairs pauses upon the brink of the hundred years to review the status of his calling and its share in the progress of civilization, drawing from the past lessons either of warning or of inspiration. This is the key-note of the professional conferences of the present year. We librarians would surely be deemed eccentric were we not to take some account of ourselves on this occasion. For the sake of the historical record, and following the fashion of the year, I therefore devote my prescribed forty minutes to a consideration of library progress in America—not, indeed, to the progress of a century, for that would lead us very far afield, but to the progress of the past ten years, which is quite within the ken of the youngest of our number.

Scientists are fond of telling us that the science of to-day is not the science of ten years ago—another way of saying that the science of to-day is the science of all the past, expanded by the growth of its last decade. It is equally true that the American public librarianship of to-day is the librarianship of 1890, corrected by better methods, plus the broadened possibilities developed in the busy decennial period which has passed since this Association met at Fabyan's.

I think we will agree that public libraries were being, as a rule, most excellently conducted in America, previous to 1890. To assert otherwise would be stultifying the record of most of us. Nevertheless, in reviewing the progress of the remarkable decade now nearing its close, we can but be surprised at the many striking features of present-day librarianship which have either had their inception or been chiefly developed within these ten

years. State library commissions, inter-state, state, and district associations; library training schools; travelling and branch libraries; travelling pictures; library advertising; children's rooms; rooms for the blind; access to shelves; co-operation with teachers; co-operative cataloging; inter-library loans and exchanges; the general erection of superb library buildings; phenomenal gifts from philanthropists of library buildings and endowments; compulsory library legislation; improved methods of binding and issuing public documents—all of these, which to-day so largely engross the attention of American librarians, in their conventions and professional journals, are practically the outgrowth of this brief period. For the most part, they are efforts towards popularizing the library; and this is clearly the especial characteristic of our recent professional growth.

It was in 1890 that Massachusetts organized the first state library commission. There are now 17 such commissions in the United States, New Jersey and Iowa being the last to enter the field.* Differing materially in composition and in methods, according to varying local conditions and standards, their common aim is to inspire communities with a desire for library service, to foster zeal in library work, to aid by advice and example, to unify methods, and to act as an agency for the application of public spirit and private bounty in the direction of library interests. The results have not been uniformly successful in all

*State library commissions were formed as follows:

Colorado.....	1899	Minnesota.....	1899
Connecticut.....	1893	New Hampshire.....	1891
Georgia.....	1897	New Jersey.....	1900
Indiana.....	1899	New York.....	1897
Iowa.....	1900	Ohio.....	1896
Kansas.....	1899	Pennsylvania.....	1899
Maine.....	1899	Vermont.....	1895
Massachusetts.....	1890	Wisconsin.....	1895
Michigan.....	1899		

the states; for, like most library work, our commissions are still in the experimental stage. But in general it may be said that they have, in their brief service, done much good work, and methods are being bettered by experience.

Although the American Library Association was established in 1876, it was 14 years before a state association was formed—New York setting the example in July, 1890. There are now 20 state associations.* Within the past three years, in some of the commonwealths which are territorially large, it has been found that sectional organizations are useful as feeders to the state conference, just as the state conferences are feeders to this international body; and inter-state meetings, like the one recently held in Washington, are growing in favor. City clubs have not been uniformly successful; they doubtless will never prosper where one library largely dominates all others; in a community where there are several libraries with strong individual characteristics, a club in which the social feature is made as prominent as the technical will surely win a place for itself. Over-organization is often decried by some of our conservative craftsmen; but the fact that so many subsidiary conferences are successfully conducted, argues that there is need for them in a country where distances are vast and local interests varied. Where not needed, such associations will soon wither, and thus over-organization cures itself. In organization lies power; from the communion of kindred spirits are born better things—a wider outlook, kindlier views, more catholic sympathies.

The pioneer library training school was founded at Columbia University in 1887. It became the New York State Library School upon its removal to Albany, in 1889; but it was

the following year before the school took upon itself the aspect which it wears to-day. Within the present decade have also been established other excellent schools at Pratt and Drexel institutes, and at the University of Illinois.† As with the training schools of all professions, they encounter more or less adverse criticism, from those wedded to older methods; but I think that our schools have fairly won the commendation of a large majority of our membership, and their continual improvement is evident. The first summer school for librarians, who are too busy to go to the large schools, was opened in 1891, at Amherst College; and now, similar courses are offered in New York, Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, with an annually-increasing interest and attendance. In these days, librarians are not content with possessing zeal and energy—they demand special training, under well-equipped teachers; this they obtain most readily from the library schools, which are well supplemented by our two admirably edited journals,‡ serving as free parlaments for the craft.

In some respects, perhaps, the most hopeful of all forms of recent library popularization is the travelling library. New York first tried the experiment in February, 1893. To-day, it is a public institution, carrying on its mission in every state in the Union save Mississippi, Arkansas, and Oregon; neither does it exist in Alaska, Oklahoma, New Mexico, and Indian Territories. In Canada it is thus far only known to British Columbia.‖

Perhaps nowhere on earth is human existence more hopeless than in the numerous small,

* Following are dates of establishment of state associations:

California (formerly Central Cal.).....	1898	Michigan.....	1891
Colorado.....	1892	Minnesota.....	1891
Connecticut.....	1891	Nebraska.....	1895
Georgia.....	1897	New Hampshire.....	1890
Illinois.....	1896	New Jersey.....	1890
Indiana.....	1891	New York.....	1890
Iowa.....	1890	Ohio.....	1895
Kansas.....	1891	Pennsylvania.....	1892
Maine.....	1891	Vermont.....	1894
Massachusetts (including Rhode Island).....	1890	Wisconsin.....	1891
Sectional associations have been formed as follows:			
Central California (became Cal. in 1898).....	1895		
Southern California.....	1891		
Bay Path (Massachusetts).....	1898		
Western Massachusetts.....	1898		
Western Pennsylvania.....	1896		
Fox River Valley (Wisconsin).....	1896		
North Wisconsin (travelling libraries).....	1896		

† Training classes were started at Pratt in 1890, but there were no entrance examinations until 1893. The first class at Drexel was formed in 1892. The library school at Armour Institute, Chicago, was opened in September, 1893, and removed to the University of Illinois in September, 1897.

‡ The *Library Journal* was first issued in September, 1876; *Public Libraries* in May, 1896.

‖ Following are the dates of the establishment of the various systems of travelling libraries in the United States and Canada:

Alabama.....	1898	Minnesota.....	1898
Arizona.....	1900	Missouri.....	1898
California.....	1898	Montana.....	1899
Colorado.....	1896	Nebraska.....	1896
Connecticut.....	1898	New Jersey.....	1897
Georgia.....	1898	New York.....	1892
Idaho.....	1899	Ohio.....	1896
Illinois.....	1896	Pennsylvania.....	1896
Indiana.....	1899	Tennessee.....	1897
Iowa.....	1895	Texas.....	1899
Kansas.....	1898	Utah.....	1898
Kentucky.....	1896	Vermont.....	1899
Louisiana.....	1897	Virginia.....	1896
Maine.....	1899	Washington.....	1898
Maryland.....	1898	Wisconsin.....	1896
Massachusetts.....	1896	Wyoming.....	
Michigan.....	1895	British Columbia.....	1899

often decaying, hamlets of the United States, which are isolated from the strenuous life of more prosperous communities. The mental horizon of the majority of the people in such a village is narrow, their lives aimless, their aspirations dwarfed. Even to the boy in the city slums, few more incentives are offered, to low thinking and to actual vice; for in the city, are at least enough other lads from whom to pick his company, whereas at the cross-roads the vicious and the good are necessarily thrown intimately together, with the gossip of the postoffice, the hotel-saloon, and the railway station as their sole mental stimulus. The advent of a good travelling library into such a community, is a Godsend, bringing hope, inspiration, loftier ideals of life. Nothing more encouraging in modern reforms has been witnessed than the marked change already wrought by this single and comparatively inexpensive agency, in scores of wretched villages which hitherto had been dead spots in our American civilization.

The missionary of the travelling library system meets, in the more rural districts, somewhat different conditions. Here, the farmsteads are widely separated. The boy, busied with his round of "chores," and dealing at first hand with nature, has more with which to occupy his mind than has the somewhat pampered youth of the "corners," and is consequently less inclined to vice. But the adult rustic too often comes to find his toil a dreary task, and wastes his hours at the village, under pretense of trading; while his women-folk, with less relaxation, bent to their burden of cookery, chickens, and churning, grow haggard before their allotted time, and in their social isolation furnish an undue proportion of inmates of brain hospitals.

It was a blessed thought, worthy of the last decade of our remarkable century, to carry to these unfortunate people the blessing of good books. When the heralds of this new gospel first went forth into the clearings of northwest Wisconsin, in the month of May, 1896, it was found that the need was greater than had been realized. Dwellers in cities, daily surfeited with reading matter of every description, find it difficult to comprehend the conditions which prevail in regions where a stray copy of a magazine, several years old, is worn to shreds in the passing about from neighbor to neighbor; where illustrated journals are seldom if ever

seen; and the books which "everybody is talking about" are as unknown as the Koran or the Mahabharata. Travelling libraries and travelling pictures have now revolutionized the life and thought of hundreds of such communities on the hills, amid the forests, and on the prairies, from one end to the other of our land. The contemplation of philanthropy like this leads one to think more confidently of man's humanity to man.

At almost any large American city library of the present day, the work of popularizing books is seen in its highest development. Public taste is met more than half-way; it is aroused, cultivated, fed. The clientele of the library has come to be as varied as the lives of the people—old and young, grave and gay, from the boy of the slums to the president of the college. Advertising its attractions in the hotels, the street-car, and the newspapers, publishing reading lists for special occasions, posting prospectuses, and attractively displaying its new books, the large public library is everywhere going out to the people, urging them to come, to see, to enjoy.

Much of this energy in popularization is the product of the decennial period now drawing to a close; some of its most interesting features have but lately sprung from the brains of those strenuous "missionaries of the book" who are members of the American Library Association. Prominent among recent innovations are distinct collections and reading-rooms for children and for the blind. A desire to strengthen the commonwealth, by educating its future citizens, is at the bottom of our common school system, and sentiments of both humanity and self-interest induce us to establish special schools for the defective classes. In our day the library has come to be recognized as no less important than the schoolhouse in the system of popular education; like the school, it has at last become a democratic institution, in which the needs of every class of the people must be regarded.

The city branch library was not born of this decade, but it has herein reached its highest development. The idea of utilizing as branches the schools, hospitals, engine-houses, police-stations, and even shops and private houses, is distinctly novel; so, also, the thought of introducing neighborhood clubs, familiar talks upon books, art exhibits, and the loan of scientific collections, as features of branch library work. The spirit actuating these well-meaning efforts

for the betterment of the people is that which gives life to missions, social settlements, and child-saving, municipal improvement, and good citizenship clubs. The problems are those which also confront the settlement workers. The books must be pushed, but diplomacy is necessary. Once, at Hull House, in Chicago, an attempt was being made to introduce hygienic principles into the cookery of the neighborhood. A poor woman at last came, in utter despair, to remonstrate to Miss Addams. "I don't want," she cried between her sobs, "to have to eat hyg'enes; I'd ruther eat what I'd ruther!" Not only the librarian who works in the slums, but she who is trying to reform the reading of a village, must, to be successful, see to it that the "hyg'enes" are not only worthy but acceptable.

Perhaps in none other of its manifold activities has the American public library been so successful, within the ten years just past, as in its co-operation with the schools. This work was commenced at Worcester, Massachusetts, about twenty-five years ago, and was soon successfully adopted in a few other cities; but it is only within the past few years that it has come to be generally recognized as a necessary department of library administration. With its widened application, naturally have come important improvements and amplifications; so that it is fair to claim that the methods of to-day are to all intents and purposes the product of this remarkable decade. The public librarian who would best serve the schools, visits them and gains the friendship and confidence of the teachers. She invites the teachers to hold meetings in the library, wherein the resources of the collection are examined, the indexes and books of reference explained and discussed, and the forthcoming term's work outlined; the teachers, on their part, informing the librarian in advance as to the lines of work along which they purpose to conduct their classes. The teachers occasionally bring their classes to the library, and the simpler methods of consultation are exemplified, so that the child should, by the time he enters the high school, understand how to consult many of the ordinary sources of reference.

Boxes of books for instruction and entertainment, selected by the teachers, are sent to the schools—sometimes classified by grades; and travelling school libraries, to assist in certain courses of study, are not uncommon. Add to

this, the posting in the schools of bulletins and classified lists, the children's room at the library, the special card catalog of children's literature, and the organization among pupils of "library leagues,"—whose members are pledged to read certain specified books, and to treat all books as if they were personal friends,—and we have a community of interests between school and library, which can but make for a higher intelligence in the generation which is to succeed us. The teachers themselves, burdened with often excessive curricula, and with the ever-increasing machinery of school administration, undoubtedly were, as a profession, slow to recognize the practical utility of the library in their work; and, even after the recognition became inevitable, there were many who looked askance at this new labor-making device. But the relationship between these two great factors in public education is at last firmly established, and has come to stay. It was in recognition of this relationship that New Hampshire, in 1895, placed both schools and libraries upon the same plane before the law, by making the establishment and maintenance of libraries compulsory.

In 1896, the Wisconsin State Teachers' Association first organized a library section; and, the following year, the National Educational Association appointed a committee upon "the relations of public libraries to public schools," with instructions to propose "methods of co-operation by which the usefulness of both may be increased." The inquiry inaugurated by this committee has been continued as a permanent feature of the work of the National Council of Education.*

Another interesting development of library work, peculiar to this decade, is the relationship between the library and the women's study clubs. Our land is still relatively new; American men are yet busy laying the foundations for family fortunes; many of their sons or grandsons will be men of cultivated leisure, men with time and inclination for carrying serious studies into adult life. Meanwhile, the lamp of self-culture is, for the most part, being borne aloft by our women. To meet their multitudinous and omnivorous demands for information, the librarian is hard pushed; that he generally succeeds, speaks well for his resourcefulness and diplomacy. In many large

* See the excellent Report of the committee, dated May 31, 1899. (Chicago: University Press, 1899. Pp. 80.)

city libraries, the schools and the study clubs together absorb a large share of the time and energies of the reference staff. A few years ago, university extension centers were the chief patrons of the reference room; but extension lecturing has passed its prime—the woman's club appears to have largely taken its place. What will succeed the club, none can foretell; we may be well assured, however, that the tactful librarian will be ready to greet and to satisfy the new comer.

Freedom of access to shelves is a distinctly recent innovation. A few large and many small city libraries now grant practically complete access, reserving only rare and costly books. Others give partial access—for instance, in the children's room, the department of popular fiction, and the reference-room; many such would be willing to allow full access, were their rooms suited for the purpose; while a considerable proportion of the newest buildings, especially in small cities, have been designed with this end in view. It seems highly probable that, long before the close of another decade, open shelves will be the rule, not the exception.

Inter-library loans, especially between reference libraries, are now more frequent than ever before. Boards of trustees are gradually amending their rules, so as to permit their librarians, within certain obvious limitations, to both lend and borrow from sister institutions. Distances with us are so enormous, that the investigator cannot readily pass from one center of research to another; by overcoming in some measure this barrier to free intercourse, a blessing is conferred upon American scholarship.

Popular attention has been so strongly attracted by the evolution of the library as a municipal institution, conducted upon the most advanced principles in an age of audacious experiment, that many are apt to lose sight of the fact that the oldest type of library, that of the college and the learned society, has in America, at least, not remained stagnant amid the general advancement. Heirs of the old monastic institutions and the guilds of scholars, these bodies generally administer their libraries with cautious conservatism. Yet we find the best of them quite abreast of the age, growing rapidly in size, energy, and efficiency; and, while not easily affected by fads, willing to accept improvements, and to conduct experiments for the benefit of the craft.

It is quite within the present decade that our finest American library buildings have been erected. The Library of Congress heads the list with a structure costing \$6,300,000, the largest and most beautiful of its class in the world. The building which houses the Boston Public cost \$2,300,000, and easily leads in size and comeliness the city libraries of the country. The new and stately home of the Chicago Public cost \$2,000,000; that of Columbia University, \$1,200,000; of Princeton University, \$650,000; of the Milwaukee Public and of the Wisconsin Historical Society, about \$600,000 each; and Newberry Library, Chicago, \$500,000. In addition to these, libraries costing from \$100,000 to \$200,000 each have, within the decade, been built in considerable numbers throughout the United States; and buildings averaging \$50,000 each, have become fairly numerous.

Many of these structures are the products of private bounty. In endowments and in gifts for books, also, our American libraries have been liberally treated within the past ten years. Unfortunately, accurate statistics have not been kept; but, so far as is shown by the incomplete reports made to this Association and to the *Library Journal*, it appears that since 1890 the vast sum of approximately \$24,000,000 has been bestowed upon American libraries for buildings, books, and maintenance. As this computation omits the many individual gifts which fell below \$1000 each, it is fair to assume that the total, as here given, falls 10 per cent below the actual figures. These private benefices, together with correspondingly generous expenditures of public money within the same period, aggregate a sum probably larger than the entire previous expenditure for libraries in the history of the United States.

In what has thus far been said relative to American library progress in the closing decade of the nineteenth century, account has only been taken of the library in its relation to the people. No less remarkable has been the development of professional methods, the evidence of which is less obvious to the public, although the results make in a high degree for the economy and efficiency of our service in its behalf.

Prominent in this department of growth has been the recent marvellous development of mechanical contrivances, with which American libraries of the most modern type are now well equipped. *Mention might also be made of rad-

ical improvements which librarians have, in the last few years, brought about in the care and distribution of the printed documents of the United States and of several of the state governments. But it is in the direction of professional technique that we are now chiefly concerned; and herein it will probably be agreed that co-operation is the most distinguishing characteristic of the decade. I have already alluded to inter-library loans, and to exchange of duplicates, systems essentially of a co-operative character. With the exception of "Poole's index,"* which in its co-operative form first appeared in 1882, practically all of this class of work has been inaugurated within the past ten years. Guides to reading, bibliographical bulletins, selected lists of books, all are in effect co-operative; for, although primarily intended for the use of the libraries issuing them, their general circulation as exchanges, and their adoption by sister institutions, considerably lessen the necessity for others working out these problems for themselves. The publication, under the auspices of this Association, of annotated lists, and of the "A. L. A. catalog," have been co-operative undertakings of the decade, and enterprises of this character will soon increase in number and importance. The Publishing Section itself, practically the co-operative machinery of the Association, was born only in 1886, and has continuously proved the necessity for its being.

The Association's standing Committee on Co-operation has, conference by conference, done much to help along this missionary effort toward increasing library usefulness by avoiding needless repetition of effort. At this present conference the Committee will offer a scheme for co-operative cataloging, which gives fair promise of revolutionizing existing methods in the most costly department of library administration. It has for many years been commonly remarked among us that for each library laboriously to catalogue its own books, is an appalling duplication of labor that might better be expended in other directions. The institution

of a central cataloging bureau, and the sale at cost of printed cards to subscribing libraries, is an obvious solution of the problem. But when, in 1893, the Library Bureau entered upon this work, which was afterwards assumed by the Publishing Section,† practical difficulties arose, so that the number of subscribers has been pitifully small. Differences in systems of classification and in catalogue rules were important objections to a universal acceptance of the scheme; but the chief stumbling block has been the fact that few libraries could afford to subscribe for cards which represented books that they did not own, and the Section has not heretofore thought it practicable to receive subscriptions for less than the entire output of the bureau. The Committee on Co-operation, working in harmony with the Publishing Section, has at last, after much thought and labor, evolved a method which it is hoped may remove most of these objections. Should the proposed method, after full consideration from practical points of view, be so fortunate as to meet the approval of this conference, the decade would be crowned by the adoption of one of the most notable reforms in the history of librarianship.

Until the sixth decade of this century‡ libraries for community use were practically divided into public or semi-public collections of tools for scholars, owned by states, colleges, and learned societies; and subscription libraries, mostly for light literature—in other words, reference libraries, available only for scholars, and popular libraries for those who could afford to pay. While not supplanting these older types, there has been developed, almost within our own day, the municipal library, a combination of both—the reference-room for the scholar, the circulation-desk for the multitude. In this form the library has at last become a public institution: for the people, by the people. As yet, however, it is far from being universal in its application. Although growing rapidly, and ranging in every degree between the splendid collection in the palace on Copley Square and the little travelling library in some

* The first edition was issued by Dr. Poole in 1848; the second, in 1853. In 1876, at the first meeting of this Association, the enterprise was broadened and made co-operative, the first volume resulting therefrom being published in 1882. From 1883-89, continuations were published as supplements to the *Library Journal*. The "First supplement," an independent volume, was issued in 1888, the "Second supplement" in 1893, and the "Third supplement" in 1897. An annual "Poole" appeared in 1891; its successor, the "Annual literary index" (including essays as well as magazine articles), first issued in 1892, has been continued to date. The "A. L. A. index" was published in 1893, and the Cleveland "Cumulative index" began in 1896.

† The Publishing Section of this Association was established in 1886; for particulars, see *Library Journal*, v. 11, p. 357, 382, 404. The Library Bureau, a commercial corporation, began the issue of printed catalog cards for current books. The work was transferred to the Publishing Section in October, 1896, and since February, 1898, the work has included the printing of cards for selected periodicals and other literature.

‡ The oldest free library in the United States, the Boston Public, was founded in 1852.

log-house in British Columbia, this new democratic institution exists only in isolated spots. Many fields have yet to be worked before it becomes the common heritage of all our people. But librarians have the temper of propagandists; the missionary spirit is strong within them. Meetings like this refresh and hearten them for their work. The progress of the next ten years will surely be as great as that of the decade now drawing to a close, for we are but on the threshold of the possibilities that await us.

These possibilities will bring their attendant difficulties. The library problem differs but slightly from those of the schools and of philanthropy, and light is but beginning to shine upon those troublous paths. The city librarian, the village librarian, the custodian of the travelling library, has each his task before him, differing only in degree—how best to help his

neighbors to a higher plane of thought; how best to carry forward, along his chosen path, the torch of civilization.

In recognizing the dignity of our vocation as one of the agencies for human betterment, let us beware of overestimating our work. We have much to do, much to acquire. It is probable that many of the methods and even ideals of to-day will be rejected by the librarians of the morrow; this is inevitable, for we are ever progressing, and progress means change. If librarianship has in our day come to be recognized as a profession, it is because we have at last become imbued with the scientific spirit—are mutually helpful, continually awake to new impressions, eagerly receptive of new ideas and new ideals, ever experimenting, ever learning, ever broadening, ever building on the foundations of the past.

CANADIAN LIBRARIES.

By JAMES BAIN, JR., *Librarian Toronto (Can.) Public Library.*

AT a meeting of the Association held at the Thousand Islands in 1887 I had the honor of reading a paper on the past history and present condition of the libraries of Canada. My task on this occasion will be to continue that paper, to report upon the progress made since that period, and upon the present condition of the libraries throughout the Dominion.

I trust that I will not be held presumptuous in pointing out to our American friends, that like the United States, Canada is a federation of self-governing provinces, to each of which has been assigned by the central government, certain specified subjects for local administration. Among these is that of education, which of course, is inclusive of libraries. These provinces, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific, have been settled or partially settled, in different ways, and at more or less recent periods. That in which we this year meet, will soon celebrate its 400th anniversary, and still preserves the language and customs which it brought from the land of the "fleur de lis." It will be necessary, therefore, to take each in detail, and I propose to commence with the extreme east and pass them in review to the far west.

Nova Scotia is the oldest of the English-speaking provinces, and is largely maritime. The population is scattered along the coast, and

in it there are to be found few large towns. Halifax, its capital, engrosses most of the libraries. The first and largest of these is the Legislative Library, with which has been united that of the Nova Scotia Historical Society, and numbers in books and pamphlets 32,500. It is specially rich in its early official mss., journals, records, and papers relating to the difficulties with the Acadians, and the troubles to which the early settlers were exposed. Of these a catalog was prepared in 1886. Dalhousie University, the largest university in the maritime provinces, has in its Arts Library 11,760 volumes, and in the Law Library 8000 volumes. The Nova Scotian Institute of Science, which regularly publishes its valuable Transactions, has a collection of books, principally on science, amounting to 3700. Halifax is fortunate in possessing a public library, which is called the Citizens' Free Library, and which under the energetic management of Miss Warren is doing excellent work. It now contains 22,300 volumes, and has recently issued a subject catalog worthy of the city. There is also a circulating library which is not free, containing 15,000 volumes, known as the Garrison Library. In Antigonish the College of St. Francis Xavier has 2500 volumes, mainly theological, and in Windsor the venerable King's University, with its numerous gifts from England, has a library which, though not large in number, contains many treasures. The

author-subject catalog, prepared by Mr. Piers in 1893, catalogs 7500 volumes. In Wolfville, in the Evangeline country, Acadia College has 8500 volumes.

Nova Scotia has thus nine libraries with a total of 90,020 volumes.

The little island of Prince Edward, lying in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, has only one town of any size, Charlottetown. It contains two libraries—that of the Legislature, which has 4800 books and pamphlets, and that belonging to the Bar, consisting of 2700 law books—making a total of 7500 volumes.

To the west of Nova Scotia lies the province of New Brunswick, peopled principally by the descendants of the Loyalists. St. John, the chief commercial city, has an active public library, containing 12,000 volumes, which is doing good work under Miss Martin's management. In the north end of the city a free library has been in operation for some years, containing 3000 volumes, and the Church of England Institute has thrown open its 2000 volumes to all subscribers of one dollar per annum. The legal profession has accumulated 3500 volumes. But the principal libraries of the province are to be found at the capital, Fredericton, the largest of which is the Legislative Library, amounting to 15,000 volumes, and the next, that of the University of New Brunswick, 8500. The Barristers' Society has also 3030. In the town of Sackville, Mount Allison College has now 8500 volumes. The total for the province is eight libraries containing 55,530 volumes.

Passing further west, we have the large province in which we now meet: Quebec—containing within its borders the wealthy and beautiful commercial capital of the Dominion, Montreal, and the picturesque and historic capital of the province, Quebec. Of the library of the richly endowed institution under whose auspices we are gathered and the results of the labors of Mr. Gould it is not necessary for me to speak further than to refer you to the figures which follow—"Si monumentum requiris circumspecte." The libraries of the city number 31 and contain 413,025 volumes, as follows:

Free public libraries.

Fraser Institute, estab. 1870, opened 1885; 35,000 vol. and pamph.

Has acquired the Mercantile Library and that of the Institut Canadien.

Chateau de Ramezay—estab. 1890, about 6000 vol. and pamph.

Does not lend books and has no catalog.

Montreal Free Library (under Jesuits' Church.) Estab. 1889—circulating only.

English section, 8,000 vol.; French section, 12,000 vol.—20,000 vol.

Managed as to English part by committee of three ladies; small printed catalog of English section only.

Westmount Free Public Library, opened 1899, 2500 vol.

Supported by town of Westmount, free to all as a reference library, circulating only to citizens of Westmount; dictionary card catalog.

Subscription, Institutes, etc.

Bibliothèque paroissiale de Notre-Dame, et du cercle Ville Marie. Belongs to Seminary of St. Sulpice, 16,000 vol.

Subscription 50c. for six mos., which entitles to borrow one book at a time, on a deposit of 50c.

Mechanics' Institute, estab. 1840; 14,162 and pamph.

Now re-classifying on Cutter's expansive system; printed catalog.

Grand Trunk Literary and Scientific Inst., 7150 vol.

Printed catalog.

Bibliothèque de l'Immaculée Conception (Jesuits' Parochial Library), 3000 vol.

Bishops' College (medical), 579 vol.

Ecole Normale Jacques Cartier, 12,500 vol. and pamph.

Laval University (branch of Laval at Quebec), Law, 8000; Medical, 4000—12,000.

Has only law and medical books.

McGill University, estab. 1856, 58,042 vol.

Author and subject card catalog incomplete; class E. C.

McGill Medical Library, 21,000.

One of the most complete medical libraries on the continent.

McGill University Affiliated Colleges.

Presbyterian College of Montreal, 16,000 vol. Manuscript catalog.

Congregational College of Montreal, 3500 vol. No catalog, book class E. C.

Montreal Diocesan College (now includes Synod Library), 4700 vol.

Dictionary card catalog; class E. C.

Wesleyan College, 3000 vol.

Montreal College, estab. 1800, 45,000 vol.

Property of the Séminaire de Notre Dame.

St. Mary's College (Jesuit), general library. 20,000 vol.; ref., 5000 vol.; St. Mary's Archives, students, 7000—32,000 vol.

Seminary of St. Sulpice, 50,000 vol. With valuable archives.

Library of the Seminary of Philosophy, 20,000 vol.

Scientific and Special.

Architectural Association of the Province of Quebec, 250 vol.

Card dictionary catalog; class E. C.

Art Association of Montreal, 650 vol.

Printed catalog only.

Canadian Society of Civil Engineers, 1750 vol.

No catalog nor classification.

Natural History Society—incorporated 1827, abt. 6000 vol.

No catalog nor classification.

Provincial Board of Health, 1500 vol.

Printed catalog.

Y. M. C. Association—founded 1854, 3800 vol.

Printed subject and author catalog.

Y. M. C. Association—reorganized 1899, 632 vol.

Dictionary card catalog; class. E. C.

Law.

Advocates' Library—estab. Mar. 27, 1828, Incorporated 1849, 17,010 vol.

New York Life Law Library—estab. 1889 for use of Tenants only, 6500 vol.

Printed catalog.

The largest university library in the Dominion is that of Laval at Quebec, unrivalled for its collection of early Canadian historical material. Vicar-General Hamel has charge of its 110,000 volumes. The Legislative Library for the Province, which is in the Parliament Buildings, Quebec, has about 50,000 volumes; the Department of Public Instruction 11,000; the Legal Library of the members of the bar 13,000, and the Literary and Historical Society 19,000 volumes. In 1890 a free Workman's Library was opened at St. Roch's, one of the divisions of Quebec, which receives a subvention from the city and now contains 4000 volumes. In addition to these libraries in the city of Quebec, are to be found a town library in Sherbrooke containing 5000 volumes, and college libraries in St. Hyacinthe, Sainte Anne de la Pocatiere and Three Rivers, respectively 25,000, 13,000, and 7000.

The province has therefore 40 libraries containing 670,025 volumes.

The wealthier and more homogeneous province of Ontario has had for the past 18 years a free library act among its statutes. Under this act six cities and towns with 65,367 volumes had, when I reported in 1887 availed themselves of its permissive powers, which number has now increased to 120. There were also at that time 125 Mechanics' Institutes, containing 206,146 volumes, scattered throughout the province. These were supported partly by Government grant and partly by private annual subscriptions, but in 1895 the legislature passed an act converting them into public libraries. Permission was given to any municipal council to appoint a board of management, which was authorized to take over the Mechanics' Institute Library of the town or village and to carry it on as a free public library—the funds being provided by the Government and the municipality. When the municipality did not take over the library, power of incorporation was given to not less than 10 persons to form a body for the purpose of providing a public library, financial assistance being given by the Government. Thus the policy of the administration of Ontario has been steadily directed to the municipal ownership of libraries

and the putting them on a more permanent basis than can exist under associations of private individuals. As a consequence of this policy there are now in the province 406 public libraries, 120 of which are free and 286 partially so, these latter being almost entirely in the smaller towns and villages. The largest of these libraries, Toronto, contains 110,000 volumes and the smallest about 250. The united incomes for 1899 amounted to \$193,421, their assets were valued at \$935,976, they contained 862,047 volumes, and their issue of books for the year was 2,547,131.

The library which is maintained by the Legislature for its own use has grown rapidly during the past few years, under the management of Mr. Avern Pardoe, and now contains 70,000 volumes, and the Educational Library in the department of the Minister of Education, which is freely opened to all students, has 19,690 v.

From the number of higher educational institutions in the province we might freely anticipate a proportionate number of libraries. The largest of these, the University of Toronto, numbers 60,000; Queen's University, Kingston, has 36,000; Ottawa University 35,000. The total number of books reported from the 18 universities and colleges is 230,300.

The Law Society of Ontario is a corporation composed of the legal profession of the province, which among other duties provides for the training and examination of students-at-law, and has its library in Osgoode Hall, Toronto, numbering 29,894 volumes. It also aids in the formation and maintenance of local law libraries in each county town. These number 24, and their libraries contain from a few hundred to 4000 volumes each. They are estimated to contain a total of 50,000 volumes which gives the number of law books in Ontario libraries as 79,894. There are also 11 scientific and other societies whose collections of books number 25,736.

Summarizing these we find this province contains 439 libraries which are more or less open for public use and which have on their shelves 1,287,667 volumes.

Proceeding west, we have the province of Manitoba on the great prairie land in the center of the continent. Winnipeg almost entirely engrosses what libraries it has, and the largest of these is the Legislative Library, which inherited whatever small collection of books were in the Red River before the formation of the province. It now contains 17,435 volumes, and

is rich in papers and documents pertaining to the early days. The Literary and Historical Society have arranged with the city authorities to maintain a free library and have thrown open for reference their own library, which now numbers about 15,000 volumes. The University of Manitoba with its affiliated colleges has about 8000 and the Law Library of the Law Society 6000 volumes. These four libraries contain 46,435 volumes.

The Northwest Territories have a library in connection with its Legislature, at Regina, which contains about 3500 volumes.

Finally, facing the Pacific we have the province of British Columbia, which, though limited in population, in library matters is one of the progressive provinces of the Dominion. Two years ago, finding that many mining camps and isolated agricultural districts were without means of instruction, they organized a series of travelling libraries. During the past year 24 such libraries of 100 volumes each were circulating through the province, and it is believed were productive of much good. The Legislative Library, housed in the beautiful building at Victoria, contains nearly 6000 volumes, and the Law Library in the same place about 2000. In addition, Victoria contains a Public Library with 5000 volumes. The towns of Westminster and Vancouver have also free public libraries, the former containing 1500 volumes and the latter about 1000. Efforts are being made by the Legislative Librarian, Mr. Scholfield, to organize a Provincial Association which will do much to extend the library system within their borders.

British Columbia has therefore five libraries containing 14,500 volumes and 2400 in its travelling libraries.

I have not included in my estimate the libraries under the control of the Central Government at Ottawa. First among these is the principal library of the Dominion—the Library of Parliament—which now contains by estimate 200,000 volumes. Every one who has seen the beautiful building in which this collection is housed will regret that more space was not provided for accessions, and the problem of how to increase the available space without injury to the architectural effect is one which will soon have to be faced. The Library of the Geological and Natural History Survey is attached to the museum and contains 16,000 books and pamphlets. The Library of the Supreme Court consists of 19,500 law books. The

work of the Archivist of the Dominion, Dr. Douglas Brymner, is so well known that it is barely necessary to call attention to the remarkable collection of documents, original and copied, over which he exercises supervision. The library which is attached contains about 10,000 volumes, principally referring to Canadian history and topography.

At the Meteorological Office at Toronto, the collection of books principally on meteorology and magnetism numbers 5000 volumes.

These five Government libraries contain a total of 250,000 volumes.

It is a matter of regret that the free library system has not yet made greater progress within the Dominion, and that the only provinces which have adopted it are those of Ontario and British Columbia. The prospects are, however, encouraging. The fact that the cities of Halifax, St. John, Quebec, and Winnipeg have established libraries as part of their municipal organization, and that in Montreal the suburb of Westmount has made a commencement, shows that the necessity for them is being felt, and that the next stage of extending them throughout their respective provinces will follow in due course. In the meantime it will be seen from the figures given that the number of volumes within the Dominion has risen from 1,103,000 to 2,420,577; that special libraries are abundant, the larger cities being fully up to the average of American cities. The large number of universities and colleges throughout the older parts of the Dominion are turning out a body of graduates who must ultimately mould public taste and guide their fellow citizens into reading habits; and the meeting of the American Library Association in the principal commercial city of the Dominion will form no small factor in this educational work, emphasizing, as it does, the influence and extent of the work on this continent and the professional requirements of those to whom it is committed.

SUMMARY.

	Libs.	Vols.
Nova Scotia.....	9	90,020
Prince Edward Island.....	2	7,500
New Brunswick.....	6	50,530
Quebec.....	41	670,025
Ontario.....	439	1,287,667
Manitoba.....	4	46,435
Northwest Territories.....	1	3,500
British Columbia.....	5	16,900
General Government libraries.....	5	250,000
Total in 1900.....	512	2,420,577
In 1887.....		1,103,000
Increase.....		1,317,577

THE PROSE WRITERS OF CANADA.

BY DR. S. E. DAWSON, *Queen's Printer, Ottawa, Canada.*

IT is not possible, in the compass of one paper, to give an adequate account of the prose writers of Canada. In the first place there is the difficulty of dealing with a bi-lingual literature, and then there is the difficulty of separating that which deserves mention from the current mass of printed communication; and when one is called upon—in this age of newspapers and magazines—to decide as to what is and what is not prose literature, the difficulty is enhanced by the fact that some of our best prose writers have never published a single detached volume.

In a general review such as this, it will be profitable to inquire into the circumstances under which Canadian literature originated, and by which it was directed into its actual channels, when we will at once perceive that, with reference to the history of the other nations of America, Canada is both young and old. Jamestown, the first English settlement on this continent, was founded in 1607. It has been desolate for 200 years; but Quebec—founded in 1608, only one year later—is still flourishing. Besides being brave soldiers and skilful seamen, both Samuel de Champlain and Captain John Smith were authors, and led the way in English and French prose writing in America; but there was a break in the continuity of development in the North, while in the South the colony of Massachusetts became the center of intellectual life, which, if it flowed in a narrow channel, was intense and uninterrupted.

Canadian literature and Canadian history open with the works of Samuel de Champlain. Champlain was an author in the fullest sense of the word; for he even illustrated his own works and drew excellent maps, which he published with them. His works include not only his voyages in Acadia and Canada, but his previous voyage to the West Indies and his description of Mexico. He wrote also short treatises on navigation and map making, which are still useful to explain early cartography. The edition of his works published at Quebec in

1870, under the auspices of Laval University, is a monument of the scholarship of the Abbé Laverdière, its editor, and of the generosity of its publisher. A librarian need not spend money upon original editions, for this is the most complete, and it is, besides, the most creditable specimen of the printer's art ever published in Canada.

From the time of Champlain down to the conquest of 1760 learned and cultivated men, ecclesiastics for the most part, wrote in and about Canada, but their books were published in Europe. Marc Lescarbot, a companion of Champlain, wrote in French a History of New France, and enticed "Les Muses de la Nouvelle France" to sing beside the rushing tides of the Bay of Fundy. Then came the long series of Jesuit Relations, the books of Father Le Clerq, the Latin history of Du Creux, the learned work of Father Lafiteau, the letters of Marie Guyart, the Huron Dictionary and the History of Father Sagard, the Travels of Hennepin, the work of Bacqueville de la Potherie, and the works of Father Charlevoix, still the great resource of writers on Canadian subjects. There were many others; there was de Tonty—never since Jonathan was there friend so faithful as he was to La Salle. There was Denys, the capable and enterprising governor of Cape Breton; and Boucher, the plain colonist of the frontier post of Three Rivers who stood up before the Great King and pleaded the cause of the despairing colony; and then, lest we become too serious, we have that frivolous young officer, the Baron de Lahontan, who paid off the pious priests of Montreal for tearing leaves out of his naughty pagan books by telling slanderous stories of all the good people of Canada.

But this literature, while considerable in extent, was not indigenous to the soil; although in quality it was, perhaps, superior to that of the English colonies. There were educational institutions and teaching orders and cultivated people; but education did not reach the mass. A printing press was set up at Cambridge,

Massachusetts, in the year 1639; but, one hundred and twenty years later, when Canada passed under British rule, there was not one printing press in the whole of New France. Even the card money was handwritten, and the *Ordonnances*—a sort of government debentures passing current as money—were printed in France. There was in New France a polite and cultivated society, but the literature which existed was a reflex of the culture of Old France—of the France of the Bourbon kings. This jealousy of the press in Canada is very remarkable, because there was at least one printing press in Mexico in 1539 and one in Peru in 1586.

Upon a people thus socially organized the English conquest fell with great force for, after the capitulation and at the peace in 1763 when New France was definitively ceded, the majority of the educated laymen emigrated to France and left the people without their natural leaders. It is to the honor of the clergy that they did not abandon their charge. Bowing to circumstances beyond their control, they severed their connections with the Motherland; and, if French literature in Canada now breathes with a national life all its own, it is due to the Church which sustained it in its time of sore discouragement. Literature could not flourish under such conditions; moreover, French and English Canadians had yet both to undergo many trials and many political and military experiences.

The English who first came to Canada did not come in pursuit of literature; and, besides, the air was charged with electricity; for the treaty of peace had scarcely been ratified when the Stamp Act was passed. In the ensuing struggle, after some hesitation, the new subjects of England sided with her; for, in the much-maligned Quebec Act, she had dealt justly, and even kindly with them, and they rallied to her support. The war swept to the walls of Quebec and yet the Commissioners of the Continental Congress could not sweep the province into the Continental union. Even the astute Franklin, in whose hands Oswald and Hartley and Lord Shelburne were as wax, and who was able to outwit even a statesman like Vergennes, was foiled at Montreal by the polite but inflexible resolution of the French Canadian clergy and gentry.

The tide of invasion receded and peace came

at last, but not repose; for with peace came the sorrowful procession of proscribed refugees who laid the foundations of English Canada. United Empire Loyalists they were called and United Empire Loyalists are their descendants to the present day. Well is it for us that they were educated men; for the institutions their fathers had helped to found had to be left behind, and they set their faces to the unbroken wilderness where the forest came down to the water's edge—where the only roads were Indian trails, or paths made by wild animals through the thickets. The time for literature had not come, for there were farms to be cleared and roads and bridges and churches and school houses to be built. All these lay behind them in the homes from which they had been driven. Clearly then, if we want original Canadian works for our libraries, we must pass over these years.

But not yet was this people to find repose, for our grandparents had scant time to organize themselves into civil communities when war broke out again, and they again took up arms for the principles they held dear. The struggle was exhausting, for they had to fight almost alone. The Mother-country could give very little assistance, because she was engaged in a life-and-death conflict with a world in arms. In that "splendid isolation," which has more than once been the destiny of England, the little half French, half English dependency stood firm, but her frontiers were again swept by invasion, and the destruction of war and subsequent recovery from its effects postponed again the era of literature; for our land was all borderland and felt the scourge of war in its whole extent. At last came peace, and the Canadian people could settle down to the normal development of their own institutions; but long, long years had been lost, and it was not until 1825 or 1830 that any interest in the pursuit of literature began to be felt.

And now that I have endeavored to make plain the circumstances which retarded the development of Canadian literature I will pass on to a short survey of the books of which it is composed, and you will find, as in fact might have been supposed, that our prose literature has naturally followed up those directions which had special reference to practical life.

No one, I think, but Rich had been devoting himself to the bibliography of American books

when Faribault published in 1837 at Quebec, in French, his "Catalogue of works on the history of America with special reference to those relating to Canada, Acadia, and Louisiana." He had served in the war, but when the Literary and Historical Society was founded he became one of its most active members. He was president and then perpetual secretary, and in his time were published many reprints of scarce works. He had been chief adviser in collecting the Americana in the parliamentary library which was burned in 1849, and he was then sent to Europe to make purchases to replace the loss. Faribault's catalog contains valuable notes, both original and extracted. It is now very scarce, a copy in the Menzies' sale bringing \$8. Morgan's "Bibliotheca Canadensis" is the next catalog in order. It is a work of great industry and covers the whole period from the conquest down to the time of its appearance in 1867. The same writer's "Canadian men and women of the time," published in 1898, practically continues the first work; for, although it contains notices of a vast number of people who are not in the remotest way connected with letters, yet all the *littérateurs* are there—all I said, inadvertently, for there are a few important names omitted.

In 1886 the late Dr. Kingsford published a book called "Canadian archæology," dealing with early printed Canadian books, and he supplemented it, in 1892, by another—the "Early bibliography of Ontario"—for the first had been written too hurriedly to be accurate. Sir John Bourinot has done excellent work in this field in his "Intellectual development of the Canadian people," Toronto, 1881, and in a monograph for the Royal Society of Canada, "Canada's intellectual strength and weakness," 1898. A work of great value on Canadian bibliography has been written by Phileas Gagnon, "Essai de bibliographie Canadienne"—a handsome octavo of 722 pages, published by the author at Quebec in 1895. It contains valuable notes and facsimile reprints of rare title-pages. Besides these there is an exhaustive annotated Bibliography of books printed in New Brunswick by Macfarlane, St. John, 1895; Lareau's "Histoire de la littérature Canadienne," Montreal, 1874; and Haight's "Catalogue of Canadian books," Toronto, 1896. I can mention only these few; there are besides innumerable monographs in French and English, sepa-

rate and in magazines, for the subject is a favorite one with Canadians. The catalogs of the parliamentary library at Ottawa and the public library at Toronto are also very useful to collectors and students.

The English kings had no jealousy of the printing press. William Caxton had a good position at the court of Margaret Plantagenet, Duchess of Burgundy, and her brother, King Edward IV., received him with favor. In 1503 two of his apprentices were made King's Printers, and since that time there has always existed by patent a royal printer (*Regius Impressor*) through whom alone the orders and proclamations of the government have been issued.

The office of King's Printer became thereafter an important factor in English administration, and it was introduced into all the colonies. No sooner, therefore, was Canada finally ceded in 1763 than a printing office became a Government necessity at Quebec. In 1764 Brown and Gilmour published the *Quebec Gazette* by authority, and in 1767 a folio volume of Ordinances. William Brown continued to print for the Crown, but the first imprint which appears to indicate the existence of a formal Royal patent, direct from the Crown, is that of William Vondenvelden in 1797. John Bennett was King's Printer in Upper Canada in 1801. Christopher Sower was King's Printer in New Brunswick in 1785, and John Bushell was King's Printer in Nova Scotia as early as 1752. In 1756 we find his name affixed to a proclamation offering £25 for every Micmac scalp. Settlers on the outskirts of Halifax had been losing scalps; for the Micmacs made their collection a labor of love, and the Abbé le Loutre, who controlled the Micmacs, could buy 18 British scalps for only 1800 livres. Naturally they had to bid higher at Halifax. All this did not invite to literary pursuits; but the volumes of statutes and official documents were well printed, and, if literature did not flourish, it was not for want of a printing office. These volumes were books, but not literature, and cannot be noticed here.

It will be of interest to say a few words about the first books—the Canadian *incunabula* so precious to bibliophiles. The first book printed at Quebec was "Le catéchisme du diocèse de Sens," Brown & Gilmour, 1764—one year after the cession. Only one copy is now known.

Then followed an "Abridgement of Christian doctrine," in Montagnais, by Father Labrosse, in 1767. Then Cugnet's "*Traité de la loi des fiefs*"—and other branches of the old French law, for it was in four parts—William Brown, 1775. Cugnet was a very able man. He was Clerk to the Council and assisted the English Government by advising them upon the old laws of Canada.

The first book printed at Montreal was "*Le reglement de la Confrérie de l'adoration perpetuelle du Saint Sacrement*," Mesplet & Berger, 1776. Then we have "*Le juge à paix*"—a translation of a portion of Burns' "*Justice of the peace*"—by J. F. Perrault, a volume of 561 pages, 8vo, printed by Mesplets in 1789. Religion and law are the two organizing factors of society, and this practical people were chiefly concerned with conduct in this world, not forgetting regard to the next—in which everybody fully believed. Later on, in 1810, we find the imprint of Nathan Mower on a reprint of Bishop Porteous' "*Evidences*." In 1812 appeared Blyth's "*Narrative of the death of Louis XVI.*;" and, in 1816, a volume of Roman Catholic prayers in Iroquois. These are not all the books printed in those years, but the titles indicate the tendencies of the people.

We have in Huston's "*Répertoire nationale*" (the first edition of which is very scarce, but which was reprinted in four vols. at Montreal in 1893) a collection of extracts—in fact, a cyclopædia of native French Canadian literature from the earliest times down to 1848. One piece alone (a poem) bears date prior to the English period. It is dated 1734. From 1778 to 1802 there are only 12 articles. It was not until 1832 that the French national spirit became thoroughly awake, and from that year the extracts became increasingly numerous. The first books in general literature began to appear in 1830 and 1831, and, in 1832, the Legislative Assembly passed the first Copyright Act. That year, then, would be a convenient date from which to reckon the revival of literature in Canada.

The first book in general literature published in Upper Canada was a novel, "*St. Ursula's Convent; or, the nun of Canada*," printed at Kingston in 1824. There was also a press at Niagara (on the Lake) which did some reprinting; for we find that, in 1831, Southey's "*Life of Nelson*" and Galt's "*Life of Byron*" were

printed there. The same press issued in 1832 an original work by David Thompson, a "*History of the War of 1812*."

I cannot pretend, in a paper like this, to give more than a general indication of the extent of publication in those days. There were books and pamphlets I have not mentioned; but there were very few books published in Lower Canada before 1833, and in Upper Canada before 1841. During all that period, however, there were many prose writers, for the newspaper press was very active, and, in the times before telegraphs, the newspapers contained more original matter, compared with advertisements, than they do now. Newspapers were diligently read and editorials were more valued than now.

The political circumstances of Canada are so exceptional that almost every problem which can arise in the domain of politics has been, at some time or other, encountered by our statesmen. Questions of race, of language, of religion, of provincial autonomy, of federative union, of the relative obligations between an imperial central power and self-governing colonies, have all been of necessity threshed out in the Dominion of Canada. Their underlying principles have not only been laid bare, but legislation has built firm social and political structures upon them. For this reason there has always been a great deal of political pamphleteering in Canada which, in later days and in larger communities, would have expanded into books. I have a great respect for a pamphlet upon a serious subject; because I feel sure the author did not write it for money, but because he had something to say. Pamphlets come hot from the brain of a man who cannot help writing. Great revolutions have been wrought by pamphlets falling, like burning coals, upon inflammable materials. Many of the pamphlets relate to the union of the colonies. Many of them look forward to the organization of the Empire, but able though many of them were, the times were not ripe.

For the reasons cited above, the number of our prose writers who have devoted their labors to constitutional and parliamentary history and law is large. Two, however, stand out before all the others and have won high reputation throughout Britain and her colonies. Dr. Alpheus Todd and Sir John Bourinot are known wherever parliamentary institutions are studied.

Dr. Todd's chief work, "Parliamentary government in England," is one of the great standard authorities. It has passed through two editions, and a condensed edition has been published by a leading English writer. It has also been translated into German and Italian. He wrote also a work, indispensable to the self-governing colonies of the empire, "Parliamentary government in the British colonies," in which is set forth, in clear detail and with abounding references, the mode of adaptation of the British Parliamentary system to all the diverse colonies of the Empire.

The name of Sir John Bourinot, the clerk of the House of Commons, must frequently be mentioned in any account of Canadian literature. His literary work is large in extent and is valued throughout all English-speaking communities. His "Parliamentary procedure" is the accepted authority of our Parliament. His "Constitutional history of Canada" is the best manual on the subject. His two series of "Lectures on federal government in Canada" and "Local government in Canada" have been published in the Johns Hopkins "University studies," and his "Comparative study of the political systems of Canada and the United States," read before Harvard University and the Johns Hopkins School of Political Science, has been published in the "Annals" of the American Academy of Political Science. On these and kindred subjects he has contributed largely not only to the periodicals of his native country, but to reviews in England and in the United States.

Although I have specially mentioned these two writers, there are many others who have done important work in this field; as, for instance, Prof. Ashley, now of Harvard, whose "Lectures on the earlier constitutional history of Canada" are highly esteemed, and William H. Clement, whose volume on "Canadian constitutional law" is the text-book at Toronto University. The field was very wide and from the first the problems to be solved after the cession were complex and difficult. A people, alien in race, religion, and language, and immensely superior in numbers, were to be governed, not as serfs, but as freemen and equals. It was a civilization and a system of law equal to their own with which the English had to reckon and with a religion which penetrated to the very foundation of society as deeply

as did their own national church. The subject is profoundly interesting and there is a mass of literature relating to it. The English who came in immediately after the conquest sought to govern the country without reference to the institutions of the conquered people, and the early English governors, General Murray and Lord Dorchester, were to the French Canadians a wall of defence. The period may be studied in the works of Baron Maseres, a man of great ability, who was Attorney-General of the Province and afterward Baron of the Exchequer Court in England. He was of Huguenot stock and had strong anti-Roman prejudices though personally very amiable. He could not see why the French should not prefer the English civil and ecclesiastical laws and wrote a number of books to persuade them to it. He could not see, either, how there could be a negative quantity in algebra and wrote a quarto volume to demonstrate the absurdity of that notion. Later on came the discussions which led to the division of the province and the separation of Upper from Lower Canada. Then followed the agitations of Papineau in the Lower, and Gourlay and Mackenzie in the Upper Province, with an abundant crop of pamphlets leading up to the reunion.

But while these were often party pamphlets, of no real value, there was also much writing by such men as the Howes, Sewells, Stuarts, Robinsons, Haliburtons, and others of refugee stock. These men were exponents of views of the destiny of the English race and the importance of an organization of the Empire which had been held by Shirley, Hutchinson, Dickenson, and even by Franklin himself in 1754 and down to a short time previous to the Revolution. The Loyalists had been, and these men were, as jealous of constitutional freedom as the leaders of the popular party. Their successors in our days, Col. Denison, Dr. Parkin, O. W. Howland, and the Imperial Federal League, are the heirs and representatives of the men who dreamed that great dream which Thomas Pownall (governor of the colonies of South Carolina, New York, and Massachusetts from 1753 to 1768) printed in capital letters in his "Administration of the Colonies" that "Great Britain might no more be considered as the kingdom of this isle only, with many appendages of provinces, colonies, settlements and other extraneous parts, but as a

great marine dominion consisting of our possessions in the Atlantic and in America united into a one Empire in a one centre where the seat of government is." The dream was shut up for many days, and even many years; for the times of the "Little Englanders" were to come; but it may be that, in the latter days, if not a *pax Britannica* a *pax Anglicana* may reach round the world—a peace of justice, of freedom, of equality before the law—and who can tell where the centre of the English-speaking world may then be.

The history of Canada and of its separate provinces has been the favorite theme of our writers of prose. The histories written during the French regime were published in France; but, soon after the cession, a new movement towards the study of Canadian history commenced. Heriot, Deputy Postmaster-General of Canada, wrote, in 1804, a "History of Canada" of which only one volume appeared, but it was published in London and had no original merit. The first really Canadian history was published by Neilson at Quebec in 1815. It is in two 8vo volumes and is very well printed. The author, William Smith, was clerk to the Legislative Assembly, and besides Charlevoix, of whose labors he made free use, he had the records of government at his service. Nevertheless, the work is not of much historical value. It is very scarce and a good copy will bring about \$40. Robert Christie, a Nova Scotian by birth, is the next in order of date and his literary work extends over a long life. He wrote a volume on the "Administration of Craig and Prevost," which was published in 1818, and the same year a "Review of the political state of Canada under Sir Gordon Drummond and Sir John Sherbrooke." He wrote also a "History of Lower Canada from 1791 to 1841," defective in literary form but valuable as a mine of documents and extracts.

Michel Bibaud's volume of "Epîtres, chansons, satires et épigrammes," published in 1830, marked the commencement of modern French Canadian literature. He wrote also a "History of Canada" in two vols., published in 1837 and 1844, now very scarce and little referred to. Garneau is the first French Canadian historian worthy of the name both for literary style and for original research. His "History" is a work of great merit and in many respects has not been surpassed. Garneau's

"History" was written in French and the four octavo volumes of which it consists appeared between 1845 and 1852, a period of storm and stress in Canadian politics; hence it is animated by strong prejudices against his English compatriots. There have been several editions in French and there is an English translation by Bell, with corrective foot notes like some of the orthodox annotated editions of Gibbon.

Very different is the "Histoire du Canada" of the Abbé Ferland, published from 1861 to 1865 at Quebec. It consists of a course of lectures which, as professor of history, the author delivered at Laval University. The work, unfortunately, extends only as far as the cession in 1763. It is the result of great labor and research, and is written with impartiality. The same period is covered in English by a carefully written work, in one volume, by Dr. H. H. Miles. It was published in 1881, and is the most convenient manual of the history of the French domination.

Benjamin Sulte's "Histoire des Canadiens-Français," published in 1882-1884, in 8 vols., quarto, is a very valuable history, and, if it had been published in a more convenient form, would be known as widely as it deserves to be. The author's minute acquaintance with the life of the French Canadian people makes his work necessary for reference. Mr. Sulte is one of our most prolific writers on historical subjects. His style is happy and his information accurate.

Dr. William Kingsford's "History," in 10 vols., octavo, is the most important historical work which has hitherto been produced in Canada, and it extends from the discovery of the country down to the union of Upper and Lower Canada in 1841. He wrote with great independence of judgment, and he is the first of our writers to make extensive use of the precious collection of original papers collected by Dr. Brymner, the Dominion archivist. His industry was indefatigable—his work is enduring; but his reward was inadequate, and the last years of his life were spent in labor which is now only—after he is dead—commencing to be appreciated.

A notice of the prose writers of Canada is incomplete without mention of the Rev. Dr. Withrow, who has published a work on the catacombs of Rome which passed through several editions and met with favor among the reviewers of the United States. He has writ-

ten on the "Romance of missions" and on the "Early history of the Methodist church," and a list of his works would be too long to give here. A "History of Canada" by him, published in 1880, is highly esteemed. Mr. Charles G. D. Roberts, better known for his poetry, wrote a small popular history of Canada for the Appletons; but the most convenient manual of the history of Canada is that written by Sir John Bourinot for the "Story of the nations" series and published in London and New York. A convenient volume of reference for the student is Houston's volume of "Documents illustrative of the Canadian constitution with notes and appendices." It contains the foundation documents of the English period.

The war of 1812-14 is the subject of a number of narratives; but no connected work of special merit or research has appeared. One of the first volumes printed in Upper Canada was David Thompson's "History," published at Niagara in 1832. It is now very rare. There is also a book on that war by Major Richardson, published at Brockville in 1842, now scarce, and one by Auchinleck, published in Toronto in 1855. Colonel Coffin commenced to write, but his work did not reach a second volume. McMullan's "History of Canada," the first edition of which was printed at Brockville in 1855, contained the best Canadian history of the war until the account in Dr. Kingsford's large work appeared. There are, however, innumerable pamphlets and articles treating of episodes of this war published by local historical societies or in magazines.

I now come to the more specialized histories, and what shall I say? for the roll is long and time is fleeting. There are George Stewart's "Life and times of Frontenac" in Winsor's great work; Gerald Hart's "Fall of New France"; the Abbé Verreau's collection of "Memoirs of the invasion of 1775"; the Abbé Casgrain's works on "Montcalm and Lévis." There is the great work of the Abbé Faillon on the foundation of Montreal, published by the Gentlemen of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, and there are also a series of histories, bringing down to the present day the narratives of the general histories, such as Bedard's "Histoire de cinquante ans, 1791-1841"; Turcotte's "Canada sous l'union, 1841-1867"; David's "l'Union des deux Canadas." In Ontario there are a large number of corresponding works, such as

Dent's "Last forty years" and his "Story of the Upper Canada rebellion." Such books are rich material for the future historian, when the calm comes, after the heat of political struggle has been dissipated.

Then there are the histories of the separate provinces. Commencing, where so much commences, with the province by the sea, there is Haliburton's "History of Nova Scotia," in 2 vols., 8vo, published as early as 1829. It is a history based on original research, and a work of literature in every sense. Murdoch's "History," in three vols., 8vo, is arranged more as annals, and is an important work as a quarry for succeeding writers. Dr. Akins has published valuable extracts from the archives of the province; and Sir John Bourinot's "Builders of Nova Scotia" (written last year for the Royal Society of Canada, but also published separately) will give the reader, not only in the letter-press, but by the numerous illustrations, a vivid picture of the early days of the colony. Cape Breton—now a part of Nova Scotia—an island interesting from its connection with the discovery of the continent and the eventful episode of Louisburg, has its histories. Robert Brown wrote a scholarly history of the island, and Sir John Bourinot's monograph, in the Transactions of the Royal Society, has left nothing to be desired.

The first New Brunswick historian was the Rev. Robt. Cooney, who wrote the history of that province, printed at Halifax in 1832. There is also a volume by Alexander Munro, but the "History of Acadia," by James Hannay, is the most important work of this class emanating from New Brunswick.

And then there is the Northwest, with its wild and romantic annals, and its literature of exploration, adventure, and daring courage. For this you must consult Masson's "Bourgeois de la Compagnie du Nordouest," Joseph Tassé's "Les Canadiens de l'Ouest," and Beckles Willson's "History of the Hudson's Bay Company." Manitoba has a group of writers. Professor Bryce's work on Manitoba and his "Short history of the Canadian people" were published in England, and are much esteemed. Alexander Begg's "History of the Northwest," in three vols., is an important work, published in Toronto in 1894. Another writer of the same name has published a "History of British Columbia," a well-written and useful work. These works

(although there are many others I might name) cover the whole area of the continent west of Ontario to the green slopes of the western ocean and the ice-bound margin of the sluggish polar sea.

A leading American author, in one of his early books, writing at Niagara, and standing on his own side of the river, said, with compassionate sentimentousness, "I look across the cataract to a country without a history." He was looking into the emptiness of his own mind; for, at the very time, his countryman, Parkman, had commenced the brilliant series of histories of this country which have won for him an enduring name. History! What country of the New World can unroll a record so varied and so vivid with notable deeds? From this very town went the men who opened up the continent to its inmost heart before the English had crossed the Alleghany mountains. The streets of the old city have been thronged with painted warriors of the far unknown West, with boisterous voyageurs, with the white-coated soldiers of the French king, and with the scarlet uniforms of the troops of the English crown; for Montreal, from the earliest times, has been the vortex of the conflicting currents of our national life. Few vestiges remain of the old town. The hand of the Philistine has been heavy. It is not so very long since I used to wander with Francis Parkman about the older streets, but landmark after landmark is gone or has suffered the last indignity of restoration. I remember taking Dean Stanley into the older part of the Seminary with a half apology for its being little more than two hundred years old, while his own abbey reached back for nearly a thousand. "I have learned," he replied, "to look upon two hundred years in America as equivalent to one thousand in Europe. They reach back to the origins of society." He had just come from Chicago, and they had shown him thousands of hogs marching to their doom, but the gentle scholar would not stay for an exposition of the amazing economies in the disposal of those hogs rendered possible by the advance of science, but started for the East by the next train. It is the mind which apprehends, for many have eyes and see not; but to men like Francis Parkman, Oliver Wendell Holmes, and Dean Stanley, every vestige of the quaint old town brought back memories of a picturesque and adventurous life which in old times thronged the narrow

streets. Narrow! yes, they were narrow, but just as passable after a snowstorm and just as clean, and the snow was whiter than now, for it was not mixed with coal smoke.

But I have lost my way in the old town with companions of former years. They talked so well that I forgot. I only wanted to explain to my American friend across Niagara that this land has a history and we have matters of surpassing interest to relate. There is the story of the Acadian exiles. Longfellow told it without ever visiting the locality or knowing much of the matter. If you wish to have the responsibility for the action brought home to the doors of the New England Colonies, read Richard's "Acadia" and the series of monographs by the Abbé Casgrain; but if, on the other hand, you wish to know of the provocations the English suffered you will learn them from Dr. Akins and Lieut. Governor Archibald. The controversy is keen and from the conflicting writers the true motive (if you are clever) may be gathered.

Many of the local histories are full of interest. Histories of Annapolis, Yarmouth, Pictou, and Queen's counties in Nova Scotia, of St. John, New Brunswick, of Huntingdon, and the Eastern Townships in Quebec; of Peterborough, Dundas, Welland, and Wentworth in Ontario. Interesting also is the mass of historical and legendary lore, collected in numerous volumes by Sir J. M. Lemoine, about Quebec and the Lower St. Lawrence. Hawkins' "Picture of Quebec" and Bosworth's "Hochelaga Depicta, or picture of Montreal," are scholarly works now become very scarce, and Dr. Scadding, the learned antiquarian of Toronto, has written much upon that city and its surroundings. John Ross Robertson's "Landmarks of Toronto" and Graeme Mercer Adam's centennial volume—"Toronto new and old"—are continuous pictures of the growing life of the Queen City of the Canadian West. Even in the wilderness of Muskoka to the north of Toronto is a history written in blood; for there the forest has grown over the sites of the Huron towns and obliterated the traces of a war, ruthless and horrible, but redeemed by the martyrdom of the saintly missionaries expiring under tortures with words of blessing and exhortation upon their lips.

All these things have exercised the pens of the prose writers of Canada, but how can I at-

tempt to enumerate all the books in which they are recorded? Time is passing and you will soon weary of my theme, so I must hurry on and turn a deaf ear to these voices of the past.

Much good prose writing exists in Canada under the kindred heading of Biography. The political history of the last 60 years may be found in such works as Lindsey's "Life of William Lyon Mackenzie," in Mackenzie's "Life of George Brown," in Pope's "Life of Sir John A. MacDonald," in Sir Francis Hincks' "Autobiography," and in Buckingham and Ross's "Life of Alexander Mackenzie." The stir of the political arena runs through these, but there are others, such as Read's "Lives of the Judges," his "Life and times of General Simcoe" and of "Sir Isaac Brock" which are freer from politics. There is also much matter of historical interest interwoven in such biographies as Bethune's "Life of Bishop Strachan," Hodgins's "Life of the Rev. Dr. Ryerson," Paterson's "Life of the Rev. Dr. McGregor."

No—I repeat it—our writers had not to cross the ocean for their inspiration. They had subjects for song and story, full of heart-break and tears, which they have not yet exhausted and which some of your own writers, notably Lorenzo Sabine, of Maine, and Prof. Tyler, of Cornell, have treated with generous sympathy. What could be more tragical than the exile of the United Empire Loyalists. There had been nothing like it for many centuries, there was nothing like it in Alsace, or as a sequel to the late civil war. Whoever were rebels these were not; for they sided with the established existing government. There are not many books devoted specially to this subject, but there is a wilderness of detached monographs and the "transactions" of the literary societies are full of interesting matter concerning it. Canniff's "History of the settlements round the Bay of Quinté" relates the fortunes of the earliest group of refugees in Ontario. The principal work is, however, Dr. Egerton Ryerson's "Loyalists of America and their times," published at Toronto in 1880. Dr. Ryerson was a strong writer, but deficient in literary skill, and his work is rather materials for history than a finished historical treatise.

Much valuable prose writing will be found in the Transactions of the learned societies of Canada, such as the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec, the oldest of all, founded in

1824; the Historical Societies of Montreal, of Nova Scotia, of Manitoba, the Canadian Institute of Toronto, and of the smaller societies. The University of Toronto prints an "annual review" of all literature relating specially to Canada and extending its survey to works treating of the discovery of the western world. It is made up of contributions by specialists upon the subjects of the books reviewed, and, being edited by the librarian and professor of history in the university, is an exceedingly interesting volume. Last, but not least, is the Royal Society of Canada, whose "Annual transactions," now in their 17th year, contain monographs, by leading writers of Canada, upon the history, literature, and natural history of the country. Of the invaluable services of Dr. Brymner, the Dominion archivist, I need not speak. Every librarian in America knows the value of his annual reports and the research and accuracy of his learned annotations.

It would naturally follow, from what I have told you of the practical character of the Canadian people, that the literature of law is very extensive. This I cannot even touch upon, but would only remark that the variety which distinguishes the Dominion in other matters extends even to this branch of knowledge. While the English law prevails in Ontario and westwards, and in the provinces by the sea, the Roman civil law rules the central province of Quebec.

Law books, however, are of necessity limited in scope to our own country, but the military instincts of the people, arising perhaps from the constant alarm in which they have grown up, have given us a writer on military history whose reputation extends over Europe. Colonel Denison, of Toronto, wrote in 1868 a work on "Modern cavalry;" and, in 1887, he published a "History of cavalry" which won the first prize in a competition instituted by the Emperor of Russia for the best work on that subject. It has been translated into Russian, German, and Hungarian, and is being translated into Japanese. Colonel Denison recognized that, in the school of the American Civil War, new principles of cavalry service had arisen which were destined to sweep away all the maxims of the European schools. It would have been well if the British Staff College had studied this work, even though it was written by a colonel of colonial militia, for the prin-

ciples he laid down are those by which Roberts and Kitchener recently mobilized the army in South Africa.

Among the first books published in Montreal was the "Travels" of Gabriel Franchère, a native of this city, who was one of the founders of Astoria on the Columbia. The volume is now exceedingly scarce, but it was translated and printed in New York in 1853. This leads to the remark that the exploration and discovery of the north and west of this continent has been mainly done by Canadians and Hudson's Bay voyageurs, although the books have generally been printed out of Canada. Sir Alexander Mackenzie was the first to reach the Pacific and Arctic oceans across the continent by land. His work has been printed in different editions. He was a partner in the Northwest Company of Montreal. Henry, whose adventures were published in New York in 1809, was a merchant of this city, and Harmon, whose travels were published at Andover in 1820, was also a member of the Northwest Company. The travels of Ross Cox, Maclean, Ogden, Long, and other officers of the great fur companies belong to our literature, though published in England. It was Dease and Simpson and Rae and Hearne who traced out most of the Arctic coast of America. The work of these men is still being carried on by Tyrrell, McConnell, Low, Bell, and George Dawson, the writings of these last, and many more whom I cannot stop to name, whether published elsewhere or embodied in reports or contributed to foreign periodicals and learned societies, are yet the works of Canadian prose writers.

Canadian writers have also done good work in the archæology and languages of the Indian tribes. I have already said that among the *incunabula* of Canada are catechisms in Montagnais and Iroquois. Among the chief workers in this field was Dr. Silas Rand. He wrote upon the "History, manners, and language of the Micmac tribe," and translated the Gospels and Epistles into Micmac. His dictionary, English and Micmac, was published at the cost of the government, and the other half, Micmac into English, is in manuscript at Ottawa, and will be printed before long. He wrote also a book on the "Legends of the Micmacs," which was published in New York and London in 1894. Canon O'Meara published the Common Prayer Book in Ojibway. Bishop Baraga is

the author of an Ojibway dictionary, and Father Lacombe of one of the Cree language. The Abbé Cuoq has published a dictionary of Iroquois and grammars of both Iroquois and Algonquin, besides his "Etudes philologiques" on both these languages. The Abbé Mayrault wrote a "History of the Abenakis"; the Rev. Peter Jones (an Ojibway by birth) wrote a history of his people; and a Wyandot, Peter Dooyentate Clarke, wrote a book on the "Origin and traditional history of the Wyandots."

We cannot count the late Horatio Hale as a Canadian writer, although he lived in Canada for the latter years of his life and contributed to the Transactions of the Royal Society, but we have the Rev. Dr. Maclean, a writer who has both the literary training and the actual experience to make anything from his hand upon Indian life valuable. His work, "Canadian savage folk, the native tribes of Canada," published in 1896 at Toronto, is of much value. He is, besides, a frequent contributor to periodical literature on ethnological subjects.

Sir Daniel Wilson, late principal of the University of Toronto, although some of his works were written before he came to Canada, must be enrolled among Canadian prose writers, for he was a frequent contributor to the *Canadian Journal* and to the Royal Society on his favorite subjects—archæology and ethnology. Some very important works, notably his "Pre-historic man, or researches into the origin of civilization in the Old and New World," were written in Canada. Sir William Dawson also wrote much on kindred subjects, and in his book, "Fossil man," he employed the results of a life-long study of the Indians of Canada to illustrate the characters and condition of the pre-historic men of Europe. His son, Dr. George M. Dawson, has not only written monographs of value upon the races and languages of the Pacific coast, but he has assisted in the publication of many excellent monographs by missionaries resident among the western tribes. I must not close without mention of the Rev. Prof. Campbell. His work on the Hittites is well known. His contributions on Phœnician, Egyptian, Mexican, and Indian ethnology and philology will be found in many Canadian transactions and periodicals.

You will scarcely be surprised to learn that the soil of Canada has not proved productive in writers upon metaphysics and logic. I can

remember only two — Prof. J. Clark Murray, of McGill, and Professor Watson, of Queen's University. Their works have been published in England and the United States, and their contributions to leading reviews, in these countries, as well as to Canadian periodicals of the higher class, have been frequent. Dr. Murray has written an "Exposition of Sir William Hamilton's philosophy," published in Boston, and a "Handbook of psychology," published in London (this last work was adopted as a text-book in several American colleges), and he has translated from the German "The autobiography of Solomon Maimon" — a pessimistic philosopher who preceded Schopenhauer by more than a hundred years. Professor Watson has written "Kant and his English critics," Glasgow, 1881; an "Exposition of Schelling," Chicago, 1882; and the "Philosophy of Kant," Glasgow and New York, 1892. Why commercial cities, like Chicago, St. Louis, and Glasgow should be centers of philosophical publication, and Montreal and Toronto are impervious to metaphysics, is a question worth consideration.

While no very remarkable work in mathematics and physics has yet been done among us, in the natural sciences Canadian writers are known and esteemed all over the world. Every standard book on geology, in America or in Europe, will be found to contain frequent references to Canadian writers and illustrations reproduced from their drawings. McGill University and the Geological Survey were the two centers of this strong eddy towards the study of natural history, and the dominant personalities of the principal of one, Sir William Dawson, and the first director of the other, Sir William Logan, were the chief moving springs. Sir William Logan was not a writer of books, beyond his reports, although he was a contributor to the learned transactions and reviews; but Sir William Dawson, during all his lifetime, was a most industrious writer of books, monographs, and occasional articles. His writings cover the whole area of geology, botany, and zoology, and beyond these, the relations between natural science and religion were constantly the subject of his ready pen. I cannot begin to give you the names even of his works, but I have counted 107 important contributions to transactions of learned societies and reviews, and 20 sepa-

rate volumes of note. These are but a portion of the total mass of his writings, and his accurate and extensive knowledge and easy style made his works popular throughout the English-speaking world. The results of his laborious and self-sacrificing life are around you. Wherever you turn you will see them, and his influence for all that is wise and good and noble will endure in Canada for many generations to come.

Other workers in this field are not to be forgotten. The pioneer, Abraham Gesner, of Nova Scotia, published a volume on the geology of that province as early as 1836. Prof. Henry Youle Hind published in 1860 the scientific results of the expedition of 1857 sent to find a practical immigrant route from Canada to Fort Garry, now Winnipeg, on the Red River. Three years later he published two volumes of "Explorations in Labrador." He has been a very frequent contributor to the *Canadian Journal* and to other scientific reviews here and in Europe. Nor should Elkanah Billings be forgotten, whose labors in palæontology are met with in every text-book, nor G. F. Matthew, of St. John, nor Professor Bailey, of Fredericton. The officers of the Geological Survey are among our leading prose writers; the present Director, Dr. George M. Dawson, is known throughout Europe and America as the writer of important works on the geography, geology, and natural history of the Dominion, and he as well as Dr. Robert Bell, Dr. Whiteaves, Professor Macoun, and others, have enriched Canadian literature by their numberless contributions to scientific publications.

The set towards the study of the natural sciences was not so dominant in the other cities of Canada, but Professor Chapman and Dr. Coleman, of Toronto, are among our writers on chemistry and geology, and Dr. James Douglas, now of New York, is a writer of authority on all questions of metallurgy and mining. We must count among our writers, though now connected with Harvard University, Mr. Montagu Chamberlin, a New Brunswicker, who has written extensively on the ornithology of Canada and on the Abenaki and Malicete Indians of his native province.

Any notice of the prose writers of Canada would be very imperfect without mention of Dr. T. Sterry Hunt, who was not only a chemist, geologist, and mineralogist of wide reputation,

but a graceful and accurate master of English style. His contributions to these sciences extend over the transactions of learned societies in Europe and America, and many of them were translated into French, German, and Italian. He was born in Connecticut and the last few years of his life were spent in New York, but all the strength of his manhood was spent in Canada and devoted to Canadian subjects. His chief works are "Mineral physiology and physiography," "Mineralogy according to a natural system," "A new basis for chemistry," and a volume of "Chemical and geological essays." His life work is stamped with rare originality and has left its impress on the sciences he followed.

Almost while I write, a Canadian well known among you for his contributions to scientific periodicals and as a leader in the movement for the appraisal of literature, has stepped into the front rank of popular expositors of science. The handsome volume, "Flame, electricity, and the camera," is not merely a vivid exposition—it is an original explanation of the rationale of the rapid progress of science during the last years of the century and of the causes of the accelerating speed of its advance.

I had hoped to say a few words about some of those strong prose writers who, in the greater newspapers, wield more influence over the Canadian mind than most of the writers of books; but time will not permit. Not all our newspapers have succumbed to the scrappiness of newness. Thoughtful and finished editorials in dignified style may yet be found, in number sufficient to send a note of sweeter reason through the din of political strife. It is in Canada as elsewhere; the sands are strewn with the wreck of ventures of purely literary papers, "free from the ties of party or sect." Such were the *Week* and the *Nation*, and many others; but, although it is abundantly clear that literature alone cannot support a newspaper, the greater newspapers have departments, sacred from intrusion, where reviews are faithfully given and questions of pure literature discussed.

And here let me pause to regret the loss of the excellent literature which lies dead in our dead magazines. From 1824 literature has never been without a witness in our land. Some magazine, French or English, has stood as a living witness that we were not made to

live by bread alone; and afterwards fallen as a dead witness that bread also is necessary in order to live. This is a subject by itself and would require a separate paper to elucidate it fully.

Finally we reach the region of belles-lettres, sometimes called "pure literature," and here we encounter a strong contrast between the English and French sides of our community. There are many volumes of "Causeries," "Mélanges," "Revue," "Essais," in French, and all the French writers of note are represented in this class. Such writing in English has seldom been published in the form of books, but will be found abundantly in the contributions to the Saturday editions of the leading newspapers of the large cities. Much of it is exceedingly good; and while we read with pleasure the weekly contributions of Martin Griffin, John Reade, Bernard McEvoy, or George Murray, we feel regret that so much learning and cleverness should be in so ephemeral a form. I am glad, however, to recall in this connection Dr. Alexander's "Introduction to the poetry of Robert Browning." For critical insight and appreciation this volume is worthy of remark.

One name must always be remembered when we take account of Canadian letters, and that is the creator of the inimitable Yankee peddler, Sam Slick. Judge Haliburton unconsciously created a type to be as well known as Sam Weller; and, while he was intent only upon quizzing his fellow Nova Scotians in the columns of a Halifax paper, he woke up to find himself a favorite among the literary people of London.

But literature, in the opinion of the majority of the present day, consists mainly of fiction, and the world in its old age is going back to the story-tellers. Nor are we able to endure the long novels which held our parents in rapt attention. The stories must be shorter, and the more pictures the better. This last phase of literature is cultivated by all our younger writers, and, while the task is too extensive for anything but most imperfect performance, a few words on this branch of my subject are necessary. One remark only I venture to make in the way of criticism, that, while in science we have produced some few men who stand in the very front rank of their respective subjects, we cannot boast yet of a novelist who has taken

rank with the great masters of the craft, and none, perhaps, who have attained to the very forefront of the second class; but then it is only a few years since we made a beginning.

We cannot commence our review of Canadian fiction with the "History of Emily Montague," published in 1769, for though it was written at Quebec, the authoress was an Englishwoman, not a permanent resident; nor even with "St. Ursula's Convent," for, although that story was published at Kingston in 1824, no one seems to know who wrote it, nor does there appear to be a copy now in existence. We must commence with Major Richardson's "Écarté," published in New York in 1829. In 1833 he published "Wacousta," a tale of Pontiac's war. It is really a good novel and contains an excellent picture of the siege of Detroit. The same author published at Montreal "The Canadian brothers," in 1840, and afterwards four or five novels in New York. In 1833 two members of the Strickland family, Mrs. Moodie and Mrs. Traill, came to Canada and settled near Peterborough. They kept up their literary activity during their lives. Mrs. Moodie wrote many books, and, from 1852 to 1860, she produced a number of fair novels. At the same time Mrs. Leprohon was writing stories. Her first novel appeared in the *Literary Garland* in 1848, and she followed it with a number of others.

The Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau, in 1852, led the way in French novel writing with Charles Guerin, and he was followed, in 1863, by Philippe Aubert De Gaspé, in "Les anciens Canadiens," a book which has recently been translated and published in New York. It is thought to be the best French Canadian novel, although it was the author's first book and was written when he was past seventy. Then followed Bourassa, Marmette, Beaugrand, Gerin-Lajoie, and others, but no important work was produced.

I do not recall anything in English of note until 1877, when William Kirby published "Le Chien d'Or." This was long thought to be, and perhaps still is, the best Canadian novel. It met with much favor outside of Canada. The story as given in the legend is one of very exceptional interest, and is told with much literary skill.

Since then the writers of stories have become numerous in Canada. It will be impossible to mention more than a few. Miss Machar, of

Kingston, has written some capital novels of Canadian life. Mr. James Macdonald Oxley is fully equal to the best writers of books of adventure for boys. Since 1887 he has produced a surprising number of books, published usually out of Canada, though all upon Canadian life and history.

Gilbert Parker is the chief name among Canadian writers of fiction, and, though he now resides in England, his subjects are Canadian and his books abound with local color and incident. He stands now among the leading novelists of the day.

During the last few years William McLennan has made a reputation far beyond the limits of Canada, not only by his dialect stories but by his charming book, "Spanish John," a novel without a woman and yet full of interest. This book is remarkable for its singularly pure English style.

Miss Lily Dougall not long ago surprised the English public by a strong novel in an original vein, "Beggars all," published by Longman. The subject was not Canadian, but her later books deal with more familiar scenes. Nor should we omit to count Miss Blanche Macdonald and Mrs. Harrison in the number of our lady novelists.

Mrs. Coates, now of Calcutta, but then Sara Jeanette Duncan, of one of our Ontario cities, wrote three books, not only bright and interesting but with a vein of most charming humor. One was a volume of travels round the world, another "An American girl in London," an exceedingly clever story which appeared first in the *Illustrated London News*, and the third "A voyage of consolation." She has written other books, but these are her best.

Robert Barr is a Canadian who has made a name among English novelists and is enrolled among English authors. His early books are on Canadian subjects and in scenes where his life was for the most part passed. Mr. William Lighthall is also among our writers of fiction. He is the author of two novels, "The young seigneur" and "The false Repentigny," which were well received. His books, as a poet or as a Canadian anthologist, do not fall within the scope of this paper.

The latest development of modern literature is the short story, and E. W. Thomson, now on the staff of the *Youth's Companion*, is a master in that art. There are many others; among them

Duncan Campbell Scott, better known as a poet; and Dr. Frechette (whose French poetry was crowned by the Academy of France) has achieved the success of writing a book of capital short stories in English and so of winning laurels in two languages.

The prospects for a distinctive Canadian school of literature are not bright, and, indeed, any provincial narrowness of literary effort is not desirable. Our writers can reflect lustre on their country only when they venture into the broad world of our language and conquer recognition in the great realm of Anglo-Saxon letters. The great centers of our race, where are to be won the great prizes of life, must always attract the brightest and most ambitious spirits. One of our own people—a successful author now in London—writes in the *Canadian Magazine* to reproach us for underestimating ourselves. It is a good fault, even if uncommon among English speakers. Our youth are unlearning it, but they will not grow great by self-assertion—only by performance. I have tried to set forth in detail the reasons of our retarded commencement—our growth of late years has been rapid. We have to guard against materialism and to watch lest literature be oppressed by the pursuit of practical science. We see the workers toiling and we hear their din, but the world is saved by the dreamers who keep the intellect of mankind sane and sweet by communion with the ideal. Canada must not regret her children if they achieve fame in other lands. John Bonner and William G. Sewell left Quebec long ago for the *Herald* and *Harper* and the *New York Times*.

Lanigan wrote "The Akhound of Swat" one night waiting for telegrams in the *World* office. Nova Scotia lost John Foster Kirk, who completed Prescott's great task, and Simon Newcomb, of the United States Navy Department, astronomer and mathematician. From New Brunswick went Professor De Mille, the brilliant author of the "Dodge Club" and "A strange manuscript"; George Teall, the archivist and leading writer of South Africa; and May Agnes Fleming, a story writer who, for many years, earned with her pen in New York an income as large as that of a cabinet minister at Ottawa. From Kingston went Grant Allen and Prof. George Romanes—a star of intellect in the regions of the higher science where it touches the realm of metaphysics. His premature death was lamented as a loss to Cambridge University. I could tell of many others if there were time—but I must close.

We read that, in remote ages, the followers of Pythagoras, and, in mediæval times, the adepts of the Rosy Cross, had the power of separating at will their souls from their bodies; and then their spirits would travel away with the speed of thought and hover in the semblance of stars over far-off lands. But always a long trail of faint phosphorescent light connected the shining spirit with the quiet body in which its light was born.

So with us—we follow with interest the fortunes of our countrymen—we rejoice in their advancement, and star after star may leave us, but still we feel that their success is ours and some faint lustre of their brilliance quickens with pride the heart of their motherland.

CANADIAN POETS AND POETRY.

By W. D. LIGHTHALL, *M.A., F.R.S.L.*

WHEREVER the world is, there is a place and use for world-literature — that is to say everywhere. But also wherever there is a nation, there is a place and use for a national literature. The two literatures — that of the world and that of the nation — do not exclude each other. The national literature which aimed to exclude the world's would fail for cause of provinciality; and where the world-literature is supported as excluding that of the nation, thought loses much of its vitality and application.

In a new country, distinctive writers grow up as naturally as distinctive plants and trees; regional poets as naturally as regional flowers; for thought too is a fruit of Nature, which she puts forth like leaves and pods, varied according to the sun and soil. Thus, in a land like Canada, among a people organized but yesterday, the work of those who first made studies of the beauties of the new world of objects around them, and began to divine the special sphere of colonial art — the development of that new world's native store of the beautiful — has an interest and a value of its own. Let one go with an Indian for guide far along some primeval chain of lakes and streams, and he will learn of a majesty and a loveliness which have not been touched by the literature of Europe. Let him become a reader of the quaint French chronicles of the early pioneers of New France, and he will find there a field of chivalry full of tempting subjects for the pen. Let him put his ear to the heart of a new nation, and he will discover a fountain of emotions ready for the poem and the novel.

It is a curious fact that verse, not prose, is the usual early form of distinctive literary expression; or, to state it differently, colonial literatures tend to begin with poetry. What is the reason? There seem to be two reasons. One, that verse does not, in its lyrical and simpler forms, demand as severe an effort as a long work of fiction; another, that it is the natural medium of incoherent feelings and thoughts, owing to its greater element of music. The motives now in question are incipient local patriotism and incipient perception of the local materials of art.

Along these lines a new Canadian literature is growing up, which is chiefly thus far a school of poetry, of which I purpose to simply call attention to a few examples and let them speak for themselves without comment. The history of the movement may be dismissed in a few words.

There were practically no Canadian poets before Charles Sangster, who in 1856 published his volume, "*The St. Lawrence and the Saguenay*," a work by no means of the highest order and in fact in certain respects and portions exceedingly defective, yet in which considerable descriptive power and love of the beauties of the country are shown. To him belongs the chief honor as a pioneer. In the same generation as Sangster were a number of men who were true artists; most of them, in fact, far better artists in technique than he — such as Charles Heavysege, the author of the stately drama, "*Saul*," and other plays and sonnets; John Reade, tender and sweet-toned, author of "*Merlin and other poems*," Tennysonian in their general color; Alexander McLachlan, vigorous, popular, and Radical singer; George Martin, George Murray, and John Hunter Duvar, learned in old lore and quaint metres; Joseph Howe, Thomas D'Arcy McGee, and William Kirby; all (except Heavysege, who lived in mental solitude far away from the present in time and place) dealing more or less with the subjects and life of Canada.

They have been succeeded by a second generation, who have grown up under the influence of the great fact which has welded the Provinces of Canada into a whole, the Confederation of 1866. Confederation has been to us what the union of the thirteen colonies was to you. I desire more particularly to describe the work of this second generation, because in them the distinctive characteristics in question are more completely developed, and it will be convenient to confine ourselves to a few of the best-known names. A very good list and representation of the others is to be found in the "*Treasury of Canadian verse*," just issued under the editorship of the late Dr. Theodore Rand, who died about the date of its publication.

Archibald Lampman I mention first, because

his work is complete and he has gone to his rest. Born in 1861, he resided chiefly at Ottawa, where he was a clerk in the civil service, and died there on the 10th of February, 1899. His was a touchingly modest, sincere, and beautiful character, and we who knew him all loved "the little brown bird that sings," as I used to call him. The music of his sonnet lines is like the strong, sure, exquisite bars of some master of the violin, and his intimacy with nature (of course under Canadian conditions) was most close. In 1888 he first collected his poems into one volume, entitled "Among the millet"; in 1893 his second book, "Lyrics of earth," was published; and finally, after his death, "The poems of Archibald Lampman" were, in 1900, judiciously collected and edited by his friend and fellow-poet, Duncan Campbell Scott.

Worthy to stand with Lampman is another of the same age and generation, William Wilfred Campbell, also of the civil service, Ottawa. His volumes are: "Lake lyrics," 1889; "The dread voyage," 1893; "Mordred, a tragedy," 1895; "Hildebrand, a drama," 1895; "Beyond the hills of dream," 1900. Campbell's versification and choice of words are not so perfect as Lampman's, nor is his communion with external nature so striking, but his aim is much wider, his dramatic quality is surprising, and he has a keener insight into the heart of humanity. In my humble judgment his poem, "The mother," has touched the high-water mark of Canadian poetry.

Charles George Douglas Roberts is a representative—once the most promising—of the same school, and still strong and clear-toned. He was born in New Brunswick in 1860, and was till recently Professor of Literature at King's College, Windsor, Nova Scotia, but is now in New York. His volumes are "Orion," "In divers tones," "Songs of the common day," "New York nocturnes," and some prose works.

His best and more distinctively Canadian work may be illustrated by the sonnet entitled "Burnt lands"; but he has also written one of the best expressions of a national aspiration in the lines addressed to Canada, beginning:

"O Child of Nations; giant limbed,
Who stand'st among the nations now,
Unheeded, unadored, unhymned,
With unanointed brow."

Bliss Carman is a companion of the three men last mentioned—in fact, a first cousin of Roberts. His diction is more original, and has a melody quite his own, but the same color and the same impulses mark it, as theirs—close communion with Nature, and the unconventional vigor of a young people wending to its own in the paths of thought. He was born in Nova Scotia in 1861 and is now living in New York. His principal works are "Low tide on Grand Pré," 1893; "Songs from Vagabondia," 1894; and "Behind the arras."

Frederick George Scott is the last of the examples I shall take, because time forbids considering some others, such as Duncan Campbell Scott, Pauline Johnson, Isabella Valancey Crawford, Dr. W. H. Drummond, the humorist; Mrs. Frances Harrison, and others. The Rev. George Scott was born in Montreal in 1861, and is now rector of the largest Anglican church in Quebec. His volumes are, "The soul's quest," 1888; "My lattice," 1894. "The unnamed lake," 1896; and "Poems old and new," 1899. In these are contained poems of great force of description, thought, and feeling, with a worthy reminiscence of Tennysonian music.

A contribution of interest to which I can do no more than refer here, is the small but highly characteristic contribution of French Canada in its native tongue; but that would require more than a paragraph.

The new Canadian literature is thus chiefly a school of poetry. Into the same field writers of fiction are, however, following, and of them more is, perhaps, to be expected than of the poets, for their schemes of treatment and choice of subjects must necessarily be freer. The artistic phases of this immense and highly distinctive land have been hitherto but scratched upon the surface, like the ploughing of the settler on its great prairies, which goes but a couple of inches deep. There is room for a school like the Russian, and it will yet come.

One has but to read Sladen's "Australian ballads" to see that Australasia is evidently going through an analogous process.

Mankind wants whatever will sincerely add to its knowledge or delight, and the native writers of these regions have in each case a large and rich special vein in which to mine treasure which the world, and especially their part of it, needs, and which no one else can supply.

THE ABERDEEN ASSOCIATION.

By MISS E. E. LAIDLAW, *Recording Secretary, Montreal English Branch.*

THE object of the Aberdeen Association is to collect good and attractive periodicals and other literature, and to distribute it in monthly parcels to settlers who apply for it from outlying parts of Canada.

1st. To those whose homes are so situated geographically that it is difficult for them to obtain literature.

2d. To those who from financial circumstances might not be able to purchase it.

3d. To those who from want of interest might leave themselves and their children without good reading matter.

The Association is strictly undenominational, and rigidly avoids any semblance of religious or political bias, and sends out such literature as suits the religion, and, as far as possible, the tastes of the readers.

In 1890, at a meeting of ladies in Winnipeg, Lady Aberdeen, who had been struck, in common with many others, by the terrible isolation of many of the settlers in the Canadian Northwest during the severe winter months, threw out a suggestion for the distribution of reading matter among them. This was most heartily taken up by Lady Taylor (now President of the National Council of Women), Mrs. Scarth, Mrs. Kirby, and others, and on November 12, 1890, an association was formed at the Clarendon Hotel, in Winnipeg, which has literally been the mother of all the other branches.

This parent branch struggled along under the burden of a dearth of literature, want of suitable rooms, and the necessity of getting enough money to pay the postage, but from all this have evolved a working system, which has been copied as closely as may be by each succeeding branch. They were in doubt as to how to reach the people they sought out; those for whom the Association was formed; those who, from poverty or extreme distance from a centre, were unable to procure a supply of secular and religious literature for themselves and their children.

Letters to missionaries, immigration agents, merchants, and others in such districts, announcing that bundles of old books and mag-

azines could be sent out, brought in applications "fast and furiously." To these applicants were sent a form to be filled in, so that with as much knowledge of the individual need as possible, a judicious selection might be put in each parcel.

The questions on the form adopted are: 1. What is your religion and occupation? 2. Are you married or single? How many in household? If children, state ages. 3. What kind of literature would you prefer? 4. Do you receive any literature from elsewhere? 5. Will you pass the literature on to others? The almost invariable answer to the last question is "Yes," for, as those know who have lived in the outlying districts of our countries, books are treasures to be universally shared.

The postage, as the work grew, became a serious matter, and though generous subscriptions made the outlay possible for a time, a very great relief was felt when the Honorable, the Postmaster General, saw his way to allowing the free carriage of Aberdeen Association matter.

From Winnipeg the work soon spread to other communities, and branches were formed in the following order: Halifax, Ottawa, Calgary, Vancouver, Regina, Toronto, Montreal (English Branch), Montreal (French Branch), Hamilton, Victoria, Brandon, Kingston, Quebec, St. John, N. B., Kamloops, B. C., and, this year, London, Ontario. In all these branches every possible local supply of literature is drawn upon, personal and press appeals being most generously responded to. Moving and house-cleaning are harvest times for us, and we rejoice when our rooms are made the literary dumping ground of the weary householder.

The establishment of a Central Board in Ottawa soon became a necessity. To the Central Secretary all new applications are sent by the local branches, to be compared with his lists. Thus no overlapping occurs, *i.e.*, no one is supplied from two branches at once, and names in order of application are distributed to the branches where they can be taken on.

The sources of supply are not confined to Canada alone, Lady Aberdeen having created much interest in its behalf in England and Scotland. The London (England) Branch has as its President, Lady Dufferin, and as its Secretary, Mrs. Gordon, of Ellon.

The Imperial Institute gives the use of rooms where literature is received and sorted into cases. These are carried free to Canada by several steamship lines, and to Ottawa by the railways. Contributions are received from the Young Women's Guild of Ian Maclaren's Church, in Liverpool, from Lady Dufferin's Book Guild, from W. T. Stead and other publishers, from the Alliance Française, in Paris, as well as from the Glasgow and other Scotch branches.

Last year 86 cases were received from Great Britain, consisting roughly of 25,000 books, 23,000 magazines, 25,000 illustrated papers, etc. These were handled at the Central Office in Ottawa and distributed in 154 cases to the various branches. The mailing list at the last annual meeting, Hamilton, October, 1899, consisted of 1900 monthly parcels sent to 520 post-offices for nine months in the year. This made the output 20,000 parcels, averaging nearly five pounds each, and reaching more than 8000 people.

Lady Aberdeen has also organized in London a scheme of collection from newspaper offices, etc., in whose editorial rooms boxes labelled "For the Aberdeen Association" are placed and called for by monthly vans, notification of whose arrival is duly sent. In this way many books sent for review find their way to the far off homes in the Northwest, there to bring a savor of new life to the snow-bound pioneers, who are laying the foundations of civilization for us and our children, and to whom surely our sympathy for loneliness and patient working and waiting must of necessity go forth. That this sympathy is appreciated is at once observed by those who receive more than the semi-annual letters which, by the Association's by-laws, *must* pass between the recipient of the monthly parcels and that working member on whose list the settler's name is placed. We are continually being thanked most cordially for our letters and being taken into the joys and sorrows and home life of our correspondents, in a way that seems almost incredible. So much so, that when any move takes place into a large town or out of the country altogether, the "good-

by" is that between friends, and letters are begged for when books must cease.

It must be understood that this is no charity in the accepted sense of the word. It is a friendly care for friends, who gladly contribute, when they can, to the expenses of the Association, and who send on the books, often many weary miles, to less fortunate neighbors (save the mark).

For the children we have an especial care, all bright pictures and books being carefully gathered and Branch life membership fees devoted to the purchase of new literature, especially at Christmas time, when we try to send them books to keep.

Lady Aberdeen's thoughtfulness in sending out paint boxes and colored chalks proved a joy, not only to the little ones, but to many a bachelor in his little shack. Flower seeds are sent out to brighten the little door yards, and an essay competition on a given subject (with liberal prizes) has had good results. It may amuse you to hear that one prize bought a pig for an enterprising woman.

The better known the work of this Association the more cordial the support it receives from the public; and no better criterion of the results can be given you than those contained in the requests for literature and the settlers letters. Among the requests sent in we may quote a few examples:

Farmer's wife, Methodist. Wants love stories and detective works.

School teacher. Wants good solid reading. Good novels. Children's literature for distribution. Scientific reading for self.

Farm hand, Catholic boy. Wants "Uncle Tom's cabin," "Little Lord Fauntleroy."

Farmer's wife, Presbyterian, with 10 children. Wants music, school books, story books, instruction in dancing, grace of deportment, and carriage. Fancy work. Late fashions. Evening amusements and entertainments.

Manager lumber camp. Wants historical works and scientific literature for himself. Miscellaneous French and English for camps.

Roman Catholic Indian teacher. Wants magazines, pictorials, and flute music.

Lutheran farmer. Wants anything interesting and instructive. Reads English, French, and German.

Carpenter, widower with eight children, Joseph, consumptive. Wants religious and moral, and easily read, especially for Joseph.

VOLUMES AND CIRCULATION : A STUDY OF PERCENTAGES.

BY ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK, *Librarian Brooklyn (N. Y.) Public Library.*

MOST libraries report the percentage of circulation of each class of literature with respect to the total circulation. Very few report the corresponding class percentages of the volumes in the library. Yet, by comparison with the latter, the former become very much more valuable. For instance, an extreme case would be that of a library that should report no circulation of fiction at all. If this library contains no fiction, the percentage report tells us nothing whatever regarding the proclivities of its users for the reading of fiction. If it has on its shelves, say, 30 per cent. of fiction, the report certainly shows that its users care nothing for this class of literature. This, as has been said, is an imaginary extreme case. Now, suppose that a library reports an abnormally small circulation of juvenile fiction—say 8 per cent. This may be due to the fact that the amount of fiction on the shelves is abnormally small or to some other cause. The circulation percentage gives us no information on this point.

For this and other reasons it is desirable that both percentages be given and studied systematically. One application of such study may be to the purchase of books. If the percentage of history circulation, we will say, largely exceeds that of the volumes of history on the shelves, this is an indication that the library needs more history. If, on the other hand, the circulation percentage falls far below the volume percentage in any class, the indication is that the library is properly supplied with books of this particular class, and that effort should be made toward increasing the use of those already on the shelves. These are but probabilities, of course; they may be negated by a study of related statistics and conditions. Thus, the books in a given class, though their percentage is vastly larger than that of their circulation, may contain so great an amount of worthless material that the percentage of usable books is small. For instance, there might be a crying need for more science, although the library contained 12 per cent. of volumes of this class and was circulating only 7 per cent. Again, the circulation percentage might be much smaller than the volume percentage as a direct consequence of the abnor-

mal smallness of the latter. Thus, if a library contained but one per cent. of juvenile fiction the chances are that the circulation percentage would be but a fraction of one per cent., for the books would have been so often read and reread as to be no longer in demand. Enough has been said, however, to show that a comparison of the two systems of percentages may be the starting point of a very fruitful series of investigations.

There is mutual action and reaction between the relative number of books in any one class and the circulation in that class. All other things being equal, the larger the class the larger the circulation, while the larger the circulation the more books should be added to the class. The former action is automatic; the latter works through the agency of the book-purchasing power. When either ceases to respond to the other the increase stops—must stop in the one case and should stop in the other. The book-buyer has power, on the one hand, by increasing or diminishing his stock of books in any class, to affect the circulation in that class, and, on the other hand, by stimulating the circulation in a class in any or all of the several ways in which this is possible, he may create a demand for an increase in the number of volumes belonging to that class. In all cases the person who decides what books are to be purchased must have information regarding the relation between the number of his books and their circulation, and this is most clearly expressed by a single number—the ratio between the circulation percentage and the volume percentage in each class. This number I will refer to hereafter as the *percentage-ratio*. (See footnote accompanying tables on page 31.) If it is desired to stimulate the circulation in any class, that ratio should be kept well below unity by increasing the purchases in the class. If the contrary is to be desired, the ratio must be kept above unity. An examination of library reports will show that this result has generally been reached, although not in any systematic way, for there are noteworthy departures from it; as a rule, in adult and juvenile fiction, the circulation percentage far exceeds the volume percent-

age, while in the non-fiction classes the reverse is true, although the ratios do not vary much from unity.

Of course the apparent use of fiction, in the usual manner of statement, is raised by the fact that the stock is "turned over" oftener in a given time. The percentages are much more favorable to non-fiction when the circulation is given in terms of time, as was shown in an article by the present writer in the *Library Journal* for 1896 (L. J.: 21: '96.) Another way to get at it would be to give the average number of books outstanding in each class, from counts made at as many different times in the year as is convenient. This item of statistics—the number of books outstanding—has been somewhat neglected by librarians. The total number is reported once a month at the New York Free Circulating Library and at the Brooklyn Public Library, and Mr. R. P. Hayes tells me that at his subscription library in Chicago it is regarded as the most important statistical item. The standard method of keeping circulation statistics, however, is not likely to be altered, and its imperfection in this regard is an additional reason why the fiction percentage-ratio should be kept very far above unity. Of course, when I speak of keeping this ratio above or below unity, I refer only to what must be done by the purchase of books. In direct action on the circulation of course the librarian should strive to do precisely the opposite of this. In other words, while he is trying to lower his ratio in a given class by buying more books, he will at the same time try to raise it, as far as personal effort to increase his circulation in that class is concerned. It must also be remembered that a percentage may be raised or lowered not only by altering the corresponding number, but by altering other numbers of the series. It is very seldom desirable to lower the actual number of books in a class or their actual circulation; the lowering of the corresponding percentages should be effected by increasing those of other classes.

The mathematical statement of the situation is somewhat complex. Without using other than elementary terms it may be made as follows: We have fractions whose numerators and denominators belong respectively to two series of percentages. The value of the numerator in each case is dependent on that of the denominator. The librarian has it in his power to alter the numbers corresponding to both these

percentages and others in the series, although he has greater control of those of the denominator. He desires, by such alteration, to maintain the fraction at a value near unity, but in some cases greater and in others smaller than unity, at the same time raising both terms of some of the fractions at the expense of others. An attempt to state all this in formal mathematical notation will throw further light on the complexity of the relations involved. Mathematicians may amuse themselves by trying it.

Direct comparison of circulation with the number of books on the shelves is not infrequent. The ratio of total circulation to total volumes is sometimes made a measure of the work done by a library—most unjustly, it would seem, since this ratio must necessarily be largest in the smallest and most inadequate collections. A more logical method would be to take the ratio class by class, but even in this case it does us little good to know that every volume of history on the shelves circulated four times unless we also know the relationship of this rate to that which obtains in the other classes. In other words, the *totals* of volumes and circulation must enter into every ratio, and this result is attained by using the percentages as terms of the ratios, as already proposed.

The first thing to note in an investigation of this kind is, therefore, the percentage-ratio. This may lead to an investigation of the component percentages of this ratio, this to the numbers corresponding to these percentages, and this again to an examination of the character of the books themselves in the class in question.

The tables on the next pages show the percentage ratios, as defined above, in the different classes of books at several libraries, chiefly in New York City. They are neither exhaustive nor particularly typical and are presented simply as an example of the use of the method. Taking them as a whole, it will be seen that every library represented has in general kept its ratio well above unity in the classes where a large circulation percentage is usually regarded as desirable, and well below in the other classes—an indication that the purchase of books has generally been properly distributed among the classes, but stimulation of non-fiction circulation has not kept pace with this purchase. Taking first the branches of the New York Free Circulating Library, some anomalies

TABLE SHOWING PERCENTAGE-RATIOS IN NEW YORK FREE CIRCULATING, BROOKLYN PUBLIC, AND OTHER LIBRARIES.*

N. Y. Free Circ. Lib'y.	Juv.	Fict.	Hist.	Biog.	Trav.	Lit.	Per.	Sci.	Arts.	Phil.	For.
Bond.....	2.6	.9	1.2	.5	.6	.8	1.7	.9	.7	.5	.2
Ottendorfer.....	2.4	1.1	.9	.3	.6	.5	1.2	.7	.5	.5	.7
Bruce.....	1.6	1.5	.8	.6	.8	.9	1.3	.4	.8	.3	.3
Jackson Sq.....	1.7	1.5	.8	.8	.8	.4	1.6	.5	.6	.5	.2
Harlem.....	1.7	1.1	.8	.6	.6	.6	1.0	.6	.6	.5	1.0
Muhlenberg.....	1.3	1.2	.6	.5	.5	.6	1.7	.6	.6	.3	1.0
Bloomington.....	1.5	1.3	.7	.6	.6	.6	1.7	.6	.5	.7	.3
Riverside.....	1.5	1.3	.7	.5	.8	.5	2.5	.6	.5	.5	.5
Yorkville.....	1.3	1.0	1.0	.8	.8	.8	1.7	.7	.8	.5	.8
34th St.....	1.3	.9	.8	.6	.8	.7	1.3	.5	.5	.5	..
Chatham Sq.....	1.8	.4	1.4	.6	.8	.9	1.0	1.0	.7	.7	..

Brooklyn P. L.	Juv.	Fict.	Hist.	Biog.	Trav.	Poet.	Lit.	Per.	Sci.	Arts.	Phil.	Ref.
Bedford.....	2.2	2.1	1.0	.4	.8	.7	.8	.3	.2	.2	.3	2.0
Bedford Pk.....	1.0	1.3	1.0	.4	.5	.7	1.0	..	.5	.0	.5	..
East.....	1.7	.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	.3	.6	..	.8	.7	.3	..
S. Brooklyn.....	2.0	.8	1.0	.4	.8	.3	.4	..	.5	.5	.5	2.0
Williamsburg.....	4.	1.3	.8	.5	.8	.5	.4	.3	.5	.3	.3	1.3
Flatbush.....	2.1	1.6	.4	.3	.4	.5	.6	.3	.3	.5	.3	.0

	Phil.	Rel.	Soc.	Philol.	Sci.	Use. Arts.	Fine Arts.	Lit.	Hist.	Trav.	Biog.	Fict.
Buffalo Public Library.	.5	.2	.2	.2	.5	.5	.5	.8	.6	.6	.5	2.3

	F. Arts.	Biog.	Phil.	Rel.	Soc.	Edu.	Hist.	Sci.	Poet.	Lit.	U. Art.	Trav.	Ju. F.	Ad. F.	For.
Cleveland P. L. Circ. Dept.	.6	.3	.5	.3	1.0	.5	.6	.6	.6	.9	.5	.5	1.6	2.0	.7

	Nat. Sci.	Pol. Sci.	Theol.	Arts.	Lit.	Trav.	Hist.	Biog.	Poet.	Per.	Fict.	Juv.	For.
Toronto Pub. Lib..... Circ. Dept.	.3	.4	.3	.6	.3	.3	.3	.2	.3	1.0	1.7	1.5	.2

* These numbers, as explained in the text, are the ratios of circulation-percentage to volume-percentage; that is, they are obtained in each class by dividing the class-percentage of circulation by the class-percentage of volumes on shelves. For instance, the Brooklyn Public Library reports for its Bedford Branch a juvenile circulation of 22 per cent. and 10 per cent. of juvenile volumes on shelves. This gives a ratio of 2.2, as in the table.

appear, as follows: Bond street and Ottendorfer branches have a very high ratio in juvenile fiction. On referring to the percentage tables in the library report (not given here) I find this to be due to low volume percentages. Neither of these two libraries has an abnormally small number of volumes in juvenile fiction, and the low volume percentage is due to a larger stock than the average in other classes. Thus the state of things in this class is not one that calls for change, in spite of the abnormally large ratio. It is different with the adult fiction ratios at Bond street, 34th street, and Chatham square, which are less than unity. It would appear that it is not necessary to purchase so much fiction for either of these libraries, since the percentage of fiction on the shelves is already in excess of that circulated. This is notably the case at Chatham square. Here the actual number of volumes in adult fiction and their circulation are both small. It was doubtless realized at the outset that the fiction circula-

tion would be chiefly juvenile, but the result went further in this direction even than was anticipated. The Chatham square ratios in nearly all classes illustrate the fact that more abnormalities may be expected in a newly established library than in an old one. These ratios will repay study, but I have time now to note merely that they indicate that Bond street, Yorkville, and Chatham square need more history and Chatham square more science, and that Harlem and Muhlenberg should have a larger proportion of foreign works to satisfy the demand. This is shown in each case by the fact that the number indicating the corresponding ratio is greater than one.

In the Brooklyn Public Library table the ratios run much less evenly than in that of the Free Circulating Library, the reason being that as most of the branches have been open only since October last the two series of percentages have not had time to adjust themselves mutually. The low juvenile fiction ratio at Bedford Park is

due to large volume percentage and indicates that the fiction percentage of volumes should be lowered by proportionately smaller purchases in this class. The large Williamsburg ratio is caused by small volume percentage, and although this is due chiefly to large volume percentages in other classes, as may be seen by the other ratios, additional purchases of juvenile fiction at this branch are needed. East and South Brooklyn branches are buying too much adult fiction, and the demand for history is in general exceeding the proportionate supply. The branch best supplied with works on science and the arts (proportionately to the demand) is Bedford, the worst is the East branch. At the former special effort should be made to stimulate the circulation in these two classes; at the latter the stock of books in the same classes should be made larger. These conclusions are all easily reached by applying to the tables the principles already laid down.

Regarding the three libraries outside of New York City that have been added to the table, it will be seen that in general the ratios follow the same rules. Toronto's ratios are very low

in the classes other than fiction, and the low circulation percentages, as shown in the library report (not given here) indicate that the demand in these classes should be stimulated. Neither of these three libraries, however, has too much fiction on the shelves, either juvenile or adult. In the column for "periodicals" in all the tables the ratios are unsafe bases for inference, as current periodicals are included in the percentage tables of circulation, while of course only bound volumes are accounted for in the tables of volume percentages. This makes the dividend unduly large in the calculation, which explains the large ratios here. Still, if it is desirable to stimulate the reading of periodicals, as I believe it to be, on the whole, libraries should probably take more copies for separate circulation and bind more duplicate volumes than most of us do.

I wish to say again, in closing, that this discussion is merely to suggest a method, and that I have chosen the libraries represented in the tables partly on account of my own familiarity with their conditions and limitations, but chiefly because their statistics are so given as to minimize the labor of making the table of ratios.

THE COST OF PREPARING BOOKS IN PUBLIC LIBRARIES FOR THE USE OF THE PUBLIC.

BY BERNARD C. STEINER, *Librarian Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore.*

THERE is probably no side of library management less thought of by the general public than the expense of preparing books for their use. The proportion of the library's income that can be spent on the increase of the collection is much smaller than would be thought at first by an intelligent observer, because so much expense must be added to the dealer's cost of the book before it is ready to be placed in the hands of the public.

It would be an interesting inquiry to ascertain what the average cost per book of such preparation is in various libraries of the country, and what proportion of these libraries' total expenditure should be charged to the preparation of books for the use of the public, but the writing of this paper was undertaken too late to pursue such investigations. After all, it is doubtful whether they would have had much permanent value, for the elements to be taken into account are numerous and vary so much in different localities, that, probably, the intent of the discussion will be accomplished by stat-

ing what elements of cost should be taken into account and by giving an approximate estimate of the expense in that library known best by the writer. Others, who join in the discussion, may give approximate figures for their institutions, or may indicate where elements of cost have been overlooked or placed at too high a figure. While the cost of books from the dealer is nearly the same throughout the country, rates of salary vary greatly and the cost of supplies varies also. Then, too, there are several uncertain quantities which would be assigned different values in different places, as for example, how much of the librarian's salary goes to this account. We shall note, moreover, that certain items should come into our computation, which are trifling in amount, and yet which swell the sum total, such as paste or glue to fasten tags on the backs of books.

We must begin, of course, with the cost of the books themselves, and should add to this the cost of binding such as are issued in paper covers. But before we procure the books, we must

have order clerks to examine the catalog, so as to ascertain whether the books have already been bought or ordered elsewhere and to prepare lists of those to be procured. A part of the time of the librarian or his secretary is occupied with the correspondence which arises in connection with the order of books, and should be debited to our account. So, too, postage on these letters, paper, pens, and ink must be charged in to the expense of preparation of books for the public. We shall find that one of the most difficult valuations to make is that of the portion of the librarian's own time spent in reading reviews, glancing over publishers' circulars and the new books themselves, determining what books should be bought, and, it may be, discussing these books with the library committee or with specialists in various branches of literature and science. When the books have been supplied by dealers, they must be unpacked, placed on shelves, and the bills must be checked off and audited. Some of these items are of small financial value, as for instance, the manual labor of janitors in removing books from boxes, yet an accurate accountant may not leave them out. The maxim, "*De minimis non curat lex*," does not hold true in finance. The cataloging department must now take hold of the books, and accessioning, shelf listing or classification, and writing of catalog cards must be done. If the library makes its own conspectus and does not trust to a ready-made classification, the cost of that should also be included. Of course, all salaries of catalogers and the money expended for supplies used by them must be noted, and it may even be queried whether the artificial light used by catalogers, the furniture of the cataloging rooms, and a fair interest on the capital expended in increasing the size of the library building, so as to provide quarters for the cataloging department, should not be charged to our account.

If bulletins, finding lists, reading lists, or printed catalogs are prepared by the library, it would seem that the cost of these would form another item to swell the total quite materially. The time devoted by the librarian or his assistant to the supervision of the cataloging department and of the preparation of the above mentioned printed or typewritten matter would form another item, hard to be estimated.

At last the book is cataloged, and now comes the question whether we should not in-

clude labor expended in connection with placing it on the shelf and supplies procured, such as book pockets, book plates, tags, borrowers' cards, book slips, etc. From such an enumeration it will be seen that the sum total must be an approximation, and the chief gain to us and the public from such a discussion as this is a clearer conception of the multitudinousness of the items to be included.

Further, any one year gives no fair answer to the question. Supplies bought in one year may last over three or four, and in any true bookkeeping should be divided that the proper amount be charged to each year.

In the Enoch Pratt Free Library the amount spent for new books and binding was about \$8000 in the year 1899. In the same year the amount spent for salaries was \$24,000, of which amount \$6000 would not be an unfair amount to count in our reckoning. The miscellaneous expenses were \$10,500, of which we should assign at least \$1500 to our account. This gives us a sum total of \$15,500 out of a total expenditure of \$49,200, and had I not been conservative in my estimate I could have made it much nearer \$20,000. In other words, about a third of the annual expenses of the library is properly charged to the preparation of books for the use of the public, and this, too, without counting in several of the items which we saw might fairly be included in the reckoning.

The cost per book is a fallacious test, for a large donation in any year will much diminish the average. For example, in 1899 we received the gift of 1200 volumes for a new branch library. These books cost us nothing to order and we paid no booksellers' bill for them, so that the average per book would be less in such a year than in one where few donations were received. In 1899 we added about 8000 volumes, so that the cost was about \$2 per volume, and the cost of the books from the dealer was only about half the amount spent in preparation for the public.

Lastly, we should remember that the proportion of money expended on this account to the total expenditure will tend to diminish with the growth of the library. In the new library there is pressing need to create and to increase the collection of books, circulation is usually smaller than in later years, and there is no charge to be made to the replacement account, for wear and tear have not begun.

WHAT CLASSES OF PERSONS, IF ANY, SHOULD HAVE ACCESS TO THE SHELVES IN LARGE LIBRARIES?

BY SAMUEL SWETT GREEN, *Librarian Worcester (Mass.) Public Library.*

ALL classes of persons under supervision; no class without it.

Again, it is not the size of the library but its value, owing to the cost or rarity of its books, which calls for careful supervision in its use.

As libraries are now usually arranged, with all the books in a single collection, the wisest course seems to be to admit persons to sections under observation, and to provide in different rooms collections of new popular books, children's libraries and libraries of a few thousand volumes, containing standard and readable books on a large variety of subjects, for purposes of reference, which users may rummage among freely and yet under supervision.

The problem is very much simplified by dividing a library.

I notice that in those large libraries where free access to the shelves is allowed, there is a collection — it may be quite small, however — the use of which is restricted and enjoyed only under careful supervision. It seems to me that this principle will have to be applied more widely if access is to be allowed under slight supervision, and such access is certainly very desirable.

The division of the library, in the use of which observation of users is to be close, must be of considerable size, unless the library, although large, is, as is the case in some of the great cities of the country, made up almost entirely of popular literature.

I speak from experience in this matter, for the Free Public Library of Worcester, Massachusetts, besides having three collections of books for persons to rummage among, has from the beginning had two departments, a reference library and a circulating library. In the reference library it is the custom to admit anybody who wishes to the shelves, accompanied by an attendant. The user may stay as long as he pleases, but he must not put back books which he takes down, and when he has rummaged long enough among the books of the class he is consulting, such books as he has selected for study are carried to a small study room and

charged to him. The circulating library is undergoing classification at present. It is the intention to admit visitors to sections, under observation, but not under so close observation as in the case of the reference department, the books of which are generally expensive and often rare.

It may be remarked here, incidentally, that by having a department from which books are taken out with a little formality, the librarian is enabled to place choice editions of the more popular authors where they can be of use to students of literature because commonly to be found in when wanted and in a condition of wholeness and cleanness to render their use profitable and comfortable.

While the greatest efforts should be made to be impartial in the conduct of a library and while all portions should be unostentatiously looked after, it is evident that there are some users who will need to be watched more than others, but the persons who need watching will be found in all classes and where vigilance is relaxed it should be in the case of individuals and not of classes of persons.

I wish, in conclusion, to dissent emphatically from the disposition which exists to look at the matter of access to the shelves solely from a pecuniary point of view. The moral side of the question is of the utmost importance. We must avoid making thieves by not making it too easy to steal. I am particularly distressed when I see shelves of books for children's use left unguarded. There should be sympathetic attendants in every children's room to help children and guard the property. Contrivances also should be adopted which will keep them under observation for a considerable time when leaving the room. It would be foolish to establish reform schools for delinquents and at the same time engage in the work of making delinquents.

In the remarks which I have made I have not had proprietary or college libraries in mind, but only such libraries as the public has rights in.

CHARACTER OF PERMITTED ACCESS TO THE SHELVES.

BY PURD B. WRIGHT, *Librarian St. Joseph (Mo.) Free Public Library.*

"I AM inclined to take the position that no argument for open shelves is necessary. We have in the public library the people's books, paid for by their money, and deposited in libraries for their use. This use should not be restricted in any way which is not clearly necessary to guard the people's interests." . . .

These words are from Mr. Brett's paper, read at the Atlanta conference last year, and, it would seem, practically cover the entire situation. From various causes all library workers may not be in a position to realize their ideals, and I take it that this discussion is intended as a means of developing a "second best," as it were — of getting as close to ideals as possible. That there are "open shelves" and "open shelves" is plain to one who endeavors to keep up with library magazine and convention discussions, and it is equally apparent that all unnecessary restrictions in the use of books in the public library by the public are being gradually removed. The rapid increase in the number of open-shelf children's rooms will possibly do more in the future toward increasing the number of open-shelf libraries than any other one thing, for it is not to be doubted that children who are educated and permitted to select their own reading matter after a personal examination will later insist on this privilege as grown people. The "selected library" (Buffalo), the "standard library" (Providence), the Denver open-shelf, (except fiction), the Newark method, and hosts of other plans, all good, are signs that it will not be many years before there will be many followers of the Philadelphia and Cleveland libraries in permitting access with the least possible restriction. It may not be out of place here to say that St. Joseph is to have a new library building, and it has been determined that it shall be an open-shelf library.

Aside from the question of room — ground rent — (the open-shelf library requiring more floor space) it does not seem to me that there is necessarily any difference as to freedom of access to shelves between the small library and the large library. Many of the so-called smaller

libraries have a more extensive use, relatively, than some of the larger libraries, and it is possibly susceptible of proof that as high a class of books are called for. It is true that in the average small library — small only on account of a lack of means — will not be found collections valuable on account of their rarity or great cost, and it is not greatly troubled about glass cases, wire screens, or shelf permits. In the very large libraries there is no attempt to serve all the people from under one roof, and it is gratifying to see that in the separation of the volumes more than one restriction is removed. In the establishment of branches the idea is to take the books nearer to the people, to make them more readily accessible — as in the smaller community with the smaller library — and the second step is the removal of the last bar between the public and the books it wants, the result being the open-shelf library.

In the open-shelf library all volumes of a general nature should unquestionably be accessible to all. Special collections, such as the more expensive art books, rare manuscripts, local history, technical medical books, and those especially valuable on account of their rarity, should be guarded by glass doors, and protected by such regulations as will give access to those who, in using them intelligently, will appreciate the value not only of the books but of the organization which makes *any* use possible. Glass doors are preferred to wire screens, as they serve the double purpose of protection from unnecessary handling from a spirit of idle curiosity, and from dust. Collections of the so-called "inferno" nature should be behind dark doors. The student or other person entitled to their use will understand the necessity for any restrictions that may be deemed necessary, and will also be familiar with the card catalog and other devices of the up-to-date library which tell of its contents and the method of securing what is wanted.

If, for lack of room or other sufficient reason, it is impossible, or not deemed advisable, to provide open shelves as thus described, the librarian has an important question to consider

in the issuing of shelf permits. Circumstances must necessarily govern each case. The "standard" and "select" libraries have little trouble with the question, for either of these meet the wants of a majority of those who apply for special shelf permits. In the closed-shelf library, the first question arising, if the stack room is crowded, will be as to the number of people to be admitted to given departments at one time. If the stacks are but 18 inches apart, as they are in some departments of this library at this time, the question is a grave one. It is possible to issue shelf permits under these circumstances—it is even advisable to do so. To all teachers in the schools of the city and county, all preachers, club program committees, club topic leaders, scholars, and special students in any line, this is an open-shelf library five days every week. Saturdays it is not, for the reason that the number of volumes issued on this day is so large, comparatively, that it taxes the resources of the library to supply them promptly, and nothing is permitted to stand in the way of giving the best service possible at the delivery desk. There are other cases in which it is found desirable to grant shelf permits, such as the urgent business man looking up some question in which he is temporarily interested, the campaign orator who wants an authority quickly, and instances of a like nature.

The issue of shelf permits for the fiction department other than to those already mentioned, unless under stringent restrictions, probably occasions more heart-burnings, petty jealousies, and criticism of the powers that be among a certain class of literary patrons than any other one thing. This is doubly true if this department is in full view of the masses, who are, perforce, kept on the outside. They see others "browsing" here and there, examining the books at their leisure, making selections after a personal test—a sampling, as it were—while they themselves must select by title and number, and take what may happen to be found by the desk attendants or messengers. An attractive title in the catalog is often the most interesting thing about a book, in the opinion of the reader after he has read, or tried to read, it. The public is realizing this more and more every day; and it is prone to resent, and justly, any privilege which it sees extended to apparent favorites, the select few. Even if this special access to fiction shelves may be permitted without those accorded the privilege being seen, it does not follow that it is not known. It may be kept a secret for a time, but before one realizes it the issue of shelf permits is generally known. And it is, above all, in the fiction department that the best results may be anticipated from the open-shelf system.

THE STANDARD LIBRARY.

BY WILLIAM E. FOSTER, *Librarian Providence (R. I.) Public Library.*

THE three fundamental requisites which we kept in mind, in our experiment of a Standard Library at Providence, have been: (1) ideal quality, (2) inviting aspect, and (3) inspiring character. The shape of the room, long and narrow (41 x 12), was neither a makeshift, nor a survival, nor an after-thought, but was distinctly planned from the beginning. It gives, as will be readily seen, two parallel rows, one of books and one of seats. Upon the wall is the inscription: "The books invite you not to study, but to taste and read." Anything more "inviting" than the whole aspect of this room it would be hard to imagine. The capacity of the room is small, but so will always be a collection like this—of nothing but the best, and solely in the field of the "literature of power," rather than the "literature of knowledge." These shelves

will hold not more than 1200 volumes. The number of volumes actually on the shelves at present is only 970, and these represent 98 different authors—less than 100.

The estimates of cost or value show a total of only \$1150.35 (or but little more than \$1 per volume, that is, with the discount deducted), indicating conclusively that it is not primarily nor essentially a collection of "éditions de luxe." What has been aimed at has been the best of the editions in every essential particular, that is, the best as literature, not necessarily the best as technical criticism. Thus, the set of Boswell's Johnson is not Dr. George Birkbeck Hill's, but Augustine Birrell's; that of Keats not the Forman edition, but the little Golden Treasury volume. Nor is the Variorum Shakespeare of Dr. Furness here included,

though from several points of view that would be regarded as the best edition. On the contrary, the "Temple Shakespeare" is included, as being the most attractive of the "one-play-a-volume" editions; and there is also, side by side with it, the Pickering edition in eleven volumes. The Spenser here included is not the sumptuous Muckley edition, but the Pickering edition, neat, accurate, and dignified, alike faultless in its typography and admirable in its text. The considerations which have been taken into account in deciding on the various editions are treated in detail in the *Monthly Bulletin* of the Providence Public Library for October, 1898, and are as follows: Text edition and editor, size, type, paper and ink, and binding. The text must be had in its integrity if possible. In the case of non-English authors, *i.e.*, those in some other language than English, the consideration of integrity of the author's text makes it essential that the original should be placed on the shelves in the ideally perfect text, while the consideration of attractiveness makes it, perhaps, equally essential that the author should also be represented in the best available English translation. And yet our experience has been that a far greater percentage of the public than is commonly supposed is ready to realize the fact that in the original alone is the real essence of the author's work. After all, who can reproduce in English all that there is in Theocritus, or in Horace, or in Montaigne?

And this leads us to the question, Who is benefited by such a collection of books? Three classes of readers have thus far been chiefly observed to use it. First, the casual visitor, drawn to it at first by curiosity, and returning to it repeatedly through stronger and stronger interest in it. The room which contains this collection fortunately stands next to the lecture-room, on the walls of which there is at all times an exhibit of pictures of some kind. It is well known that pictures draw more than books; but if these books will draw a visitor of this kind, they seem likely to continue to draw him. Second, persons of all ages and grades of advancement who are engaged in study, from a grammar school pupil to the graduate student in college. This use is large, but I pass over it now because it is necessarily very much smaller now than it is destined to become before long, with the definite development which teachers stand ready

to make of it. In many instances teachers have said to me that here was the opportunity that they had been living in hope of. Now that it is available—ready to their hand—they will more and more send or bring the pupils, in order that they may familiarize themselves with the best that there is in literature. Third, the man or woman who buys as well as reads books. I need not say that here is one phase of this work which promises rich results in the future. We have strong hopes—well-founded hopes, indeed—of being able through this agency to develop private book-buying. It is a habit which, unfortunately, has fallen into a certain decline throughout the country. The reason is plain. The public has more and more drawn apart from an atmosphere of the best books and taken up with a reading atmosphere which represents the ephemeral and fragmentary. It cannot be called a "literary atmosphere." There is many a man who simply does not know and appreciate the best literature because he has not been brought in contact with it. Let him be brought in contact with it, as here, and it will make its appeal to him. That it does make this appeal we are already sure of, as we are sure that this experiment of a standard library is getting the best books actually read. Nor is the expectation in regard to development of private book-buying by the readers an imaginary one. For years we have had the same experience with our readers, in a smaller way, at the old library. A reader would often return a book, saying that it is just the book which he must have for his own, and asking how to order it. Under these new conditions this tendency will at once be greatly facilitated.

I have mentioned the fact that in our case the selection of books is confined strictly to the "literature of power," instead of extending it to the "literature of knowledge." I do not need, at this late day, to quote in detail from those who have so lucidly given expression to this distinction. De Quincey, you remember, has thus stated it: "There is, first, the literature of knowledge, and, second, the literature of power." "The function of the first is to teach; the function of the second is to move." In other words, the object of the first is information. The object of the second is inspiration.

Surely, information is good; and why then have we not provided for it here? For one reason, we have not done so at the present

time, because this problem is by no means so simple as the other. In the literature of inspiration, the matter is for the most part a settled question. Time, with its unerring finger, has long ere this decided the rank of nearly every author admitted into this select company; and, as a consequence, no sweeping changes are likely to be necessary in future. In the literature of information, on the other hand, the best books of to-day are by no means the best books of to-morrow. The consequence is that such a collection would be in a constant state of flux and reflux. Nor would it be possible to make the entries of the best books under certain headings without awakening serious challenge. To take an instance which I have already cited—political economy—the ideal treatment of a subject like this varies very much according as it is the work of Henry C. Carey, William G. Sumner, or Henry George, and the adherents of either one of the three would be likely to consider the work of the other two as merely rubbish.

A word in regard to the choice of authors

for this library, which has been made from the "literature of power." I have spoken of these names as relatively secure of their position, and in general it may be said that they are beyond question, in themselves, though a wide difference of opinion may exist as to their relative claims as compared with each other. I had, however, expected a much wider difference of opinion in regard to their claims than has actually been developed. I had thought that it would be well to start with some list—the best list available—as a basis, and then, taking into account the comments and criticisms made on that, shape it into such modified form as might be required. In reality, there has been very little suggestion of change; and that is perhaps because the list was subjected to so wide a range of criticism and suggestion, before making it up.

I have thus reported progress, so to speak, on this new feature of our library work, during its first three months. To gain a more accurate idea of it, however, you should ask me about it one or two years from now.

ACCESS TO A SELECTED LIBRARY: THE BUFFALO PLAN.

BY H. L. ELMENDORF, *Superintendent Buffalo (N. Y.) Public Library.*

ALMOST every plan or method in library affairs is the resultant of the meeting of two forces which tend in different directions, this resultant taking a new direction from that of either original force. The open shelf department of the Buffalo Public Library is certainly an instance of this kind. The two forces which met were, first, the ideal in the mind of the librarian, and, second, the preceding and existing conditions of the library. The ideal of the librarian was the freest possible safe access of the public to the books it was taxed to buy, the justice of access by the owner to his own property. This ideal working alone with an entirely new library *might* have produced an institution which would have given unrestricted access to all its books, but the second factor had to be dealt with. The Public Library was the heir of the great Buffalo Library with its collection of 85,000 volumes, the accumulation of 60 years of growth. It is a matter of necessity that a large percentage of these 85,000 volumes, while immensely valuable

and interesting for historic purposes, should be misleading rather than helpful to unskilled readers. Besides the character of the collection of books, the beautiful building which held it had to be taken into account. The conventional stack existed, so arranged as to afford convenient storage for a large number of books, but presenting insuperable difficulties to the admission to its shelves of any large number of people at one time. The character of both the books and the building thus apparently closed the door to the Cleveland-Denver-Philadelphia plan.

A feature of the old library seemed to suggest another solution. The Buffalo Library, always a proprietary library, reserved the home use of its books to members of the association and holders of a thousand free school tickets, a clientele amounting in all to about 4000 persons. The Buffalo Library was, beyond this perfectly proper restriction as to home use, extremely public-spirited, and allowed any well-behaved person the free use of its books

within the building, thus making itself a strong influence in the life of the city. Partly as a generous concession to the public, but more especially for the pleasure of its members, there was installed, during the later years of the old library, a department known as the "Nook." Here were placed, as they were published, one copy each of a small selection of the best and most attractive of the newest books. Books in the "Nook" were not issued for home use to anyone, but any person was at liberty to handle, examine, and read them. The experiment proved to be popular and helpful, but, for lack of money and suitable room, the collection was always small, never exceeding 100 volumes. Thus the "Nook" gave the idea of free access to a selected library for use in the building, but this idea was immediately modified in the open shelf department to free access to a selected library for home use. The transfer of some departments and the removal of several partitions gave space which could be converted into a large, beautiful room opening directly out of the circulating department. The physical difficulties of the building were thus overcome and the resultant of the open shelf department more than realized the librarian's ideal, because it gave access to as many of the books as the public cared to handle and see, without the confusion of superseded or uninteresting volumes.

The changes in the building gave a room 84 x 38 feet, well lighted and with wall space for shelving to hold 7700 volumes. The A. L. A. Library of 5000 volumes was taken as the basis for the first selection. Many modifications and changes were, of course, necessary to bring the list up to date and to replace superseded books. The open shelf library when opened numbered about 12,000 volumes, including duplicates. The shelves were comfortably filled with about 7000 volumes at the opening, the remainder being held in reserve. The reserves were all used during the first week, and it was necessary to borrow from the stack to supply the demand. The collection has been increased until it now numbers 20,500 volumes, representing about 7000 titles. These books are duplicates of the regular collection in the stack and are marked with red stars to insure their being shelved properly when returned by borrowers. One case is reserved for new books,

and another for books on topics of timely interest. The room serves as the main reading-room of the library, and is fitted with large tables and ordinary library chairs for the accommodation of readers.

The inventory, completed in January of this year, showed 616 volumes missing. This covers the losses of 28 months, a money value of about \$600, while we figure the saving in salaries of assistants for the same period at \$6,000. This calculation of money saved is made by taking the salaries of the number of assistants it requires to loan an equal number of books from the stack and deducting the salaries of the open shelf assistants, thus arriving at actual and not estimated figures. Some of these books may have been misplaced, but the greater number were undoubtedly stolen, most of them, we think, very soon after the opening of the library, before we had established certain necessary safeguards.

The system has passed the experimental stage, and we regard it as an assured success. The board of directors would as soon think of closing up any other department of the library as this one.

The manifest advantages of the system are:

1st. The great pleasure it gives, and the consequent popularity and increased usefulness and influence of the library.

2d. The marked improvement in the character of the public reading. We know that more than half of the books taken from the library are taken from a collection which we unreservedly recommend as the best books; if they are fiction, they are the best fiction; if science, the best and most reliable books upon the subject of which we know, and so on through all the different classes.

We know of no way of recommending a book so good as to put an attractive edition of it where people can handle and examine it for themselves. Great care is taken in the matter of the editions and the appearance of the books, and also as to the quality of their illustrations. To be popular in this department, a book must be attractive as well as interesting, and we see to it that all the books here are good editions, clean and in good repair.

The collection is not a fixed one, but the list is constantly being added to and revised. Books which do not prove popular are retired and others substituted.

THE DUTIES AND QUALIFICATIONS OF ASSISTANTS IN OPEN-SHELF LIBRARIES.

BY ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK, *Librarian Brooklyn (N. Y.) Public Library.*

THE granting of a privilege, or its extension, necessarily brings with it two disadvantages—increased responsibility and the opportunity for abuse. The former is felt by those to whom the privilege is granted; the latter by its grantors. . . . From this rule the open-shelf library is not exempt. . . . If it is to do its work properly, it must acknowledge the disadvantages of its course and seek to minimize them.

In the library the burden of palliating the evils of open access rests directly on the shoulders of the assistant who comes into direct contact with the public, and the duties of assistants in open-shelf libraries in addition to those that devolve upon those of libraries in general are chiefly connected with this burden.

To repeat, the evils of an open system of distribution are twofold. On the side of the public there is increased responsibility. In an open-shelf library the *onus* of choice falls more directly on the users; they are called upon to discriminate between actual books instead of catalog entries—between things instead of their names. The books are arranged in a somewhat unfamiliar order; this must be mastered and care must be taken that it is not disturbed by replacing them wrongly. These are but a few of the responsibilities that are devolved on the public by this particular extension of privilege. On the other hand, the library has to suffer in many directions from failure of the public to live up to the measure of these responsibilities or from direct abuse of its increased privileges. The books are carelessly handled, replaced in confusion, carried away by mistake, stolen.

The new duties of the attendants, therefore, like the evils they are designed to mitigate, must fall into two classes—they must aid the public and they must guard the library. If the user of the library does not know what he wants the assistant must know—more than this: the assistant must divine whether the user knows or not before he speaks, for an offer of aid where none is needed is by no means appreciated. Is

the unaccustomed user mystified by the arrangement of books, in spite of all that can be told him by signs and shelf labels? The assistant must patiently explain, and politely listen to his denunciations of the system of classification; for, whatever it may be, its vulnerable points will be sure to present themselves to one who is making its acquaintance. She must continually chide the person who is slipping a volume of biography in among the sociology, and must explain how much extra labor this means for the overworked library force. And as these efforts always fall short of perfect achievement she must at least once a day go over the portion of the shelving allotted to her, and see that the books are arranged in the proper order. All these duties, and plenty of others, fall under the head of aid to the public. But at the same time the assistant must safeguard the interests of the library. She must see that in the necessary handling of the books there is no unnecessary roughness. She must watch constantly for dishonesty without doing so obtrusively. She must maintain order gently but firmly.

In a small open-shelf library these multifarious duties, as well as the others pertaining to the work of the library, may have to be performed by one person, who must make lightning changes from charging desk to shelves and then to mending-table without forgetting that she is at the same time public mentor and policeman. In larger libraries the duties will of course be divided. Whether this shall be done permanently or temporarily is a matter on which there may be difference of opinion, and the conclusion may vary with locality and other conditions, but in general, I believe that the best plan is assignment to each of them in turn for part of the working day. Thus, with a large staff, where there may be a somewhat minute sub-division, that part of the staff that is assigned to specifically open-shelf duty may consist of (1) shelf assistants, who go over the shelves constantly and see that the books

are in order, (2), information clerks, who aid the users in making selections, and (3) assistants whose duty it shall be to maintain order and prevent dishonesty. I do not believe that this division of duties is anywhere in actual employment. It is merely suggested here. In all open-shelf libraries with which I am familiar certain assistants are assigned to floor duty, which is a combination of the three kinds of work mentioned above; but in large libraries, I believe that specialization after some such plan would be an advantage. In particular, I feel that the duty of safeguarding the library—police duties, if you will—should receive a special assignment. The ease of theft in the open-shelf system is its one vulnerable point. It has been ignored too much, and this fact has been made the most of by some recent opponents of the system. We must acknowledge that there is increased theft from open shelves, but instead of calmly regarding it as a law of nature, thus encouraging the public to look at it as a venial offence, we should strain every nerve to minimize it, even if we can not do away with it altogether. This, it seems to me, can be done only by special watchfulness. Whatever is necessary to prevent or detect theft should be done. If it can not be accomplished without having a corps of special detectives scattered over the library, then such a corps should be employed, even if they cost the library ten times the value of the books stolen. There is more at stake in this matter than the money value of a few volumes. We do not refuse to police our parks properly because the value, as hay, of the grass trampled under foot in one season does not equal the salary of a single policeman. My warrant for the introduction here of this question of theft from open shelves is that I believe that the police function of public library assistants has not been sufficiently emphasized, and is not sufficiently realized by the assistants themselves.

It will be seen that when the shelves of a library are opened to the public the duties of the assistants in certain directions are very much increased. In other directions they are decreased. For instance, there is no longer any running to and fro between book-stack and user. It is a general impression that this decrease in work so far exceeds any increase that there may be, that an open-shelf library may be operated at less expense than

with closed shelves. This does not accord with my experience. Of course, we may neglect the duties of aiding the public and of protecting the library so that it remains simply to charge and discharge the books, but if these two classes of floor duty be properly attended to I believe that an open-shelf library requires a larger number of assistants than a closed-shelf library having the same circulation. But the open shelf has become a necessity and we should be glad to spend whatever is necessary to carry it on in the best possible manner.

What special qualifications should be possessed by an open-shelf assistant? Open access looked at from the standpoint of the public is the admission of the people into the library proper—the place where the books are. From the librarian's point of view it is, or should be, the unchaining of the assistant and the sending her forth into the place where the people are. From both points of view the contact between librarians and public must become closer; and the assistant's qualifications should be such as to promote this result. All those qualities that are necessary to pleasant relations with the users of the library at the desk of a closed-shelf library she must possess in an enhanced degree—patience, agreeable manners, good humor, a fund of general knowledge, the ability to think quickly and answer directly, a watchful eye, and, when necessity arises, the mien and action of one in authority. Whether a person possesses these qualifications or not can be told only by trial; they can be guaranteed neither by college diploma, library school certificate, or personal recommendation. Some form of apprenticeship is probably the best method of sorting the wheat from the chaff, but to start off with, every applicant should have at least sound health, education, and good breeding.

To sum up, the open shelf question is but one manifestation of a movement that has affected all kinds of economic distribution, and that has resulted in a closer connection between the agents of distribution and the public. The modifications of duties and qualifications in the agents have been those naturally consequent on this closer relation, and include, first, greater readiness and ability to aid the public in selection, and, second, greater watchfulness in guarding against possible abuse of increased privileges.

THE TRUSTEE.

BY THOMAS L. MONTGOMERY, *Trustee Free Library of Philadelphia.*

IT is an awkward matter for a librarian to speak about trustees, for any criticism that he may make may be considered as an experience with his own board. It is probably due to this that each person who speaks on trustees announces that there is no literature on the subject. After all, there is very little to say. The genus is divided into two species, (1) good and (2) bad, with a plentiful supply of hybrids. Lucky is the librarian who has chosen as his basis of operations the habitat of the former.

I had been a trustee for some years before I looked up a definition of the term. Here it is: "A person to whom property or funds have been committed in the belief and trust that he will hold and apply the same for the benefit of those who are entitled, according to an expressed intention, either by the parties themselves or by the deed, will, settlement or arrangement of another; also by extension a person held accountable as if he were expressly a trustee in law."

This is very much worse than I supposed. I had previously asked Mr. Thomson, our librarian, for his definition and he had described a trustee as a necessary evil acting upon the librarian as a counter-irritant.

Some years ago an article appeared in the *Nation* in which the suggestion was made that "Now that library schools were an accomplished fact it might be worth while to have a school for trustees as well as for librarians and their assistants. The ignorance of trustees about library matters is necessarily great. When appointed they generally know nothing of library management and sometimes very little of literature, and yet, because they have been elected by a town meeting, they feel themselves qualified to decide everything. If they are wise enough to secure a competent librarian and let him run the library under criticism, not as to details, but as to results, perhaps the less they know the better, for sometimes a little knowledge in a trustee is a dangerous thing."

This statement probably coincides with that of most professional librarians and there must

be some reason for it. No doubt there are ignorant men who have been chosen for positions on library boards who have considerably inconvenienced the perfectionist librarian, and yet what would be the lot of the librarian who had not such a member in his board? How else could he account for the failures of experiments which he knew had been successful elsewhere, because he had seen it in the *Library Journal*? How else could he dilate upon the results that would have followed had he been allowed to do as he wished unopposed at some clearly marked date in his library experience?

Granting that bad selections are often made for such positions I cannot but consider it a weakness in a librarian to say that his work has been minimized by his board of trustees. If he is sure of his ground and expresses himself clearly to his board and the board has confidence in him, I do not think that the work would be kept back for any length of time. But let us suppose that there are several men in the board who are opposed to the librarian on almost every point. Is not this fact sure to bring out the very best qualities in him? Will he not present his case much more rigorously under opposition and will not the result be better worth attaining after an honest opposition has been overcome? I am not now, of course, speaking of those cases where politics are brought into the considerations of the board and the librarian is tormented by those of other parties; but of boards composed of a mixed gathering of lawyers, physicians, members of the city government, those who have served on the governing committees of organizations long-since-justly-defunct, and members of the community who are included because they once wrote something or are possessed of a large library which the board looks at with covetous eyes. The first meetings of a board of this nature are apt to produce something resembling nervous prostration on the part of the librarian, especially if he is asked to act as secretary *ex officio*. This, by the way, is one of the most serious mistakes that a librarian can make. In

his care to get his minutes correct he misses many opportunities of making the proper suggestion at the proper time. But the reason that he is troubled by the elements around him is that he is not the administrator that he thinks he is, and has not shown the qualities that he would have to possess to be successful in any of the ordinary pursuits of life. He may in time improve in these respects by the exercise of ordinary common sense and may unite the warring elements. He will do this quite as often by not pressing the members of the board for an immediate decision as by any other course. If he is sure in his own mind that his suggestion is sound it will not be hurt by being laid over for another meeting until it has had time to percolate into the mind of the slow member, during which period the member who has made an impetuous speech against it may have cooled down.

Some years ago a report was made to this organization concerning meetings of library boards, the extremes being one board of two members, representing a fairly large library, which met twice a year to pass a vote of confidence in the librarian, and another a board of 30 women, representing a library whose total receipts were \$300 a year, which met once a week. Personally, I believe in frequent meetings of trustees, in order that they may be satisfied that good business methods prevail, and that the institution is living up to its charter and deed of trust. The danger in too many meetings is, of course, the entering into details which are more properly the duty of the librarian and his assistants. These, however, seldom result seriously, except in cases where the librarian has overburdened himself with detailed work, or has not provided himself with competent assistants, in which cases the board is justified in taking the matter up. To avoid meetings of the board or to use influence for the lessening of the number of meetings is an expression of weakness on the part of the librarian.

In a very interesting paper by Mr. Soule on the trustees of free public libraries, small boards were advocated, but in this I cannot agree with him. The library of any town needs all the influence that can be brought to bear in its behalf. The choosing of a certain number of men representing large business interests who cannot, by reason of the incessant calls made

upon their time be regular attendants at meeting is, in my opinion, wise. The working committee, generally called the library committee, might better be composed of men who know something of library matters, and have some time to devote to them, who can act as the librarian's advisory board. This committee can have power to expend moneys within the appropriations made by the board, and thus eliminate from the board meetings much that is not interesting to those not familiar with the detailed work. It is well for the library to have those who can be called upon to say a word in its favor when a single word from such a person can accomplish more than months of hard labor on the part of one or more energetically disposed, but not carrying the same weight in the community.

Coming from a conservative city, I naturally object to the very modern conclusions of Mr. Soule that trustees should only be appointed for a stated term of years. Such a course may result in the prevention of stagnation, as he says. I have not the slightest objection to any library adopting the rule, provided that it is not the library in which I am interested. While it is best that the librarian should be in attendance at most meetings of the board and that the board should act in the capacity of adviser, or even take the initiative in certain parts of the work in which it finds the librarian deficient, it is not, in my opinion, wise for him to be present at all the board meetings. The trustees are legally responsible for the conduct of the institution, and the limitations of any individual in the position of a librarian must be recognized even by the profession. The more capable the librarian the less he need fear any action of the board in his absence. It certainly would be more courteous for the librarian to retire at certain times when his opinion as an expert is not needed.

Personally speaking, I am a trustee in order to help the librarian in every way in my power — not because it is a duty, for that might be done perfunctorily, but because it is a pleasure, and as such it is to be taken seriously.

As a librarian I am thoroughly opposed to the spasmodic attendance of trustees at the A. L. A. conferences. If they wish to study the subject thoroughly and attend the meetings regularly, well and good, otherwise attendance will generally result in pernicious activity.

THE CARE OF SERIAL PUBLICATIONS

BY JAMES T. GEROULD, *Columbia University Library.*

THERE seems to be no uniformity of practice regarding the care of serial publications in its relation to the general administration of the library. In some libraries a special department has been created; in others they are in the charge of the order clerk, the loan clerk, or the assistant in charge of the reading-room. In the small library they must, of course, be cared for by some one who has other duties, but in any library of over 100,000 volumes there is, it seems to me, enough detail in the proper supervision of these publications to occupy the entire time of one person. Such officer should be made entirely responsible for the purchase, receipt, and care of all serials. He should see to it that those obtained by gift are received regularly, and that sets are made complete, and finally he should be prepared to do reference work and prepare reading lists on current events.

Wherever possible, periodicals should be ordered through some agent of recognized standing. Better terms can be made, and better service, particularly in the case of foreign periodicals, can be had in this way. Domestic publications should be sent by mail direct to the library. Foreign publications, except in the case of a few weeklies like the *Spectator*, should, however, be collected by the agent at various centers in Europe, shipped by freight to his American office, and sent to the library in weekly packages. The delay, which ought not to be greater than a week, is more than counterbalanced by the facts that the periodicals arrive in better condition and that fewer are lost in transit.

The record of receipt should be kept on cards, 11 x 6½ being a convenient size. The card should show, aside from the title and date of receipt of each number, the call number and state of completeness of the library set, frequency, and in case of weeklies, day of issue, number of issues per volume, and of volumes per year, address of publisher, name of agent through whom ordered, regular price, date of bill, date of expiration of subscription, cost, where the title-page and index are to be found,

and date when volume was sent to binder. Such a record answers at a glance, practically, every question likely to be asked regarding the publication or the receipt of any periodical on the list.

Subscriptions should be, wherever possible, conterminous with the fiscal year and should be paid as soon as possible after its opening. Supplemental bills, covering periodicals which appear at irregular intervals, single parts, etc., may be rendered monthly.

Aside from the ledger account kept on the record card, the bills should be entered in detail in the fund book, for which a suggested ruling is: Agent, Date of bill, Title, Date of expiration of subscription, Price.

Where space will permit, the best case for the display and preservation of unbound periodicals seems to me to be one having a top with a double slope, where the current numbers can be arranged, and having a series of drawers below for the reception of unbound numbers. If floor space is more limited, cases of drawers can be arranged about the walls of the room and current numbers of the more generally used periodicals only displayed on tables.

At Columbia we have tried the plan of distributing the current numbers of periodicals of a special nature to the departmental library most likely to use them. We have determined recently, however, that, as soon as a room of sufficient size is available, all the periodicals, with possibly a few exceptions, are to be brought together again. It is quite possible that the present system renders the use of the periodicals more intensive, but it has resulted in absolutely preventing a certain very valuable extensive use.

Every library has in addition to the serial publications, which properly belong in the reading-room for periodicals, a large amount of unbound reports, bulletins, and other publications of societies or of governmental offices which, unless properly indexed, are a source of constant annoyance. I have found that a very satisfactory method of handling these is to tie them up in packages, each title by itself, and

classify according to the regular system. These packages can be arranged on shelves in any unused corner of the library. A rough working card catalog, for the use of the assistant in charge, is placed near them, in which is indicated the call number, title, and serial numbers of the periodical indexed. In the lower left-hand corner, we record what part, if any, of the serial is bound and on the regular shelves. When a volume is made up for binding a line is drawn through the numbers included and the figure in the lower corner is changed.

In addition to this catalog, the unbound parts are indexed in the main catalog on a printed card which follows the main entry, if there be one, and which reads, following the title: "The library has the following unbound parts of this periodical which may be obtained by applying at the loan desk." Entries on this card are made in pencil, so that when a volume is bound the cataloger simply transfers the number from the supplementary to the main card.

As a method of keeping sets of the annual volumes of municipal, state, and other bodies, up to date, a rough card catalog may be kept indicating simply title and serial number. As volumes come in, their number is added to the

card and the card itself transferred to a second drawer. At the end of the year the cards remaining in the first drawer can be taken out and the missing volumes written for. For this purpose I have a blank form, but I am inclined to believe, however, that it is better economy to write a personal letter.

No definite rule can be established regarding the circulation of unbound material. It is a question that each library must answer for itself.

The following rules are those in force at Columbia:

"Except by special permission from the librarian, no monthly periodical shall be withdrawn from the periodical room within two weeks after its receipt; and no weekly periodical until the next number shall have been received. After the time specified above, periodicals may be withdrawn for a limited time on application to the supervisor of the department.

"The monthly periodicals known as standard or popular may not be withdrawn from the periodical room until the receipt of each succeeding number.

"No periodical may be withdrawn at any time for more than one week."

THE COLLEGE LIBRARY VS. THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

BY ISABEL ELY LORD, *Librarian Bryn Mawr College.*

IN these comparatively early days of the differentiation between the college and the university it is hard to find definitions of the two institutions on which all students of education would agree. It is but too well known that dozens of American colleges of no high rank call themselves universities, while a few that carry on what is ordinarily considered university work are still officially known as colleges. We must, however, find a working definition of the distinction between the institutions if we are to consider the question of the difference in their libraries.

This distinction cannot be made for America by reference to history or to other countries. The college is not the German gymnasium or the French *lycée*, nor yet is it the same as the English college. Geographic conditions are no small factor in deciding the educational system

of a country, and in our own the immense tract over which our population is scattered has made impossible the gathering into a few great centers the work of the university, including within itself the work of the college. We have multiplied the numbers of the lesser institution far beyond those of the greater without having drawn the line between the two with any distinctness.

Let us begin with the broad statement that the college is the preparation for the university. It is also, assuredly, a preparation for life, and the great work of the modern college is to make men and women, not to make scholars. There are, however, but two means contributing to this end, with one of which—the community life—we are not dealing except in the most indirect way in considering our subject, while the other—the academic work—must

be carried on for its own sake, not subordinated to what are commonly called practical considerations, if it is to accomplish its end. We are, therefore, not losing sight of the broad aim of the college when we say that it is the preparation for the university.

The college gives, then, the liberal culture whose sign manual is the degree of Bachelor of Arts. It prepares each of its students, by giving him a broad general education, and, what is much more important, by teaching him how to think and work for himself—it prepares each of its students, I repeat, for any special work which he may wish to take up in the future. If he decides to carry on such work under academic guidance he must go to the university, or to an institution doing university work. The university of to-day almost invariably includes a college, but theoretically it need give no undergraduate work whatever to justify its existence. A college, on the other hand, remains a college, even though, as occasionally occurs, it gives the beginning of original work—of the production of knowledge as against the acquisition of knowledge—of the four college years. But if it gives enough of such work to enable its students to take any one of the higher degrees, whether that of Doctor of Philosophy or any special degree which implies three years work after the B.A., it is then in reality doing university work.

As a matter of fact there are only two institutions in the United States—excluding the women's colleges affiliated to universities and not themselves granting degrees—which, while doing graduate work of sufficient importance to win them membership in the Federation of Graduate Clubs, still call themselves colleges. These are Wellesley and Bryn Mawr. Perhaps the fact that the higher education of women has been advocated and directed by the newer type of educator explains their modesty of title as a protest against the pretentiousness of the self-styled universities of high school rank. At least, if my distinction is the true one, Bryn Mawr, with a high standard and a graduate school which in 1898-99 made up one-sixth of its student body, is a university, though a limited one.

This brings up the questions of those institutions giving graduate work in one or two special departments. Several of the great European universities at one time gave instruction

in but one subject or group of subjects. That of Bologna, for example, taught only law, that of Paris only theology. In the United States to-day Clark University confines itself to instruction in five closely allied branches of science. If you remember the original meaning of the word under discussion, it is easy to deny the right to use it to an institution which gives nothing of the "general studies," nothing of the broad lines of scholarly work. No institution can teach "all that is knowable," but surely it wins the right to call itself a university when it enables its students to pursue research work in the broad field of pure scholarship. It may add to the departments thus created any number of technical and professional schools, but if it omits the scholarly side it becomes only a group of such schools, not the true university. The work done by such a school or schools is university work, in the sense that it is special work for which the college training is the necessary preparation, but this last is not enough to create a university. The Massachusetts Institute of Technology is an excellent example of such a special school which is rightly named. It is not necessary, however, to settle the claims of such schools here. They are not to be considered as universities in a discussion of the scope of a university library. They are special schools with special libraries, and I shall not again refer to them.

It is obvious that the giving of the beginnings of graduate work in no sense changes the type of the college. It is undoubtedly inadvisable for the small institution to give any except under press of circumstance, but the unimportant amount of work that can be done does not affect the type of the institution. The college must equip any one of its students with the outfit of the scholar, by giving him a thorough training in the humanities. Its work stops with the broad general culture, but if by chance circumstances force it a little farther with a few students, it does not therefore change the sum total of its work and create for us a third type of institution. We have, then, but two—the college and the university.

The tool of the university or college is the library; this must, therefore, differ with differing work. What shall the university library be? With ample endowment and proper housing how shall it develop? Theoretically the ideal university library is the complete library;

practically the complete library cannot exist, unless by some mighty co-operation of the golden future one such should be made possible. Since it cannot even aim at completeness, then, what shall the university library do? Shall it struggle along in an endeavor to be as near complete in every direction as its limitations will allow? In the day of co-operation we cannot consent to such a waste. The university libraries of the future will, besides providing the efficient all-round working collection, choose each for itself some special line or lines on which to develop as fine and complete a collection as possible. We shall know one great university for its library in Semitics, let us say; another will constantly extend its famous collection on commercial geography. When a rare or an obscure book in any line is desired, the librarian will know where to send for it; the university library which has expended some of its energy and resources in getting the book will share it with any special student who needs it. I feel apologetic in stating thus in a brief and crude way what has been set forth so clearly and convincingly in the paper read by Dr. E. C. Richardson before the Pennsylvania Library Club in January 1899. It was necessary for me, however, to restate, although inadequately, these propositions in order that I might ask the question which is the main one of this paper. Shall, then, the college library be planned on the same basis as that of the university? Shall it spend its modest resources, its time and its care in building up one or two departments while the others are left behind in the race for advancement? I believe firmly that it should not. The college, according to my premise, exists to do the all-round work which prepares a man or woman for the special work of the future. It should therefore develop as evenly as possible in every line of scholarly work. It should aim to be a good working library for the regular college courses, with just enough of original sources and material for research work to be the skeleton at the feast for the undergraduate, reminding him at every turn: "Remember that you have but begun the path. You may stop, you may diverge, but the path goes on to indefinite heights." It should be the library which will teach him how to use a university library, but not a university library in miniature, exactly as the college teaches him how to use the uni-

versity, although it does not do university work.

Let us consider for a moment the methods of building up such a library, and just what is involved. Two things must be kept carefully in mind—inclusion and exclusion. The latter is much the more difficult problem. It requires at times a heroism that only a librarian can appreciate; it requires prayer and fasting to make it judicious and complete. But the former is first in order of time.

What shall a college library include? First, then, the ordinary standard reference library of books and periodicals with which the university and the public library also begin. Next, a collection of high-grade text books and books of special reference in all departments. Here, too, we find no difference from the university. Next, sets of the most scholarly and most widely used of the periodicals in every branch of the college work. These, too, of course, the university has, but it adds to them the minor, the obscure, the old, and the very technical periodicals, endeavoring, in the lines of its special work, to have a complete periodical file. This, in my opinion, it would be folly for the college to do in any department. If, from time to time, it needs for consultation a volume from such a file, that volume may be borrowed from the nearest university possessing it. As a pertinent aside, let me add here that, even if the college should be forced to pay in expenses of carriage as much as the volume would cost if bought—nay, even if, in the course of years, such expenses should mount up to the price of a set of the periodical in question, that is no convincing argument for the purchase of the set. The first cost is not the only thing to be considered. Time and room, both of which are to the librarian much more than money, are taken at the moment and afterward for each addition. The question whether the books are worth all three must be weighed carefully. And as my ideal college library gives free access to all shelves, there is for it, in such a purchase, the added disadvantage of putting before the student a file of books which is perhaps not advisable for him.

But to return from my wandering to my sheep. After reference books, text-books, and periodicals, we add a few original sources—the main original sources, if I may speak thus—in each department. In any good college a

certain amount of reference to these is, of course, given to the undergraduate, and the choice will depend very largely on specific college courses. To the collection thus gathered we add a careful library of literary and historical reference, in the wider sense of the last-named word, filling in thus with books which, perhaps, are not referred to in any college lecture, but which are a part of every gentleman's library, and certainly of every college library.

There is, then, nothing new for the college to attempt in the matter of inclusion. The university does all this and goes on. The college, on the other hand, does this and stops. It adds, of course, as a living organism must, but it adds always evenly, always with an attempt to keep its collection a well-rounded one. Supposing, indeed, that it had the same resources as a great university — which a college practically never has — its library would be a different one. It not only does not, however, have the same resources: it should not. In that wise future of which we so often have occasion to speak, there will be a just distribution of material resources, and the university will get immensely the larger share. The college will not attempt to become great in numbers beyond a fixed and rather restricted limit. Its endowment will grow until sufficient for its needs; the surplus which may by chance come to it will be directed to the great university, whose needs are infinite.

I have said nothing about the method of selection. That it should be done largely by or through the professors is the natural method, since the professors are a body of experts. Whether the decision be with the expert, each member of the faculty being assigned a definite amount of the library income, or whether the wise librarian buys only on consultation with the professor, makes little difference. That librarian must be a "man-of-infinite-resource-and-sagacity" in either case.

To consider once more the size of the library. It must grow, I said; I believe that in certain directions it should grow less. A working library for the all-round student does not contain dead material, yet such certainly exists in any college library which does not vigorously practice exclusion by withdrawal.

Books whose usefulness for the library is past fall under three heads: superseded text-

books, mistaken purchases — remember, we are human! — and duplicates which are no longer used. I say boldly, withdraw them all. Be cautious, of course. The passion for exclusion may be quite as extreme as that for inclusion. I have not, however, found it as common! Perhaps you think this is advocating too careful guarding of my undergraduate, with his free access to the shelves. I am, it is true, afraid that he will get more harm than good from inaccurate or out-of-date books, but there will be left all the inaccuracy and medievalism that he can digest. The exercise of his will and judgment on the best books we can give him will keep both healthy!

There remains one question of exclusion which always excites a smile and a groan from the librarian — that of gifts. If a library is already sufficiently provided with funds, it can usually refuse books it does not desire without any fatal consequences. If its resources are, like those of every college library I know, inadequate to its needs, shall it run the risk of offending benefactors? There is but one answer to such a question. The risk, as a matter of fact, is small, if the benefactor is a sensible person, but any risk whatever should be run rather than put on the shelves books that do not belong there. The wise librarian can generally propitiate the donor in any case. Books which are duplicates can be put into the library with the gift book-plate and the original copy withdrawn for sale or exchange. Gifts may often be judiciously diverted to the nearest historical society. I do not need to say that these are usually genealogies. If the donor is unwilling that books not of use to the library should be sold or exchanged, then they should be returned or refused as tactfully as may be.

The disposition of all these rejected books is not always easy. If the library is poor, exchange or the sale to a second-hand book shop is the ordinary method. Duplicates may sometimes be sold in the college itself. If the library does not need the money value of the books, they should be presented to any university, state, or reference library that would like them. The *Library Journal* columns of "Who wants this book?" will be amusing reading in the days when this practise becomes general. If nobody wishes the books — well, one hesitates to advise the burning of even a bad book, unless it be very bad indeed, but I

would rather put it in a bonfire than on my library shelves, and there is, it must be remembered, a limit to the storage space of the largest cellar.

Exclusion will hardly take the amount of time and thought inclusion demands. Yet it is probably true that the librarian will spend more of both on it proportionately, as it will be much easier to get help from the college faculty for the one than for the other. The average college professor desires to build up his part of the library on the lines of that of the university where he took his highest degree, and the exclusion of any book which could possibly at any future date or under any imaginable conditions be of value historically is to him heresy—especially when the book comes to the library without cost to his department. The librarian's province is to guide and check this tendency of the professor—in a judicious and tactful way—for the good of the library, and thus for the good of the college.

That there is a difference between a college and a university, as we use the terms in America, is indisputable; that it lies, speaking broadly, in the fact that the college gives the broad general education which prepares a student both for life and for special work, while the university adds to this in special work, research work, original work, production as against the acquisition of knowledge—that the distinction lies here will, I hope, commend itself to your judgment. It is an axiom that the difference of function of the institutions creates a necessity for a difference in the scope of their libraries. The claim of this paper is that this difference should be brought about by the co-operation of the college and the university. While applauding and aiding the library of the greater body in its endeavor to supplement a working collection of books by one or more magnificent special collections, that of the smaller body—the college—should on its own part strive to preserve a perfect balance in all its branches.

ESSENTIALS OF A GOOD LIBRARY LAW.

BY WILLIAM R. EASTMAN, *Public Libraries Division, University of the State of New York.*

1. *Information.* When the people of a community begin to be interested in having a public library the first thing wanted is information. A knowledge of facts is the only proper basis of action. Their first call upon the state is that it shall tell them the latest results of library experience and advise them as to their course. Hence, the first point in library law is the creation of a state board or commission whose official business it shall be to learn library facts, study library methods, answer inquiries and publish results and in every possible way interest the public, promote new library enterprises, and enlarge the scope and value of those already existing.

A commission of five, each one to serve five years with one new appointment each year, will have a desirable permanence. If appointed by the governor on the ground of personal fitness the results will be better than if each commissioner is to represent some interest or is added because he already holds some other office.

The commission, receiving annually a report from every library in the state, should report a

summary of all its facts, doings, and recommendations to each session of the legislature.

The commission may very properly, and with advantage to the state, have charge of the state library, appointing the librarian and all needed assistants, and make it the center of the library movement. A strong, inspiring personal leadership is of the first importance and, if means can be supplied, every such commission should have a paid executive whose time will be given to its work. If libraries are aided by the state, either by grants of money or books or traveling libraries, distribution should be made through the commission in accordance with their rules.

If the first legislation should stop with the creation of a commission instructed to report to the governor before the next session of the legislature a library law adapted to state conditions, it might lead to better results than those reached by any hasty action.

2. *Founding.* The law should provide for the founding of libraries by a method easily understood and readily followed. There are three ways of founding a library: by the gift of one

person, by the combined gifts of many persons, or by the act of the community voting a public tax.

The law does not concern itself very much with the initial proceedings in the first two cases, but is concerned with every step in the establishment of a tax supported library.

In every state there is already a system of common schools. Libraries are also educational and their relations to the schools are vital, and an important question to be settled at this point is whether the public libraries shall be placed in the hands of the school authorities. Since these authorities are already in active service under a well organized system, it seems a very simple solution of the problem to add one more item to their duties. But long experience in several states is opposed to this course. In a multitude of cases the school district is too small to maintain a good library; the care of a library calls for a special personal fitness on the part of its trustees not always possessed by those chosen to do a different service. It has been found that in the combination of school and library under one management the library is liable to suffer for lack of both attention and funds and it also fails to arouse the same public interest that it might receive if standing by itself as a distinct enterprise in care of a board chosen to promote a public library and for no other purpose.

But inasmuch as the school system is established and familiar to the people, the library system should be along lines parallel to it. Let any municipality or district, when holding its usual meeting to vote taxes for the year, have the power to establish a public library and to lay a tax to support it. If in a city or large village this tax levy for the school is commonly made by the common council or village board or by the school board, let the same course be taken for the library. Lest there should be some hesitation about bringing the subject before the meeting let the petition of 25 taxpayers be sufficient to require a vote. Let the principle of home rule be fully respected in this matter, and the power to found a library be as free as the power to start a public school. It will be convenient in preparing ballots for a library vote to include thereon the amount of yearly tax proposed, thus, on one ballot, "Library tax of . . . mills. Yes." Or, on another, "Library tax of . . . mills. No."

A library so established by the voters or their representatives should be declared by law a body corporate. Free libraries founded by endowment or by associations should become incorporated under general corporation law, and on application to and approval by the state commission should be registered as associate libraries.

3. *Control.* The control of the library will be determined by the choice of trustees. They will be chosen by the body that founds the library, in cities, perhaps, on nomination of the mayor, from persons of recognized fitness. No one should be ineligible by reason of sex. The number should not be less than three nor more than seven. Five is a convenient number, allowing some division of labor, without impairing a sense of personal responsibility. Their terms of office should be not less than three nor, as a rule, more than five years. To secure a good degree of continuity in management their terms should be so arranged that only one or two will go out of office in any given year.

Direct control by any outside body is not desirable, but if state aid is extended a proper standard should be fixed by the state commission as a condition of state aid.

4. *Support.* The law should insure the support of a library doing good work. At the time of establishment let a maximum rate of annual taxation for its support be fixed. After that the trustees should annually report to the body establishing the library the work done, the money spent, and the money needed for the next year. If this amount falls within the maximum it should be levied without question or vote. The maximum rate should not be diminished unless it is so voted at two consecutive annual elections.

Some have preferred to fix in the law a maximum rate for the whole state, but conditions vary so greatly that it seems better to leave this to local determination, and the very discussion of this question may increase public interest in the enterprise.

5. *Contract.* The law should permit the making of contracts for library privileges. There are several different conditions in which a contract offers the simplest, most convenient, and satisfactory solution of the difficulty of concurrent action. An established library, privately owned and controlled, may be glad to open its doors wide to the public if the public will pay the

cost of the additional service required. The city will be better served by paying the cost to the private library than by founding a rival library of its own. On the other hand, many a community too small or too poor to maintain a good library may be glad to share the facilities of a neighboring library and to pay some small amount raised by taxation for the privilege. Another neighborhood would be greatly encouraged to found a library if it might hope to secure contracts with other districts. Combination for library purposes may thus be effected without tedious formalities. Such contracts should be referred to the state commission for approval. They might provide for lending books to individual borrowers in the contracting districts or for travelling libraries or for any other form of service deemed most convenient.

6. *Travelling libraries.* A state system of travelling libraries under charge of the state commission is desirable, not only to supply the best reading in distant districts, but to stir up

a general library interest, give the commission tools to work with, supply an object lesson, and lead to local movement for permanent libraries.

7. *Buildings.* Municipalities or districts should have the same power to take land and erect buildings or rent rooms for libraries as for schools.

8. *Exchanges.* All public and associate libraries should have the privilege of exchanging books and duplicates with the state library and with each other under rules of the state commission.

9. *Permanence.* The abolition of a public library should be more difficult than its foundation, requiring at least the vote of two consecutive annual meetings of the body that established it.

10. *Penalties.* Penalties for injury or detention of books should be named in the law. If wilful and continued they should be misdemeanors, punishable by fine and imprisonment.

LINES OF WORK WHICH A STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION CAN PROFITABLY UNDERTAKE.

BY GRATIA A. COUNTRYMAN, *Secretary Minnesota State Library Commission.*

THIS paper does not attempt any exhaustive study of the work being done by various existing commissions, but for the sake of discussion tries to give a summary of the *kinds* of work which have been undertaken, and which from experience the writer believes can be effectively and successfully carried out.

The work of a library commission naturally falls into three divisions:

1. The establishment of permanent local libraries.

2. The organization and improvement of existing libraries, including the training of librarians in necessary technical knowledge.

3. The circulation of free reading matter in places which have no libraries, commonly in the shape of travelling libraries.

These three divisions will cover almost, if not all, the work which a commission can do. Indeed they open a very wide field of usefulness, especially in the south and west. How much can be done by the commission will depend upon the amount of money at its disposal,

and the number of people who can be employed to carry on such work. But the advisability of doing this or that must depend partly upon the nature of the community and the response which the people themselves make. Some commissions have been able to do what other commissions could not possibly have done. So that the first thing which any commission should do, is to study the conditions in the state, know where libraries already exist, know the races composing the population, know the local industries, know the movements stirring in the state with which libraries can co-operate, and be ready to take advantage of favoring circumstances. Library development in the state and the extension of reading facilities is the object for which a library commission exists.

In the headings mentioned above, we have given the lines of work in the order of their importance, and will take them up in the same order.

1. What can the commission do to establish permanent local libraries?

We put this as the chief work of a commission, because it is better to put people to work for themselves than to make them recipients of outside aid. It arouses their local pride to have a library of their own and it is something permanent accomplished.

All of our states have library laws according to which a village or town must proceed in establishing a library. Many towns do not know the law, and do not know how to proceed, and if they are not especially interested they do not take the trouble to find out. If the commission will publish the law, and point out the simplest way to go about it, many towns may be started into action. This spring four or five libraries in Minnesota were started in this simple way—by the printing of the law and simple directions.

In many towns, public-spirited people need only to have the way pointed out by the commission, but in others this is not sufficient. Some enthusiastic person must be sent right into the field, must awaken interest by personal work, must see the influential people or the town council, must perhaps give a public talk on libraries with lantern slides to draw, until the ball is set rolling, and the people go to work. From the experience of Wisconsin this personal work by a field secretary would seem to be the most telling way of helping to establish libraries.

The commission, if it is so empowered, can offer a small sum of money to each town that will establish a local library, as is done in Massachusetts. This is undoubtedly very helpful to some of the small villages, and is an initial impetus toward establishing a library. It is not enough, however, to give help in the shape of money only, if the library is thereafter left to itself to live or die. Such help ought to be conditioned upon an annual town appropriation, which would ensure the perpetual support of the library, and such help should be followed up in other practical ways mentioned later.

The presence of a travelling library in a town is an object lesson, which often creates the desire for a permanent library, and perhaps, on the whole, more local libraries have been established in the west through that agency than any other. The travelling library is the good right arm of a commission in more ways than one.

The rivalry which exists between towns is

often a healthy stimulus to good works. So we suggest that an annual list of the libraries of the state, with what they are doing, the new ones which have been established, and the towns which are agitating the matter, is good missionary material to send to towns which have no libraries. Some of the comments in country newspapers would lead one to this belief. "Jonesville has a library. We are a larger town than Jonesville. *We* must have a library." Such a list sent annually would certainly encourage healthy rivalry.

Any method which is possible for a commission to adopt, either by personal effort, or printed matter, which awakens civic pride and sets the people to work for themselves is more apt to result in permanent good than a gift of any size.

The commission ought to emphasize at all times the *free* library, and to discourage subscription libraries which are for the few. It ought to urge support by general taxation. Even a gift from an individual is more valuable, if conditioned upon an annual tax.

2. What can the commission do to better those libraries which are already in existence?

When a commission comes into existence, they find a number of libraries already started. Some of them are several years old and are laboring under heavy burdens, poor systems, and bad management. Many of them are nearly dead, and if they are subscription libraries, they will probably be facing starvation. It is incumbent upon the commission to resuscitate and give new impetus to these libraries wherever possible. In the case of subscription libraries, the first thing to do is to urge the necessity of a free library, upon a self-supporting basis. That may be almost as hard as starting a new one, but it is the only way to revive a dead subscription library. If the library is already free, but for any reason the people have lost interest, that reason should be sought out. Perhaps they have not known what books to buy and have bought unwisely; perhaps they have not enough money to buy at all, and an effort should be made to increase their appropriation; perhaps the librarian takes no interest in her work, and is killing interest which others might take. There might be a dozen difficulties to be overcome. Begin with the librarian. By visits, or by correspondence, the librarian may be inspired to feel the dignity

and importance of her work. She might be urged to attend the state association meetings, until by contact with other librarians, and the constant encouragement which she receives from the commission, she grows to feel a pride in the results of her labor.

I might sum up that the best help is to show an active, helpful interest in each library and its librarian, until the confidence of the board and librarian is gained, so that they naturally turn to the commission for advice.

If the commission has funds enough, some one should be employed who could be sent out to catalog and classify small libraries upon demand, and could help them to use their resources to the best possible advantage. Many a dollar of useless expenditure could be saved them, if they had some one to call upon who could help them on the spot. They cannot afford to hire expert help. The commission ought, if possible, to furnish that for them.

A summer library school conducted by the commission gives an opportunity for training many librarians, who never could go to the larger schools. This is not a great expense for the commission to undertake, and can be done at a nominal expense to the student. It is a much better way to teach systematic technical work, by regular classes, than to teach the librarians one by one in their home libraries. The results are better, and the expense no more. An esprit de corps is produced, a state unity of method and feeling.

Many other effective ways of helping them have been tried :

The making of suggestive lists of books for purchase, with publisher and price.

Reference lists of material for Arbor Day, Memorial Day, special birthdays, etc.

Best books for children.

Suggestions for bulletins, etc., etc.

All of these things give them new ideas, put freshness and life into the work, and make things go.

The New Hampshire Commission has just started a new bulletin to be issued quarterly, which contains library articles and library news. Wisconsin has lately added library news and suggestions to their monthly birthday lists. In such bulletins the very things which small libraries need to know can be mentioned better than in a general library journal.

Most small libraries throw away or at least

do not bind their magazines, not realizing their value. The commission can correct this mistake. In Minnesota we are endeavoring to collect sets of the best magazines for the last ten years, which will be given to any small library who will pay for the binding. If possible, a card index will be given to them as a model for them to follow, for Poole's index will be out of the question.

It seems also that it would be useful if the commission would collect plans of small library buildings and be ready to help whenever a town is ready to build. There is just as much chance of blundering in a small library building as in a large one.

If the state commission is connected with the state library, there seems to us another opportunity of helping the town library. The state library is a rather expensive bit of machinery if it can be used only at the capitol city. Why should not the state library be directly connected with the local libraries and loan its books wherever needed in the state through the local library. Some states are doing this, we believe, but the commissions of other states might accomplish more along this line.

3. What can the commission do for communities which have no libraries ?

This refers to small villages and country communities. It also refers to larger places where the time is not ripe for a local library, or where sentiment cannot be aroused. The travelling library has been the solution. It has not only supplied books and awakened reading instincts, but it has often been the most successful way of arousing local sentiment. Permanent local libraries often follow the advent of the travelling library into the town. The commission either buys and directly circulates these libraries, or spends its energies in securing private gifts of libraries. Private benevolence cannot always be depended upon, however, and a commission is safer if it has funds to buy libraries of its own. A state system of travelling libraries is in a position to treat every part of the state in the same way. But there is no reason why a combination is not even better.

What can be done through the travelling library depends partly upon the community that borrows it, and there seems to be no end to the things that suggest themselves. The books themselves must be chosen so that they will appeal to all classes and various tastes. They

must give pleasure, and they must also be of educational value. The travelling library may be made the medium for distributing material issued by farmers' institutes and by the national and state agricultural departments. The library may contain material which will encourage reading circles and neighborhood classes. Books in foreign languages ought by all means to be included if there is the least demand for them. Magazines and illustrated papers are gladly welcomed. Travelling pictures are growing in favor and are surely going to be a feature in future travelling library work, especially in foreign and uneducated communities. Reference libraries on special subjects, for club work, are a useful branch of travelling library work. Some of the women's clubs in little towns work under great disadvantages through lack of books, and their work is worth encouraging by the commission. If the commission can do so, single volumes ought to be loaned as readily as travelling libraries. A large share of the books loaned in New York are loaned by the single volume. In other words, individual needs as well as community needs fall under the legitimate care of the state commission.

We have not mentioned the institutes which Wisconsin has held for the librarians of travelling libraries. Minnesota is going to try a state

institute this fall in connection with the state fair. This is only an attempt to make these country and village librarians realize that they are a part of a large work, not isolated workers, and to make them feel the importance and usefulness of what they are doing.

Work in mining camps and lumber camps would certainly seem to be a useful field for some form of travelling library. We would suggest that the commission, in any or all of its work, should work in conjunction with other organized work. If the women's clubs are already doing something it is better to help them than to start a new work. If missionary societies, or temperance workers, or private individuals are trying to do work in lumber camps, etc., it is better to throw our work through the channels they have digged, than to make new ones. The commission ought to watch the various civilizing efforts that are going on in the state, and put itself in touch with them wherever there is hope of helping.

New lines of work will constantly be undertaken as the work progresses, and the need shows itself, but the secret of real usefulness will always be in the personal care and helpfulness which the commission and its assistants give to the work.

CO-OPERATION OF STATE LIBRARIANS AND STATE LIBRARY COMMISSIONS.

BY C. B. GALBREATH, *State Librarian of Ohio.*

WHAT may the state properly do for the general diffusion of knowledge through the agency of libraries, or, to particularize, through the agency of state librarians and library commissions, and how shall the two work together for the attainment of the results desired?

Among those who have given the subject intelligent study we are warranted in assuming a consensus of opinion on the following points:

1. *The state should publish and preserve its official records.*

Money from the treasury of the state may properly be used to publish and keep in a convenient place for reference its own official records and those of the territory from which

it was formed. These usually include: journals of both branches of the legislature; legislative manuals; senate and house bills; state laws; supreme and circuit court reports; consolidated reports of departments and institutions, known as "executive documents," "official documents," etc.; separate departmental and institutional reports, such as agriculture, attorney-general, auditor, institution for the blind, etc. Those interested in the official history of the state should have the satisfaction of knowing that in one library at least these documents may be found systematically arranged and accessible for reference.

2. *The state should collect books that have especial reference to itself.*

Closely related to its official publications are the books about the state — the literature of its religion, education, politics, science, and art; of its industries and resources; of its societies and institutions, professional, benevolent and fraternal; of its travel, geography and biography; of its history, early and recent, general and local. Among the citizens of every state will be found those who are interested in such a collection. County histories and newspaper files, with all their delinquencies, inaccuracies, and other defects, are especially valuable in such a collection. They supplement, elucidate, and invest with life the cold and formal statements of the official records. The importance of keeping these, long acknowledged in theory, is now more generally recognized in systematic and efficient practice.

3. *The state should receive and preserve U. S. government publications.*

That each state should have at least one collection of the publications of the general government has the sanction of high authority. The general government has made the state library a depository of its documents; and if the librarian has but faithfully exercised his ancient and all-important function as custodian, patrons will know with a reasonable degree of certainty that at the state capital may be found all the important official records of the general government. Most states have acknowledged an obligation in this matter by providing means for the preservation of this material.

4. *The state should carry on a system of exchanges with other states.*

In the United States a community of interests is continually recognized. The Constitution provides that "full faith shall be given in each state to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other state." It therefore becomes the duty of the states as far as possible to collect and preserve for use these "acts," "records," and "proceedings." The Constitution is limited in its operations to the states, but intelligent investigation and research spurn artificial boundaries.

For the purpose of bringing together these records, a system of exchanges has been devised that is carried on with varying degrees of success among the English-speaking states of America. It is superfluous to say, in an assembly of state librarians, that this work cannot be too thoroughly done.

5. *The state should aid in providing library facilities for its citizens.*

Duty invites to broader fields. The state provides the rudiments of an education. When this work is well done, it sends the child from school with the ability to read and a taste for healthful literature. It is a mistake to presume that the educative period ends with the school age limit prescribed by law. The value of books and libraries as educators is attested by the lives of self-made men who have risen to usefulness and eminence in the century just closing.

The work and mission of the free library is an inviting theme upon which we may not dwell. Pages might be written to emphasize the fact that the welfare of the state is subserved in furnishing good literature to its citizens. 50 years ago this was attempted through the schools. The movement, in large measure successful, failed to reach the ideal of its friends because provision was not made for efficient administration. The school was then the great field of active operation. It is not to be abandoned now, nor are we to lose sight of the opportunities that it affords for the distribution and use of good literature. It is the mission of the library to cultivate a taste for reading, to help the public to books and the information that they contain; and in this work the state is directly and vitally interested. Every available agency is to be utilized — the school, study clubs, the grange, and the travelling library. County, township, and municipal organizations are to be interested, to the end that every community, in the good time coming, shall have its local library in charge of a live, efficient, and enthusiastic librarian.

How is the state to aid in the accomplishment of all this? An important part of the work is to be effected through the state librarian and the state library commission. How shall they divide it? What part is to be performed by each?

That a properly constituted library commission may render invaluable assistance to the library interests of the state will be admitted wherever such official body has been given a trial. In the state of Wisconsin we have an example of what it may accomplish along independent lines. Such a commission is a powerful factor in arousing the library spirit, in establishing and maintaining local libraries, in furnishing good literature to the peo-

ple through modern agencies, prominent among which is, of course, the travelling library.

How may such a commission co-operate with the state librarian, the head of a reference library for the citizens of the state and its public institutions?

1. *The library commission may aid the state librarian in his search for material relating to the state.*

In his search for local history, newspaper files, and early state documents, the state librarian may go to the commission for lists of correspondents in different sections of the state who are interested in these matters, and who will readily aid in securing the desired information. The commission by turning to its travelling library register and other records is able readily to furnish satisfactory names and addresses. Through these avenues the state librarian comes into contact with a class of people naturally interested in his work, whose co-operation is most helpful. Those who have had experience in these matters well know that while much can be found in the second-hand book stores, additions to the early literature relating to the state must be made largely through systematic research within the state.

2. *The library commission may furnish the state librarian useful information in regard to the public libraries of the state.*

When the state librarian has done his best to collect the material that should be found in the state library his work will still be incomplete. Books, papers, and manuscripts relating to the state will be found in other libraries that will not part with them. The commission in its missionary work becomes acquainted with the libraries of the state and learns something of what they contain. This information is frequently valuable to the state librarian. It enables him to supplement bulletins that he is preparing with matter of interest to his patrons actual and prospective. If he can not have all the rare and valuable works that should be found in his library, it is often a source of satisfaction to be able to tell where these may be consulted. The commission can assist him in co-operating with other libraries of the state where such co-operation would be feasible and advantageous.

3. *The library commission can aid in popularizing the state library.*

Whether the state library be devoted exclu-

sively to reference work or not, it should be made useful. Time was when such a statement would have been seriously challenged. The chief function of this institution in most cases was to furnish a job for the librarian, who was to be disturbed and annoyed as little as possible by the public. The state library was a sort of "ball of time" to be bandied by the hands of politicians. The thought of any obligation to the public was seldom seriously considered. When the librarian did awake to the real opportunities of his position, for his pains he was usually thrust under the wheels of the political juggernaut on its next annual round. We are entering upon a better era. The people—especially the library people—are demanding that the state library render some service in return for the expenditure of the people's money. The commission can herald abroad the fact that the state library exists and in its special field is ready to serve the public. In some states this will still be a matter of news. For such aid the live librarian may always be thankful. It will furnish excuse for his continued official existence and ought to pave the way for better remuneration.

4. *The state librarian can aid the commission in the distribution of government publications.*

The state librarian, as custodian of government publications, is supposed to know something about their comparative value and the methods to be employed in their distribution. Through the library commissions he can send these where they will be preserved and educate the public to an appreciation of their value. The importance of this topic must not be measured by the brief paragraph devoted to it. When we take into consideration the vast sums of money devoted to government publications, their character, the reckless manner in which they are distributed, and the lack of information among the people in regard to their value, it must be admitted that one of the great library problems of the day is to be solved in regulating the subject matter and distribution of these documents.

5. *The state librarian may furnish reference matter for patrons of the commission.*

In its work the library commission is brought into contact with the great army of readers in the state. It is interested in every organized effort to supply them with literature. Friendly relations are to be established with study clubs,

teachers' associations, the state grange, and other similar organizations. Every possible encouragement should be extended to these, for they are powerful auxiliaries in the work of the commission. Such organizations represent many grades of culture. In this broad field many questions arise that may be satisfactorily answered by reference to a state library. A question may turn on some point of local history, some early state paper, a reference to some work not found in the local library, or a brief bibliography may be desired on some topic for future study. By co-operation the state library thus becomes to some extent an information bureau, and citizens who are taxed for its sup-

port learn that it is in fact as well as in theory a state institution.

Nor does the opportunity for co-operation end here. The fields assigned to librarian and library commission may apparently be distinct, but they are never wholly separated. In Ohio the two unite, and the state librarian is ex-officio secretary of the library commission. This arrangement, due in part to local conditions, has thus far proven satisfactory. But whether the two are united or distinct in organization, their spheres still touch in many points and their objects will continue to be sufficiently similar to open up ever recurring opportunity for helpful co-operation.

STATE REPORTS, DIGESTS, AND STATUTES.

BY DR. G. E. WIRE, *Worcester County Law Library, Worcester, Mass.*

THIS subject has often been discussed in the meetings of the American Bar Association but so far as I know has not been taken up in any meeting of the American Library Association. There are now in the United States some 50 states and territories publishing these reports, digests, and statutes, one or all, and no one has a rational system of so doing to which it adheres, while but few have any system as far as can be discerned. In this respect these publications are even worse than the state documents, and especially in the matter of price. Most of the state documents are issued free, but for all of these law documents excessive prices must be paid.

REPORTS.

23 of the states and territories now employ official reporters or else publish official reports through the secretary of state, state librarian, or outside parties. Several of the big law book firms have contracts with one or more states to publish their reports. The official reports are printed, bound, and numbered with varying degrees of excellence and cost from \$2 a volume to \$15 a volume. The rest still adhere to the old-fashioned way of private reporters, each man making what he can out of the work, and these reports cost from \$2.25 to \$10 a volume.

In the case of both official and unofficial reports the excellence of the printing, paper, and

binding is generally in inverse ratio to the price. The best paper, printing, and binding are found in the cheapest official reports, those of Massachusetts and Pennsylvania. They are done by large publishing houses in Boston and New York and show what can be done by them when under contract and obliged to cut down their figures. These books are quite as well done, in some cases better done than their own text-books issued at twice or thrice the price of the reports. The poorest paper, printing, and binding are found in some of the reports of the southern and western states or, indeed, in all of these states. I use the words best printing, paper, and binding, and worst printing, paper, and binding in a relative manner only. These subjects will be considered more at length further on in this paper.

In frequency of issue and number of volumes, practice varies, all the way from little Rhode Island, with her 20-volume set, one volume in one and one-half years, and Idaho's 2-volume set and a volume in 10 years, to New York's 19 volumes annually, and Pennsylvania's 10 volumes annually. New York has a Supreme Court Appellate Division, Supreme Court, and several inferior reports grouped under the name Miscellaneous Reports. Pennsylvania has besides its Supreme Court a system of District, Circuit, and County Courts all duly reported and counted in with the estimate

given above. An increasing number of the Mississippi Valley states have a system of Appellate courts to ease the strain on the Supreme Courts.

This question of multiplicity of courts and of reports bothers the legal profession more than the matters of printing, paper, and binding. Besides, are they not told by the law book men that they only use the best materials and that their sheep binding is the best binding known, and do not book men always tell the truth? The lawyers have struggled with this question of multiplicity of reports many a time and oft and have as yet arrived at no definite and concerted opinion as to what is to be done in the matter. Various expedients have been proposed, and some carried into effect, but none of them have discouraged the prolix opinion writers, some of whom feel called upon to go to the beginning and write a history of and treatise on their subject.

Some states, notably Kentucky and Pennsylvania, do not print all of the opinions or decisions. These are taken by private publishers and issued in a periodical form, and in these two states certain periodicals are known and quoted as much as the reports. Pennsylvania, besides its elaborate system of official reports, has at least half a dozen periodicals, each published at high figures, which we are more or less obliged to take and keep because of the few cases found there not reported in the official reports.

This seems to be a matter which is beyond the law-making and law-enforcing power of the government, inasmuch as it lies in the very law-enforcing power itself. Its settlement seems largely to be a matter of self-restraint on the part of the judges themselves. If they can resist the temptation to write and expound, and duplicate opinions they do more good than any quantity of legislation on the subject. In Massachusetts, especially, under Chief Justice Holmes, the opinions are short, to the point, and do not go over ground already old or familiar. But in many states, notably in the south (Texas for example), the opposite practice generally prevails.

But little if anything can be done with the reports as dicta of the bench. Much, however, can be done with them as issued from the press. Each state should have an official reporter, to be paid a sufficient salary, with sufficient clerical

assistance, and the reports issued at cost of printing and binding, plus perhaps 10%, as is done with some United States documents. The reporters are usually paid a salary out of proportion to the quality of the output. I had always supposed these reports, which are quoted as law, were made up from verbatim stenographic notes revised by the judges and the reporter; but I find in many if not all cases they are made up from the printed briefs of plaintiff and defendant with the addition of some few longhand notes by the reporter and of course the opinion of the court. This seems to be a slipshod method, but it is the one generally in use. There is no reason why the reports as issued should cost us more than a dollar a volume, if they are not sent free to libraries. United States documents are sent free to libraries and private persons have to pay for them. We hear no complaint about this. Why should there not be a similar library distribution or special sale of state law reports? Reports of various United States bureaus and of various state commissions and departments involving much original work are annually given away; the law reports involve no original work on the part of the reporter, all the work put into them being done by counsel and judges. These government reports are frequently fully equipped with maps and plates; law reports are solid work, large type, and are "fat" work for the printer, and yet we have to pay from \$2 to \$15 for them.

DIGESTS.

Digests as a rule represent more faulty management and poorer work if possible than do reports. No one state has an official digest maker, but so far as I know they are all made by private individuals, who secure the sanction if not approbation of the state, are published by private parties, and are put on the market at prices out of all comparison, figures running from \$5 to \$10 a volume. There is apparently no sort of method in their madness. You pay from \$10 to \$30 for a digest one year, and the next year another appears, as inadequate as the first, and you are expected to welcome this with eagerness. The digest, indeed, is generally inadequate, being too often the work of compilers who know little of the principles of indexing, of subject headings or cross references. In many cases it is next to impossible to use them satisfactorily; and they are often

out of date before they are published, being evidently made on the old commonplace-book plan instead of from records kept on cards and printed from cards. I have stopped buying state digests, as a general thing, depending on the West Publishing Co. digest system. These digests have headlines, scope notes, cross references, and in short all the features of a good catalog.

Each state should have a digesting force which should publish digests at cost. The annual index of session laws gotten out by New York State Library is a good example of what can be done in this direction. This is compiled on cards and comes out quite promptly at the beginning of the year.

SESSION LAWS.

Session laws are about the most unsatisfactory in printing and binding of any of the state documents, and this is saying about all that can be said. Many are printed on pulp paper of the coarsest kind, which of course will not last, poorly printed, with cheap ink, the pages not registering, and bound in half or three-quarter sheep, generally of poor quality. A few come in paper, and still fewer in cloth. And they cost 50c. to \$5 apiece. I corresponded with the proper authorities of the states and territories last fall relative to putting us upon their free list and only 18 could do it. Many of the secretaries of state and state librarians expressed their entire willingness to do so but the laws forbade, the usual provision being that the session laws should be sent as exchanges to state libraries or sold. All of these states are publishing educational, scientific, or sociological reports, better edited, better printed, better bound, and are giving them away by the thousands to libraries and private individuals, and paying transportation on them at the same time, but the session laws are withheld from free distribution. This matter of distribution is one, I believe, susceptible of change, and of change without any trouble, through a simple bill putting the whole matter of distribution in hands of the secretary of state or state librarian. Now, a few words on the subject of paper, printing, and binding. The reports are generally printed on fairly good book paper. Those published by certain law book firms are printed on good quality of paper; those issued by some of the states are poorer in quality and some paper approaches closely to pulp paper. Not infrequently sev-

eral different shades of paper appear in one volume, showing that no pains is taken to keep up stock in the printing house. The reports issued by private concerns, as distinguished by those published by the state, are generally on poorer paper than the reports published by the state; ink and presswork vary. The best work, as before said, is by a few law firms. As to the binding, all librarians know that law sheep is the worst binding put on the market to-day. The skin is a weak skin to begin with, as all wool-bearing skins are; it is split and the inside is sold as chamois skin; the outside is tanned by the use of strong mineral acids, and these are not properly "cleared" or neutralized, leaving a residuum which, uniting with the by-products of illuminating gas, eats the leather. So it disintegrates into powder. This degenerating process only takes from five to ten years, according to the condition of skin, and amount of gas used, dryness of air and heat of room. A heavy Holliston cloth would be far better as to covering; three-quarter cowskin, as used at New York State Law Library and University of Michigan, would be better still, and three-quarter Haussmann morocco would be best of all. These reports are hand-sewed two on, on three strings, one of these strings being cut off and only two laced on each side. The lace holes are even cut with a circular punch, leaving no hole for the twine at all. These two strings are generally in the middle of the book, so placed that the hand may easily cover them for convenience in forwarding, thus leaving an inch or inch and a half at top and bottom with no fastening at all. This tends to pry the book right out of the covers.

Every year an increasing number of states are turning over the matter of distribution of state reports and session laws to the state library, and it is to state librarians that I appeal for reform of some of the conditions here noted. It is but a step from the distribution of these publications to their printing and binding, and I am confident that by individual and concerted action much can be done toward bettering the publication of reports and statutes. As to digests, if one state could be prevailed on to abandon jobbing methods and to employ a competent person to make the digest, and offer it at a fair price, say not over \$5 a volume, it would go far toward the dawn of a new era in this direction.

METHODS OF INDUCING CARE OF BOOKS.—I.

BY MARY ELLA DOUSMAN, *Milwaukee, (Wis.) Public Library.*

MR. BLADES in his comprehensive little work, "The enemies of books," enumerates their foes as Fire, Water, Gas and Heat, Dust and Neglect, Ignorance, Bookworms and other vermin, Bookbinders, and Collectors.

In modern times conditions have changed, and with the great improvements that have been made in library construction many of the serious menaces to the safety of books, in libraries, have been overcome. In the past, when books were housed in all sorts of buildings, there was constant danger from fire and dampness. In the present, buildings intended for library purposes are made as nearly fireproof as possible; electricity has superseded gas; books are dusted, occasionally, at least, and bookworms no longer flourish. Dr. Garnett, in his preface to Blades's treatise, says that all enemies of books might be summed up under the one head of Ignorance.

Bookbinders can hardly be called ignorant, and yet in making research for causes of the ill-used condition of books in libraries, the burden of complaint may be laid upon the publishers. The number of books, with loose pages, worn and shabby covers, which pile up on the repair shelves is nothing short of alarming, especially in small libraries where the appropriation is small and all the surplus is needed for new books and other essentials.

The work of repairing, when done by the librarian, is an arduous task, beside taking her time from more vital matters. The books must be saved and she mends them, but not in a meek, submissive frame of mind. The time has passed when librarians submit to poor bindings without protest.

At a meeting of the Wisconsin State Library Association, held in Milwaukee, February 22 and 23, 1899, resolutions were passed by which the association co-operated with the State Department of Public Instruction in measures to secure the better bindings of books purchased for the libraries of the state. In accordance with these resolutions letters were sent to the different libraries in the state asking them to prepare lists of the more poorly bound popular books

of the day, together with the names of the publishers, and forward them to Miss Biscoe, librarian of the Eau Claire Public Library, who would compile statistics on the subject. In summing up the matter Miss Biscoe says "that the trouble lies in poor sewing both of the signatures to each other and of the signatures to the super; in hinges made of nothing stronger than cheese cloth; in paper which is either not strong, or is wrongly imposed; in illustrations which are inserted last and come out first."

The demand for illustrations may in some degree justify the publishers for the over-illustration of many books, but it does not justify them for the manner in which these illustrations are inserted, nor does it excuse them for poor sewing and light weight covers such as are used in Doubleday's "Boy's book of inventions" and numerous other books. Another cause for complaint is bindings too light in color. Publishers tell us as a reason for this that they sell. But the libraries throughout the country surely purchase a large enough percentage of the books published to be entitled to a choice in the matter of binding. What can possibly be more unsuitable for use in a public library than the binding of "The story of little Jane and me"? How can we expect a little child from the street to keep such a cover clean? We want beautiful covers, but of suitable colors.

Another serious cause for the soiled and dog-eared condition of books in libraries is due to the lack of training which children receive in the matter of respect for inanimate objects in general. In most children there seems to be an inherent destructive tendency which manifests itself very early in the misuse of toys and other playthings. Instead of checking or controlling this tendency to mutilate, children are given books or papers to tear or cut for amusement, and are also permitted to ruthlessly misuse household articles of various sorts. If all the poor abused toys had tongues what a babble of sounds their complaints would make! This careless use of things grows upon a child, and when he enters school and his street career be-

gins, the soiled, defaced school books, the cut and mutilated desks, the chalk marks on buildings, are evidences that he has not been taught "that every quality and kind of man's work is self-expression," and as such is worthy of his respect. He has not been taught that the objects with which he is most familiar are made with infinite pains and care, whether it is the flagstone under his feet, a beautiful building, a monument, or a book in which the author has given with much thought and labor the best expression of himself of which he is capable.

The teaching of children to respect property, both private and public, has been much neglected, and to this neglect the misuse of books in libraries is largely due. Organizations such as the Audubon Society, the Village and Town Improvement Society, the Waring Street Cleaning Brigade, have accomplished a wonderful work in developing the protective side of the child's nature. The annual observation of Arbor Day in the schools emphasizes the beauty of nature and teaches the lesson that the child is not to work for himself alone, but that he owes something to those who come after him.

The beautifying of school rooms and school grounds develops a taste for order, neatness, and beauty, and has a direct bearing on the character of the child. The library, holding in its care a valuable public property, must do its part in developing among the children the protective spirit which is the foundation of good civic citizenship. The opportunities for inculcating this principle are limitless in children's departments. A sense of personal responsibility and ownership develops among the children with the possession of a room of their own, and the better care of books results. The value of co-operation and the magic of "together" are silently but forcefully instilled in the children by teaching them to replace the books on the shelves. The order and arrangement is thus learned, the method of placing the books on the shelves, the use of the book support, to say nothing of the spirit of mutual helpfulness which is inculcated.

Encouragement and commendation to induce care of books does more good than fault finding. The expression of satisfaction on the face of a child when he returns a book clean and whole as when he drew it, should call forth a word of praise, which may easily be spoken in a tone which will reach the ear of the chil-

dren standing near. This arouses a spirit of emulation.

Better care of books will be induced by the manner in which assistants handle them. When a book is returned it should be taken from a child in a courteous manner, and, if he is not expected to replace it on the shelf, it should be laid aside as quietly and gently as possible. The order of the shelves should not be neglected and frequent tours about the room to straighten the books will tend to make children more careful. *A book should be handed, not shoved at a child, when issued.*

Perfect courtesy and fairness in the administration will have a marked influence on the behavior of the children.

Books should be collated, injuries noted, and the children encouraged to report loose pages, pencil marks, or other defacements. Books should be discarded before they are too much soiled, as their use induces careless habits.

Careful distinction should be made between malicious injury and natural wear and tear. The number of books which are mutilated with intent by children is comparatively small. It is the student and grown people who commit atrocities. During 18 months' experience in a children's room only one book marked with obscene writing has been discovered; only a very few cut or marred. Sometimes the temptation to cut is too great, as in the case of Eggleston's "First book in American history," in which, as you will remember, the map of the United States is printed on several pages, showing on each successive page the states as they were admitted to the Union. To make the map complete certain dotted lines must be cut. On the lines is printed "cut here" and occasionally an investigating child will "cut here" to see how it looks, and we can hardly blame him. He merely wanted "to see the wheels go round."

The marking of books with pencil is an objectionable offense, but some toleration should be exercised with children as they are often too young to realize that it is wrong. If books marked are carefully cleaned and a sentiment aroused against such acts, the number marked will diminish.

The turning down of pages to mark the place may be reduced to a minimum by the use of book-marks in the library. Book-marks such as the Maxson may be obtained free of cost

by using the reverse side for advertising purposes. A book-mark issued by the Wisconsin Free Library Commission is excellent. The story from the Maxson book-mark is printed on one side with a little pledge below it, which the children are asked to sign when they have read the books printed on the rounds of a ladder on the other side. The "climbing" list is intended for third and fourth grade children. A book-cover, also distributed by the commission, has a story on one side in which the children are asked to put these little "overcoats" on the books while they are reading and carrying them to and from the library. Twenty thousand copies made of strong manilla paper were furnished free by a railway company for the advertisement on the back cover.

In the case of extreme carelessness or intentional misuse of books no method has been as effective as the making of an object lesson of the disfigured book by hanging it in a conspicuous place with a notice calling attention to the injury and asking the opinion of the boys and girls in regard to such offenses. The answers are sometimes most amusing, but they show disapproval in every instance. This method may be varied or elaborated as much as the occasion seems to require. An old method was to post the name of the offender. A book *well cared for* might be posted with the name of the last borrower.

Library leagues and pledges are powerful agents in arousing among children a sense of personal responsibility for the care of books. The organizing of leagues in the schools is doing good work in many places. In Evanston, Illinois, more than half of the school population belong to the league, and many other places could make an equally good showing.

The co-operation of teachers is necessary for effective work and may be enlisted by visits to the schools by the librarian, or by sending a tactful and suggestive circular stating the methods used in the library to induce care of books and asking for their adoption in the schools.

Informal talks to the children in the library and the schools on the art of printing, paper making, binding, showing the manual labor involved in making books, will enhance their value; call attention to their beauty and cost, and, most important of all, help them to realize that books contain the living thoughts of great men and women and are therefore entitled to respect.

Children should be shown how to properly open a book, how to put it in an upright position on the shelf, use of the book support, how to take it out without breaking the back. Where the children visit the library by grades or classes this can be done and the results accomplished would certainly pay for the time so spent.

Open shelves and the freedom offered children is in one way a temptation to vandalism, and constant and unremitting efforts must be made to teach them to make right use of this freedom.

Soiled books are the greatest trial and the teaching of cleanliness is difficult. A wash-room is a most necessary adjunct to a children's room. The children should be sent there when occasion requires, but in a tactful and quiet manner. The home surroundings and conditions should be taken into consideration and patience and forbearance shown the little waifs. It is *part of the duty of children's librarian to teach the beauty of cleanliness*. She must be heart and soul with every movement for the improvement of the surroundings of the young, for in this lies the solution of many of her problems; as Plato so beautifully says: "Young citizens must not be allowed to grow up amongst images of evil lest their souls assimilate the ugliness of their surroundings. Rather they should be like men living in a beautiful and healthy place; from everything that they see and hear, loveliness like a breeze should pass into their souls and teach them without their knowing it the truth, of which beauty is the manifestation."

METHODS OF INDUCING CARE OF BOOKS.—II.

BY W. E. FOSTER, *Providence (R. I.) Public Library.*

THE program has most appropriately set down this subject as one of the subdivisions of the work with children. In our own library, as probably in every other, its bearings are not exclusively upon the use of the books by children, but are regarded as important in connection with every department of the library's work. Let me mention, however, one significant fact, which we have had occasion to observe. Throughout every one of the ten open-shelf rooms in the building, with the single exception of the children's quarters, we are obliged to put up a placard, reading as follows: "Please leave the books on the tables for the attendant to replace." So little have we been able to depend on the ability of the average adult reader to return the book to its proper place. In the children's library, on the other hand, it is now possible to trust the children themselves to place each book where it belongs.

I cannot better describe the situation there than in the words of Mrs. Root, the children's librarian, who has written out her account of it for me:

"The location of these rooms was selected with great care, so that they should profit by all the possible advantages of warm, bright sunshine and pure air, growing plants and ferns, and the five—and no more—choice copies of masterpieces of art on its walls. Into this children's library, with its 4000 books on open shelves, were turned loose on the opening day some two or three hundred children, who had never before had access to open shelves in this way. Their interest was intense, but the confusion among the books was indescribable, and suggested a possibility of spoiling the child by the very excess of privileges. We had heard of Miss Eastman's "library league" at the Cleveland Public Library, and here seemed just the time and place to attempt such a work, by appealing to the protective instinct which is so strong in boys and girls. We say little about dirty hands, but ask, first of all, the boys and girls to help take care of the books, and this includes keeping them in order on the shelves and keeping them from being soiled when in

use. This responsibility presupposes trust; and it has worked admirably. To place signs on the walls—"A book *must* be returned to its place on the shelf," or "Books *must* be handled with care"—is sometimes too strong a suggestion to a contrary boy-nature to do directly otherwise, but if we can make these children feel that they are helpers—indispensable helpers—the battle is half won. Often our boys are seen going to shelves and straightening out rows of books which some less careful child had displaced. Over and over again, before a book had been charged, the boy or girl has called attention to some damage already done to the book. Pencil marks are thus erased, which if left in the book would have been a strong inducement to add still others. As included in the original plan, a convenient lavatory is connected with the children's rooms, with a set-bowl where dirty hands can be made clean, but it is now only rarely used, and for new recruits. When the books for these rooms were first moved over from the old quarters about one-half of them were covered with manila paper to keep them from soiling. Gradually, these paper covers are becoming discontinued, until now only about half of them remain as they were when the removal was made. There is no apprehension now felt that we shall ever again be obliged to resort to covering paper for any such reason; and the book now makes a very much more direct and inviting appeal to the young readers who visit the shelves of this room.

"Our strongest efforts, in these last three months, have been to familiarize the children with their room. We hope to make them feel that it is a place where they are always at home—a place to love and also respect. We desire that these few pictures on the walls shall be old friends; and so we allow every League child to select his favorite from among them, in the shape of a "Perry picture," which he may take home and mount, and thus have for his own. The whole use of the children's quarters, by the children, has been an impressive testimony to the effectiveness of these ideal

surroundings, in appealing to the best instincts of children. Not only have there been no disturbances or disorder, even on days when the rooms were crowded with almost twice as many children as there were accommodations for, but there has been only the very slightest tendency to disorder on any occasion.

The Library League enrollment (with as yet no canvass of the schools) has grown to 554 in the eight weeks from April 7 to June 2. "We never ask," says Mrs. Root, "the large boys or girls to join the League, yet they often ask to be allowed to join."

The book-mark used in connection with the Library League work is the Maxson book-mark, which has become familiar in Cleveland and other cities, and is used only with the books which are issued from the Children's Library. A book-mark which embodies similar useful suggestions had already been used for several years, with much success, in the books issued to adult readers in the old building; and this embodied, for the most part, the items included in the "Suggestions" to readers on the care of books, published by the library in 1898.

CHILDREN'S BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

BY ABBY L. SARGENT, *Librarian Medford (Mass.) Public Library.*

GERMAN legend tells us of an enchanted castle, overgrown with flowers, the door of which is opened by the little *schlüssel blume* — key flower — our common primrose. Inside, the castle is filled with treasures of gold and precious stones, while on the wall is inscribed the motto, "take what you will, but be sure you choose the best." So we would have our children's rooms places of enchantment, but our motto should be "here is only the best." With these rooms springing up in all libraries, with the increased facilities and inducements we are offering, there is increased need for care and judgment in the selection of books.

Men and women of literary tastes have sometimes attributed their love of books to having tumbled about a library as children. But we find that, as a rule, they tumbled amongst very different books from those with which many of our libraries are flooded — The Bible, Homer, Chaucer, Shakespeare, the "Arabian nights," "Pilgrim's progress," with much that Lowell would call the "literature suited to desolate islands." In a catalog of books for young people, issued by one of our leading libraries last year, may be counted 90 titles of Oliver Optic, 48 of Alger, 49 of Fosdick, 11 of Susan Warner. This is only one of many similar catalogs. It is to be feared that even the brains of a Lincoln, a Gladstone, a Darwin or a Spencer, would have softened on such literary manna.

A taste for good reading cannot be developed on a daily diet of insipid twaddle — of books

that weaken and lower, rather than strengthen and elevate. It is the unconscious absorption of what is best which will have a lasting effect for good.

There is no royal road to a knowledge of the good or evil in the books we are putting on our shelves; no one of us is omniscient in these matters, nor can we lay claim to the essential demanded by Lord Curzon, "An intelligent appreciation of events before they occur."

But have we a right to add to our libraries books which we know nothing about? Should we not read and read carefully every book which we put before our younger patrons? Is it not better to cling to those which have stood the test of time, rather than to collect those books which at the least lower the standard of taste, and may do incalculable harm? By reading and re-reading a good book, it becomes as much a part of a child's atmosphere as the air he breathes. Well-written books are not of necessity oppressively good and tiresome, nor loose and slipshod English witty and entertaining. Illustrations like those in the recent edition of "Mrs. Leicester's school" go far toward re-introducing on their own merits some of the discarded classics. Many a book which seems dull and uninteresting may be made quite attractive, if we take the trouble to read from it to the children or to tell them a little of its story. This may be too much to expect in a library where one weary soul fulfils all its numerous duties; but no community is so forlorn that some cultured, sympathetic person can not

be found who will gladly draw the children into a corner of the library and open to them the world of better literature. Unhappily we can not begin with the grandmothers as Dr. Holmes suggested, but it lies largely in our power to make good reading more attractive than bad. All this applies mainly to works of fiction, since we must of necessity be guided in our choice of science, art, and history by specialists.

We are all agreed that purity of English, human sympathy, high purpose, lessons of heroism and moral courage, with good illustrations, constitute qualities which we ought to demand in children's books. Purity of English is placed first intentionally—the others will follow. I like to think that one of the never-ending charms of the old-fashioned fairy tales lies in their quaint and graceful diction. Can one imagine Jack of the beanstalk, giddy and thoughtless though he was, uttering the unholy language of the little heroes of "The drums of the Fore and Aft," or the unwarrantable vulgarity of "Stalky and Co."? Could either of these or any of their ilk have begun with those delicious words, "once upon a time"?

The field of good literature is broader to-day, and more intelligent work is being done for children than ever before. We need only *be sure to choose the best*. Why should we encourage the "book scorcher," by storing for him the grist that is annually turned out of the publisher's hopper? The taste for what is good is destroyed by gratifying this insatiable desire for weak or highly spiced books. Everything of this sort should be conspicuous only by its absence, and no attendant should ever be permitted to say "we don't consider that good for children."

If many of the books written for girls to-day are vapid and inane, chiefly filled up with expletives and an exaggerated use of adjectives, or calculated to emulate the pious little frauds whom Miss Agnes Repplier describes in her essay on "Little pharisees in fiction," those for boys are too often lurid, slangy, crammed so thickly with events that their readers are impatient of any well-written story. The children of the present are very far away from those of Mrs. Sherwood and Miss Edgeworth. If these latter seem dull and priggish, at least they did not consider themselves the most important actors in the drama of life—their elders merely supernumeraries.

Juvenile periodicals also need the same careful scrutiny as do books. *St. Nicholas*, without the watchful care that Mrs. Dodge formerly gave, is deteriorating as to its *literary* contributions; other magazines that we have been accustomed to depend upon, are even worse. We need a carefully edited magazine which would reprint earlier and better literature. Such material as Charles Eliot Norton has collected in the "Heart of oak books" might easily be adapted to this use, and do away with the worse than useless stories so common and unfortunately so popular in the periodicals of to-day. Dr. Edward R. Shaw, of New York University, has done excellent work in eliminating from some of the classics, what is not essential to the story, without detracting from its interest.

Children do not need or crave so much fiction as older people. We can afford to go slowly for them here. Naturally receptive, the world of history, biography, and travel appeals as much or more to their imagination than a representation of their own world. We are apt to underestimate their capacity in assuming that they can not appreciate or understand what lies outside their own experience. It is the verdict of all librarians who admit to the shelves, that young people will choose much better and maturer books than when obliged to select from a catalog. It is especially noticeable where access is given to the entire library, that they often choose those which require considerable study and puzzling over. More good can be accomplished with fewer books well chosen than with a large number of this undesirable overwrought literature. We may perhaps lose a few patrons who ask in vain for "Peck's bad boy" or the sequel to "Elsie's grandchildren," but if such as these are all that a boy or a girl will read, is the library fulfilling its mission as an educational institution in catering to the demand? Were we united in our strength to condemn all books of weak and harmful tendencies, it would go far to discourage their publication. Our juvenile constituents will soon outgrow our leading strings; it is not a long look to the time when they will be the leaders in our town or city affairs. Now is our golden opportunity to shape their tastes, so that when they, too, have become Olympians—(no doubt our trustees)—they will endorse and encourage our endeavors, and help us to keep intact the motto of our association, "the *best* reading for the largest number."

PICTURE WORK IN CHILDREN'S LIBRARIES.

By CLARA W. HUNT, *Newark (N. J.) Public Library.*

REMEMBERING that the placid self assurance with which the dabbler in a subject is wont to proffer advice to the specialist in his field is a weakness common to all human nature, it will not surprise you to hear that one who cannot, yet, properly claim to be a children's librarian, and who has had no actual experience in picture bulletin work, nevertheless has decided opinions on the subject and even presumes to differ from most of those who have prepared such exhibits time after time. It is not the enjoyment of the sensation of being "contrary," but an honest belief that much of this work is a fruitless outlay of time, that puts me with a hopeless minority in the discussion of this question.

To begin with, one can readily see, without having prepared a bulletin oneself, that they cost a great deal in time, thought, and labor, and more or less in money. For hunting up the pictures, cutting them out carefully, mounting them neatly, classifying and filing, looking up references and making lists, arranging pictures on the walls all use an amount of time which, if put down in black and white, would, I think, astonish the one who attempted the work. However, the cost would be unworthy of consideration if one could feel sure that the results obtained justified the expense. But do they?

So far as I can discover the underlying aim of most picture bulletins is to entice the child away from his story books to carrying home biography, science, history, *anything* which will *instruct* the young person—anything in short classed in a "hundred" rather than in plain "F." At least in the children's room we ought to cut loose from the idea that a book is better because it is not a story book; for usually the contrary is true here. Those who have tried to make up a general list of thoroughly excellent books for young people know how difficult it is to find a large number of works of science, travel, biography, as good in their line as many of the juvenile story books. It takes very little paper for a list of books of information which are reliable, well

written, interesting, and attractive in make-up. So, in order to make her list long enough for the temporary rush, the children's librarian must include many references for her bulletin, which are of doubtful value as information and perfectly worthless as literature.

Now, I think this object is mistaken in the first place. If I were to use the picture bulletin as a bait, I should make it my aim to lure the boy from Stratemeyer and Tomlinson and Trowbridge to tasting such manly books as "Men of iron," "Cadet days," "We all," "Tom Paulding," "The boy emigrants." In the children's room our reports should be expressed in different terms than in the adult department. Instead of thinking it the acme of attainment when the "hundreds" per cent. is large, one should aspire to show that the percentage of use of the *best* books has increased. We could express more fairly the good that is being done by the children's department if it were feasible to classify all "j" books by grades of excellence so that our reports would show whether the child who used to read only third rate books is now choosing the best children's literature. To accomplish this would be a greater triumph than to put into circulation some of the doggerel which is called 811 and the idiotic books on nature topics which we dignify by the name of science.

The children's room should be a place of inspiration, above all things. We should bend our efforts first to winning the enthusiastic loyalty of the growing lads and lassies so that they will not drop out of the library as they drop out of school; and, second, to setting them on the road to a taste for good literature; and I think these ends are to be attained chiefly by means of the story books, fascinatingly interesting, well written, and of healthy, stimulating, moral tone.

But suppose this object of the picture bulletin is worth while, does it really accomplish what it sets out to do? Is it not a fact that the interest in a certain line of books awakened by the pictures is of a most transient character? If we were to put on the one side the amount of time

and labor involved in getting up an exhibit, and over against it the results brought about, is it at all clear that the end justifies the outlay?

I have another point against the very free use of the bulletin. To me, mounted scraps seem somewhat out of place as a decorative feature in a large, noble library room. They jar on one's sense of the fitness of things somewhat, as would crazy patchwork here and there in an otherwise dignified drawing room. I like better framed pictures, real works of art which are a permanent feature of the walls, with beautiful statuettes in the niches, and plants in the windows, reserving for bulletin purposes a modest board where notices, clippings, scrap-pictures or timely subjects, etc., may be posted.

But there is something more serious than any of these things to be considered. When we say "Children's Department" or "Children's Room" of the library, we are apt to have stand out so strongly in our minds the first two words of the

phrase that we forget the words "of the library" altogether. We should remember, first and always, that *this is a library*, not a kindergarten, not a normal school practice department, neither is it an art gallery or an exhibition room. It is entirely contrary to library principles to make the reading-room a show place which will attract sightseers whose coming in distracts the students and readers. Because we, for the convenience of adults and the advantage to the children, put the latter in a separate room, we should strenuously endeavor not to dissipate the library atmosphere for the children by the separation. We should guard with jealous care the bookish spirit and influence of the place, and trusting to the charm of the books themselves, the beauty of the room, and the inspiration of the children's librarian to draw and keep the young people, I am confident that it is possible, without making the boys and girls feel under any irksome restraint, to realize the ideal library aroma here as in the main reading room.

PICTURE-WORK IN CHILDREN'S LIBRARIES.—II.

BY EVVA L. MOORE, *Librarian Scoville Institute, Oak Park, Ill.*

THE question that constantly forces itself upon the thoughtful library worker is: what place in the busy library, limited as to income and administrative force, has this subject of pictures?

At Scoville Institute, we direct our efforts as far as pictures are concerned along three definite lines.

The first object is to increase the children's appreciation and enjoyment of pictures themselves, their main idea and their beauty; to help those who now find pleasure in a truly good picture to find still more pleasure; and what we particularly aim at and rejoice over when we succeed, is the creating of a love for and delight in some masterpiece which had been little cared for before.

Pictures and plaster casts of real art value should have a permanent place upon our walls that the children may see them often and learn to care for and associate them with their room; but few of us can afford to buy them, as our funds are exhausted long before the necessary books are purchased and a hundred other wants supplied. This difficulty, however, may

be met in part at least, by asking the loan for a few weeks of a beautiful picture or statue belonging to some friend of the children's room.

Care should be taken lest we unduly emphasize this side of the children's work and display too many pictures at a time, which leads to confusion and to the idea that the library is nothing more than a picture gallery, where the children are to be entertained.

Right here let me make a plea for more table books—finely illustrated ones—of which the children never grow tired.

Pictures which are placed about a child will be a help or hindrance to him according as they are true or false to nature.

Many children take it for granted that the pictures are true, and form their opinions of the subject from it, and this impression rarely fades from the memory. Maud Humphrey is a good example of the unnatural school—her pictures do not hold the children—and, although attracted to them at first by the color, they turn away after a moment's glance. Experience teaches us that repetition of a picture in a large

exhibit of any kind is a good feature, as it pleases a child to see again one that he had already learned to recognize.

The second use of our pictures is in the exhibit and bulletin work. We follow in the case of the bulletins the same method as adopted at Pratt — the bulletin to present some one subject and only one at a time — to be definite in its purpose and not a jumble of ideas, and always combining with it, arranged in some unique way, a list of books.

One bulletin board is changed a little very often, so that the little reader who comes frequently to the library will always find something new.

The picture bulletin always creates a lively interest among the children, and this use of pictures is carried outside the library and into the schools which brings us to the third point — the use of pictures in connection with school work.

The value of pictures as an aid to instruction is now generally recognized, and teachers are beginning to realize this, and whenever it is possible are substituting a picture for an idea, a concrete for an abstract reality, and adopting the method of representing to the eye what it would take longer to teach by the ear.

With this object in view — that is, to supply teachers with pictures on special topics — a large collection was gathered together from every available source, mounted on gray bristol board (two sizes are used — 9 x 11 and 11 x 14 inches), and classified as the books (Dewey decimal classification). The teachers furnished us with outline of study, including lists of special subjects taken up in connection with the study of history, science and geography; these subjects were noted on slips and brought out prominently in the card catalog and in the picture collection. Preferring a numerical rather than alphabetical arrangement of the pictures, we have as a key to this for use of teachers and children an alphabetical index with few cross-references, for these are bewildering to all but the initiated.

Instead of cross-references a picture is brought out in the index under several headings — that is, it is brought out under the subjects the picture suggests, considering all of the time the use to which the picture is to be put, with continual reference to our school subject index for suggestions as to subject headings already in the card catalog, so that as far as pos-

sible there may be uniformity between the two.

These pictures are especially useful in geography work — by means of them the children gain correct ideas of the people and things that live in a world remote from their own.

The picture bulletins, representing principally subjects of permanent interest, are used especially in connection with the lower grades. As in the case of the mounted pictures they are of greater and more constant value in teaching geography, than any other subject. The subjects which may be illustrated, however, are numberless; for instance, every country in the world, authors, artists, etc.

Great care must be taken in choosing headings for the bulletins.

The headings must talk — a bulletin of famous characters might be introduced with, "Would you like to read about heroes of the olden time, brave engineers and sailors, beautiful princesses, and girls who could sing like birds. Here is a list of such books." The Holland bulletin is labelled "Land of pluck," the Eskimo bulletin the "Children of the cold," and this bulletin chronicles among other things that —

"This most refrigerative folk
Treat zero as a screaming joke,"

portraying pictures of a chubby little Eskimo, "All the way down from the pole he came," and a crowd of Eskimo boys and girls playing a game of pin and cup-ball; Eskimo dolls, etc.

Written accounts in prose or verse are combined with the pictures, and on each is placed a short list of book and magazine articles that bear on the particular topic, as the library on all occasions and in all connections should put forward its proper claim of the value and use of the book.

Too long a bibliography is confusing to children and to the untrained public generally. To gain the best results for this work the librarian must make a careful and thoughtful study of the outlines of study and of the school curriculum and must be quick to seize opportunities for making bulletins which will be of timely interest and usefulness; the object being to choose either a subject uppermost in the minds of the children, so that anything bearing on it will catch their eyes; or, to make the subject of interest by the attractiveness of the bulletin, and in either case create a demand for the books to which attention is thus directed.

STORY TELLING, LECTURES, AND OTHER ADJUNCTS OF THE CHILDREN'S ROOM.

BY FRANCES JENKINS OLCOTT, *Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh.*

WHEN a new children's room is opened, it takes no advertising for the first few months to fill the chairs and benches to overflowing. After that the attendance gradually diminishes until only those are left who have an innate love of reading, and some few who come to idle away their time, to look at picture books, or to escape the disagreeable weather without—this last is especially true of our overpopulated slum districts. Meanwhile the children's librarian has learned to know the children, and has their interests individually and collectively at heart; but after the confusion of the opening is over she finds two problems confronting her: how shall she attract and hold the children until such a time as they will graduate by choice into adult reading, and how awaken the interest, curiosity, and fancy of the children so that they will take by choice the best the library can offer—in other words, what means and ways can she devise to subtly create a taste for the best literature. To do this successfully there must be no self-consciousness on the part of the child, and he must do all by his own volition. She begins her work, always keeping in mind the child's imagination, tastes, and habits, which must be studied and appealed to. To this end the room is adorned with pictures and plants, and the children's sense of ownership is aroused; perhaps an adaptation of the motto of the children's room of the Milwaukee Public Library is frescoed on the wall, "This room is under the protection of the boys and girls of Milwaukee." A sense of pride and responsibility among the children invariably improves the atmosphere of the room.

Besides the help and suggestions given spontaneously to individual children, which makes the work of a children's librarian vital, there are many other ways to awaken interest in books.

It is impossible within the ten minutes' limit of this paper to go into the details of the organization of these various schemes. I shall simply touch upon them pointing out possibilities. The

story-telling lectures, however, I shall dwell on slightly, as they present to the librarian a new and broad field for action. Almost all of the following methods have been helpfully discussed during the last five years in the volumes of the *Library Journal* and *Public Libraries*. A study of these and the annual reports of the Boston, Buffalo, Pratt Institute (Brooklyn), Cleveland, and other libraries doing work with children, will prove of the utmost value to the children's librarian who is laying plans for the future work of her children's room.

Exhibits of pictures, such as the exhibits of animal and hero pictures at the Pratt Institute Free Library (Brooklyn) and the exhibits of Burbank's Indians at the Toledo Public Library, lectures to children from outside sources, and five minutes' talks on books, as at the Hartford Public Library, are most useful, and an effective way to arouse a sense of responsibility among children, and at the same time direct their reading, lies in club work—reading clubs and study clubs, organized into small chapters as at the Library of Cedar Rapids, or into a grand mass organization as at the Cleveland Public Library. This library League scheme has been adopted and modified by many libraries throughout the country.

Closely akin to the library clubs is the home library work, which consists of sending books into the homes, in charge of a friendly visitor. This work is not usually connected with the work of the children's room; but it is possible to train children in the home library circles to become intelligent users of the public library, and to teach them to fully appreciate their library privileges.

The children's reference library is an important adjunct of the children's room. There is, however, a strong tendency to bring into the children's room the atmosphere of the school room. This danger lurks on all sides. The teachers not only send the children to the library to use the books for their school work, but they seem to feel responsible for the result of library work, or the appreciation and intelli-

gence the children show when listening to our stories. They are constantly impressing upon the already burdened children that there is nothing which is not connected with their class studies. It is right that we should help the teachers and public in every way, but it is not the function of a children's room that it should become solely the work room of the schools. The Boston Public Library and the Brookline Library, in a way, solved the problem by setting aside reference books in rooms separate from the children's rooms, and, while giving teachers and pupils every privilege and all assistance in the power of the library, yet keeping the natural and gracious influence of the children's room intact. In small libraries the reference library for pupils must necessarily be a part of the children's room, and it needs eternal vigilance to keep out the school atmosphere, and yet heartily co-operate with the schools. We have found that even our weekly story-telling lectures are seized on by the teachers as material for compositions and tests of memory, which, if not prevented, would defeat our main object in telling the stories. We aim to produce an unforced, natural love for the best in literature, to lift the children's eyes from books written down to them, to the world of history and art and active life as presented in good literature, and to lead them gradually to pursue the subjects further. With this end in view the story teller conscientiously prepares the story beforehand. It is taken for granted that her understanding and sympathy with child nature will teach her to present the subject in the most attractive and intelligent form. Let us take as an example the preparation of the story of "Elizabeth, or the exiles of Siberia." A thorough understanding of the plot of the story is not enough. The story teller should carefully study the local color of life both in Russia and Siberia, should meet the children armed with pictures of these countries, with the Russian flag, with George Kennan's fully illustrated "Siberia and the exile system," and be further fortified by a knowledge of the exile system from the point of view of other writers. The story becomes intensely interesting, the books and pictures are passed around, and not only a sympathy for Elizabeth's bravery is aroused, but interest in books of travel, and stories about Russia and Siberia.

The story hour need not be sixty minutes in length. It should rather fit itself to the story, and the story in turn fit itself to its audience; the story teller watching for the slightest signs of fatigue or flagging interest on the part of the children. A startling episode or stirring sentence directed at a child whose attention is wandering quickly revives its interest. The more informal the story hour, the greater the lack of selfconsciousness on the part of the children, and this is to be aimed at, as a perfect effacement of self makes a receptive audience. Clean hands, clean faces, and good manners should be the rules of admittance. The children appreciate the stories, for they return each week and are eager to take the books from the story hour shelf. For instance, between four weekly story hours devoted to Shakespeare stories, told at one of our branch libraries, the Shakespeare story books were drawn forty-four times, and if we had had more copies they also would have circulated. For the last few months we have experimented with a systematic program which has enabled us to prepare our material before hand. It has shown its advantages in every way, and our story telling next year will be worked out in the same way.

Too much stress cannot be laid on the value of picture work in connection with the library clubs, school reference work, and to illustrate the story-telling lectures. In making them attractive one's ingenuity and originality are constantly called upon; they may be worked out in all shapes and ways, care being taken not to overdo the matter lest they become an old story.

Practically stated, the above is a brief survey of the methods of advertising the best literature in the children's room in contra-distinction to the librarian's individual work which fits the right book to the right child. An ideal children's librarian will do no work haphazard, but will plan her campaign beforehand as carefully as a general, choosing the most effective methods, and adapting them to existing circumstances. She will proceed cautiously, so that nothing shall be begun and dropped, as spasmodic effort results in weakness. One good children's club, or one systematized course of story telling will produce more satisfactory results than a dozen showy schemes hastily adopted and superficially carried out.

REPORT OF THE CO-OPERATION COMMITTEE.

BY ERNEST CUSHING RICHARDSON, *Chairman, Librarian of Princeton University.*

THE policy of the Co-operation Committee of the past year has been to try to settle on a few lines on which definite work might be undertaken with best prospect of practical success and to try to place these in form for definite recommendation to the Association.

It has had before it for consideration during the year six special matters; most of which came up in the ordinary course of reference or communication:

1. Duplication of bibliographical work.
2. An American catalog.
3. An index of theological periodical literature.
4. An index of architectural periodical literature.
5. International co-operation.
6. Co-operative cataloging.

1. Mrs. Fairchild's suggestion as to the providing of some method for the avoidance of duplication of bibliographical work was referred to this committee by the Atlanta Conference.

The committee recommends that it be understood that all definite plans for bibliographical work whether co-operative or otherwise may be reported to this committee and shall be published by them in their annual report.

The only announcement under this head at this time is a Bibliography of Psychology, 1860-1899, by Prof. Leuba of Bryn Mawr College, which, it has been suggested, might be continued on cumulative sheets.

2. The proposal by Mr. A. G. S. Josephson for an American catalog was presented to the committee directly and was also referred to them by the American Historical Association, to which it was also presented. This proposal involves the establishment of an endowed bureau and the selection of some one library as a working basis.

At the meeting of the committee held March 9th, it was voted that the committee recognize the importance of such a catalog and that they hope that the plans for co-operative cataloging now under consideration may open the way also to its preparation.

3. A letter from the Rev. Olin H. Gates

called attention again to a matter which has been frequently mooted—the need of a co-operative index to theological periodicals. The matter was referred to the chairman with a request that he would investigate the question and report to the committee. One of the features of Mr. Gates' proposal was that the work should be edited by some one theological seminary. The chairman found that the Hartford Theological Seminary, which has one of the best collections of such periodicals, if not the best, in the United States, was willing to undertake the editing under the direction of the present chairman of the committee, who happens himself to have considerable collections in this line. A circular was issued inquiring whether it was felt by the seminaries and libraries that such an index was really needed, with the idea that if enough subscriptions could be secured to pay the actual cost of printing and publishing, a work including the publications of the last ten years at least would be undertaken. Returns enough have not yet been received to give definite assurance that the undertaking can be carried out, but it is recommended that the Association express its approval of the undertaking, urge libraries to support it, and recommend to the Publishing Section its publication if sufficient support is forthcoming.

4. The matter of an index of architectural literature was also referred to the chairman, to try and ascertain whether anything has been accomplished in this line. The chairman finds that Mr. Howard Butler, who is now studying abroad, made such a manuscript index to architectural periodicals a few years since, while fellow at Columbia. He has been unable to learn as yet whether there is an intention of publishing this. A plan for the co-operative indexing of architectural illustrations was adopted three years ago by the Boston Athenæum, Boston Public Library, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Harvard University Library, but circumstances have prevented its being carried out as yet on any large scale.

5. A communication from the Institut International de Bibliographie to the secretary of the A. L. A. was referred to the committee.

Its tenor was: That they consider their work to be sufficiently established to justify asking the active co-operation of our Association, and the careful consideration of their work; also to call the attention of the Association to the advantage to libraries of having card bibliographies independent of the library catalogs, and formed according to the rules prescribed in their annual. Request is also made that the Institut be allowed to register the Association as one of those affiliated with it. The committee recommends:

(1) That we express our interest in the work which is being undertaken by the Institut, and extend our congratulations for the measure of success with which it has met, and the excellent results which it has achieved, and that we express our sympathy with the idea of forming card bibliographies, as being a matter which is already extensively practiced by American libraries.

(2) That any official affiliation or registration with this or any other foreign association is inadvisable without a careful examination as to what the nature of this affiliation will be and the machinery for making it effective.

(3) That the Executive Board of the Association appoint a committee on international co-operation, which shall make special inquiries into the possibilities of such co-operation, particularly with reference to the matter of uniformity in essentials.

6. The matter to which the committee has given special time and attention during the year has been that of co-operative cataloging. This has been up before the Association so often as to make it unnecessary to call especial attention to the fact of the economic wastefulness of duplicate cataloging. There are, *e.g.*, on an average not less than 30 copies of every important scientific work published abroad imported for use in American libraries, and cataloged at an average expense of from 30 to 45 cents for each library. The experiment of the Publishing Section under Mr. Lane having developed many admirable features looking towards extension of co-operative cataloging, and the ingenious electrotype plate devised by Mr. Andrews, together with the improvements in the linotype, having made the old Jewett plan of preserving titles practicable, the committee felt that the time was ripe for developing some definite plan for eliminating this wastefulness of duplicate cataloging. Details of this plan

will be given at the co-operation session by various members of the committee, and the proceedings of that session, including the general sketch of the plan, the reports of Mr. Lane on adjustments and reorganization, of Mr. Andrews on financial details, and of Miss Kroeger on cataloging rules, together with the prepared remarks of Mr. Solberg and Miss Browne, are hereby offered as an exhibit to this report.

Before any formal action as to recommendations was taken the whole matter was discussed extensively by correspondence and in informal meetings—notably at a meeting of the Librarian of Congress and the librarians of Harvard, Yale, Columbia, Cornell, University of Pennsylvania and Princeton, called by Dr. Canfield and held at President Low's house in New York.

At a meeting of the committee held at Columbia University Library on March 9, at which, in addition to the committee, Messrs. Thwaites, Carr, Harris, Van Name, Jastrow and Canfield were present, the general lines of the plan were approved with practical unanimity, and the following recommendations to the A. L. A. with reference to it were adopted:

(1) That the A. L. A. appoint a committee on cataloging rules (including subject headings).

(2) That it form under the direction of its Publishing Section a bureau for the co-operative cataloging and printing of cards under guarantee, which bureau shall undertake to catalog promptly or to provide for the cataloging of all books referred to it by co-operating libraries, shall print cards for the same and also any titles sent to it by co-operating libraries, shall keep on file electrotypes of these titles for printing titles to order for libraries in general, shall publish regularly or from time to time a list of the titles in type or to be printed, and may print other material as it may seem fit, and shall be under the direct administration of an officer of the Publishing Section and the librarians of the guaranteeing libraries.

The plan of co-operative cataloging recommended by the Co-operation Committee of the A. L. A. contains the following elements:

(1) A moderately full printed title and imprint, cataloged according to the rules of the American Library Association, supplemented by a fine type note giving subject headings ac-

according to the A. L. A. method, and any other cataloging directions such as author numbers or classification numbers, as may seem best.

It is intended to give in this note the essential information in such a form that on receipt of cards the numbers and subject headings can be written on by the local cataloger, practically without further search.

It is proposed to furnish for each book cataloged a set of cards containing enough cards for all necessary entries, but with all the cards identical in form, leaving all the details, on which there is liable to be very much diversity of usage among the libraries, to be written on. In this way the machinery is reduced to a simple card unit.

(2) It is proposed that these titles shall be electrotyped individually, provided with a consecutive accessions number for ordering purposes, and kept filed in this order.

(3) It is proposed farther that a cumulative linotype index of these titles shall be published, so that any title may be ordered at any time. This index would probably be sent out every week or two weeks as a regular periodical and at periodical postage rates. Libraries would thus be able to limit their orders to titles actually wanted.

(4) Other possible rather than actual features are: (a) The titles stored by consecutive numbers might be printed from time to time, say every 10,000 titles, as volumes, cumulative index serving an index for same, and the net result being in itself an important bibliographical work. (b) Special bibliographies could be printed from time to time by selecting titles.

(5) The organization recommended for carrying out this work is a special bureau working under the guarantee of certain co-operating

libraries, this bureau to consist of an officer of the Publishing Section of the A. L. A. and the librarians of the guaranteeing libraries.

(6) The plan contemplates as wide and general use as can possibly be developed, but for the sake of practicality it starts with adapting itself primarily to the needs of a certain limited number of co-operating libraries, but it is desired to offer the results to all libraries, large and small, in such a way and at such a price that each may take whatever will be serviceable to it. And if the cataloging of current American books now done by the Publishing Section can be combined with this work, it will the better serve the interests of libraries in general. It is also hoped that with a considerable accumulation of titles the work may be so arranged that a newly formed public library, *e.g.*, or any small library needing reorganization, may be able to find a large portion of the whole catalog ready printed at a very great reduction over what it would cost to card privately.

Any plan for co-operation in cataloging evidently involves many questions. It is of course essential, *e.g.*, that the whole plan should be brought closely in line with the recommendations of the American Library Association; but the prevailing rules for cataloging taught by the library schools differ slightly from those authorized by the American Library Association. Moreover, details of administration and adjustment of form, and especially details of cost have to be considered. These various matters have been specially investigated by various members of the Co-operation Committee, and their reports follow. These reports, together with what has just now been said, are regarded as exhibits to the annual report of the committee.

CO-OPERATIVE CATALOGING AND THE A. L. A. RULES.

BY ALICE B. KROEGER, *Drexel Institute Library.*

IN the formation of any plan for co-operative cataloging the rules under which books should be cataloged are a most important consideration, involving as they do a variety of opinion on many points. If co-operative cataloging should be undertaken by the A. L. A. to the extent desired by the members of the Co-operation Committee, it follows that some code

of rules must be adopted by the libraries concerned and that such code should have the approval of the Association, in order that uniformity of entry and of style of card may be secured.

At present the cataloging rules authorized by the A. L. A. exist in a brief form in the "Condensed rules for an author and title catalog"

which were formulated in 1883 and are to be found in the *Library Journal*, 8: 251-254, and as an appendix to Cutter's "Rules for a dictionary catalog." In order to obtain in a concise form the opinions of the librarians who are likely to be most interested in the plan under consideration, a circular was sent to about 30 librarians, asking for an expression of opinion as well as for their practice in regard to various disputed points in these rules. A report on somewhat similar lines was made in 1893 by Mr. Lane and is to be found in the A. L. A. World's Congress papers. Since 1893, however, there has been some change of opinion regarding several of these disputed points, and besides the recent circular naturally includes more detail of cataloging than the former report.

Co-operative cataloging — which will benefit the large perhaps more than the small library, but which will also be of very great value to both — requires that a fuller code of rules should be adopted by the Association and also that such changes be made in the existing rules as will conform with the present usage of the majority of libraries interested. In reply to the question concerning codes at present used by libraries, 27 libraries replied, and of these 8 use Cutter's Rules alone, sometimes with modifications; 14 use Cutter's Rules alone or in conjunction with the Library School Rules or Linderfelt; 4 use the Library School Rules alone, while 10 use this code with either Cutter or Linderfelt; Linderfelt's rules are adopted as their code by two of the libraries reporting. Only three libraries follow the A. L. A. Rules without using any other code.

Of the two codes most in use, Cutter's Rules is followed by more libraries than any other, for one reason because they are designed for a dictionary catalog which is the form most in use in these libraries (only two reporting classed catalogs, either logical or alphabetical, although a few of the libraries have both a dictionary and a classed catalog). Dewey's Library School Rules although made primarily for a classed catalog are nevertheless useful for any form of catalog on account of the rules for author entry which are very definitely stated as well as on account of excellent sample cards. The rules are, however, not as full as those in Cutter and lack the explanations and numerous illustrations which make Cutter's Rules so indispensable to the cataloger of a library of any considerable number of volumes. The third code in favor, Linderfelt's Eclectic Card Catalog Rules, is

most important, because here also as in Cutter the rules are fully explained and illustrated; but as it does not include rules for subject entry, it is open to the same objection as the Library School Rules.

From the answers to the circular it seems to be the practice as well as the preference of most catalogers to use more than one code of rules and in most cases not to follow the A. L. A. Rules alone. This is chiefly because they are so condensed that they give only the general principle and seldom any exceptions. The cataloger finds, however, that in cataloging, as in grammar, the exceptions often outnumber the rules. If we take for example the point probably most in dispute, that of corporate entry for societies, we shall find that there are very few libraries that follow literally the rule as given in the Condensed Rules. Again, in the case of names beginning with a prefix, the A. L. A. Rule is limited to one brief sentence while in the Eclectic Card Catalog Rules we find one and one-half pages devoted to the various phases of this rule.

The library schools teach in general according to the Library School Rules, which are based on those of the A. L. A., but which make several important exceptions, while they use Cutter's Rules especially for instruction in dictionary cataloging. We therefore see each year a larger number of libraries adopting similar rules of entry and details of imprint information which results in more uniformity in cataloging. Even among the library schools, however, we see differences of opinion, and their teachings sometimes disagree with the rules of the A. L. A. It is practically impossible to draw up a code of rules which can be followed by all libraries without variation.

In printing cards for use in libraries of all kinds and sizes, several means can be considered for allowing for this difference of opinion. Small points regarding imprint information must perhaps be overlooked, as only one form can be printed. But when libraries are at variance on rules relating to headings, it will be possible to arrange the card so that the preferred form can be used. Mr. Lane suggests the possibility of printing one heading below the other (as, in the case of English noblemen to have the family name printed below the titles) and one or the other can be crossed off, according to the usage of the library. Another way would be to print two cards for all disputed points, in the above case printing one card

under the title and another under the family name.

This report has been made to serve as a basis for future revision of the A. L. A. Rules, with the idea in view of furnishing a code which will be as nearly as possible—where such a difference of opinion exists—a working code for co-operative cataloging on a larger scale than has been done heretofore. It may be necessary for us to give up long cherished thoughts of uniformity in our catalogs, but that is an unessential matter, and one that is more easily overcome than we imagine. The advantages to be gained from well printed cards will surely outweigh all minor considerations, especially when they can be secured at so much less cost to the library than the ordinary written cards. The catalog is, after all, more for the public than for the librarian (perhaps this may be another disputed point), and anything that helps to make it more easily read and understood should be regarded as of the first importance. And this printed catalog cards will surely do, even should the indication of the paging and size or the position of the series note not agree with our favorite ideas in regard to them.

The points most in dispute relate to pseudonyms, societies, noblemen, Oriental writers, the fulness of author's name, Latin writers, names of places, use of capitals in German nouns, order of imprint and some details of imprint such as size mark, series note, the German *umlaut*, etc. The following is a summary of the reports from 27 libraries:

* 19. *Pseudonyms*.—Usage is fairly equally divided between entry under pseudonym and entry in all cases under real name, with a slight preference toward entry under the pseudonym when better known than the real name. Those libraries entering under real name almost always except George Eliot and make entry in that case under the pseudonym.

11. *Societies*.—The rule is in general followed. But many libraries report exceptions. Several follow Cutter's 5th plan, section 56, for society publications, which covers various specific kinds, such as churches, local societies, societies not local, academies (English and foreign), colleges, universities, libraries, galleries, museums—having an individual name and those not having an individual name—business firms, etc. A few libraries follow Library School Rules, which, however, is not so full as Cutter, but fuller than the A. L. A. rule. A

few others follow Linderfelt, which is very full in regard to all the points relating to societies.

The criticism regarding the present rule would seem to be that it is too general and makes no allowance for various kinds of societies, local societies and those not local.

In any co-operative cataloging this rule would be an important one and would need most careful consideration.

11. *Noblemen*.—In this regard opinion is again divided, but the larger number of libraries prefer to follow the rule rather than to enter under family names. The points for consideration here would be: the question of adding the word "highest" before "titles"; whether the number of the peerage should be prefixed to designate the rank of English noblemen, *as*, 8th earl of; and what, if any, distinction should be made between English and foreign noblemen.

10. *Sovereigns, etc.*—*Oriental writers*.—The entry of Oriental writers, according to this rule, is questioned by two or three libraries, and Mr. Lane recommends that this part be omitted from the rule. The entry of popes and saints as here treated is also questioned.

2a. *Author's name in full and in the vernacular*.—Only four libraries report using this rule without qualification. On examination of the numerous exceptions and opinions regarding it there is found to be a strong growing tendency towards not looking up unused names. Even the large libraries, such as Harvard and John Crerar, recommend a change in this rule to that effect. Mr. Lane recommends that instead of *in full*, it should read "at least for modern authors in the form customarily used by the authors on title-page, etc., except that initials should be filled out, and in the case of noblemen, etc., not using forenames, the names have to be supplied." Mr. Andrews proposes for discussion the advisability of filling out, (1) first name only; (2) all initials used; (3) all names ever used. Another librarian thinks the rule as it reads is not clear and should be made clearer.

With regard to the part relating to entry in the vernacular form of the name, there is general agreement except as to Latin names, which may need some discussion. There is a general tendency to omit "the vernacular form being added in parentheses" in Latin names.

2f. *Names of places*.—While the majority report that they follow this rule, there seem to be several libraries that omit the second

* The numbers given are those of the A. L. A. Rules.

sentence: "When both an English and a vernacular form are used in English works, prefer the vernacular," as they prefer the English form *always* for names of places. This rule, of course, applies to the name of the place in the heading. The Library School Rules gives names of cities and towns in vernacular, larger political divisions in English. This is followed by some libraries.

3a. *The title of books.*—In copying the title of books there is practical agreement as to making the title an exact transcript of the title-page, omitting matter of any kind not essential. There are a few libraries that do not use (. .) for omission, but a large number always use the dots for that purpose.

As to the part which applies to rare books, the rule allows but does not require titles "in full, with all practical precision." This is not definitely answered by libraries, so that the custom can not be stated. There is almost unanimous agreement as to the use of brackets for supplying any additions to the title.

3d-i. *Capitals.*—The answers concerning rules for the use of capitals show a preference for small letters for noted events and periods, a difference of opinion as to the capitalizing of titles of honor, and a small majority only in favor of capitals for nouns in German. There is disagreement as to capitals for names of bodies, several libraries preferring capitals only for the first word, others use capitals for all words not articles, conjunctions, and prepositions. Another rule for capitals relating "to adjectives and other derivatives from proper names, etc.," has exceptions made to it by libraries, especially as regards foreign languages. Only one library inclines to use of capitals in doubtful cases—the majority agreeing with the rule to use as few capitals as possible.

More specific rules for capitals are recommended by Mr. Green.

4a-k. *Imprint.*—The answers relating to the order of imprint information were not sufficiently clear in all cases to make a satisfactory summary of the usage. Two arrangements of detail of imprint seem to be most in use, that of the A. L. A., the order of which is: edition, place, publisher, date, vols. or pages, maps, portraits, illustrations, size, series; and that of the Library School Rules: edition, vols. or pages, illustrations, portraits, plates, fac-similes, maps, tables, size, place, publisher, date, copyright date. The order of the Library School Rules is followed by six libraries, the A. L. A.

by four. The tendency to follow the order of the Library School Rules may be accounted for by the excellent sample cards which have been used by so many libraries and especially by graduates of Library Schools who have been responsible in recent years for a large amount of cataloging. A discussion of the order of imprint information is recommended.

Of the detail relating to imprint, there is naturally a diversity of opinion. Some of the suggested changes to the rules as they stand are:

Edition.—Two of the large libraries (Boston Public and Harvard) consider the edition as part of the title instead of the imprint, and the John Crerar Library recommends this change.

Publisher's name.—This is given as optional in the rules as they stand, and the general practice until recently seems to favor its omission. Several libraries omitting it in practice think the addition of the publisher's name desirable. Mr. Andrews recommends discussion of the insertion of place and name of printer when no publisher is given, and also of American reprints. In printed cards it will be desirable to include the publisher's name in imprint.

Year (as given on the title-page).—The only question here relates to giving the year always in Arabic figures, the exception being for incunabula, rare and curious books, and books with French revolutionary dates.

Copyright date.—The addition of the "year of copyright or of actual publication, if known to be different" is not made by all. Some libraries give the copyright date when differing more than one year (or five years), others omit it altogether. It is doubtful whether the "date of actual publication" is much used and this might well be omitted from the rule.

Paging.—As might be expected there is no agreement to this, the custom varying from the most exact collation to no paging at all. Main paging is used by some, others note paging only when a book has above or below a certain number of pages, and this varies with each library. The use of the + is not general, some of the largest libraries giving most exact pagination use commas instead.

Illustrations, maps, etc.—In this rule the phrase "number of" should be omitted, as very few libraries specify the number of plates, maps, and then only when important or easily ascertainable. The rule does not name plates as part of imprint, yet the followers of the Library School Rules distinguish plates when

not paged with text. There is also a noticeable difference in the abbreviations used for these items of imprint.

Size.—The size is usually given by the A. L. A. size letter, all omitting the "exact size by centimeters," which, however, the Library of Congress prefers. Only eight libraries report that they use the fold symbol, but whether this stands for the measurement by fold or for approximate size is not made clear. Only one library omits size mark altogether, while another gives it only for very large or very small books.

Series.—That the series should follow the other imprint information is the general practice, and only two report placing the name of series between title and imprint. This latter order seems to be preferred by the A. L. A. Publishing Section, Harvard, Boston Athenæum, Buffalo, and John Crerar libraries. The point is one that needs discussion.

Place of printing.—Since many libraries have but few rare and old books this rule is not generally followed, but the large libraries usually adopt it.

Arabic figures.—The use of Arabic figures in the title when the title-page gives Roman is questioned. The use of large capitals instead of small capitals for the names of sovereigns, princes, and popes has been suggested.

Abbreviations.—The tendency now is to use as few abbreviations as possible in order to make titles clear to the public, and to omit them except for imprint information. The abbreviations for forenames are generally disregarded, although some libraries use only the colon abbreviations for forenames.

7g. *The modified a, o, u, in German.*—Usage varies in regard to this, from the libraries (12 in number) that follow the rule, to the libraries that always write ae, oe, ue in the entry word and arrange as written. One library (Cornell) writes as found and arranges as a, o, u. The A. L. A. Publishing Section, Boston Athenæum, Boston Public Library, Harvard and Library of Congress follow the title-page or the author's use of his name and arrange always as ae, oe, ue. John Crerar Library writes and arranges as on title-page. Salem Public Library, which follows the A. L. A. Rules, advocates ae, oe, ue, on account of difficulties involved in the other arrangement.

Series.—The added entry for series is usually made under the name of the series, only one library entering under editor.

Joint authors.—The difference of opinion

comes in using more than two names as joint authors. Some make two, others three authors the limit, writing "& others" after the first instead of the names. Library of Congress suggests changing the rule to read "shorter entry" (not reference) "from each of the others."

Periodicals and Serials.—As to form and style of periodical cards and transactions of societies, which are in the nature of serials, it is difficult to make any satisfactory report. The following is offered for discussion:

How to express the contents of each library as to volumes of sets; whether it is best to enumerate the volumes, or to give inclusive volumes and dates, using the expression "to date" for current serial publications. The latter follows the Library School Rules. The former is given in the simplified Library School Rules.

Subject headings.—This has been so recently discussed by the Association that it is not necessary to go into detail concerning it. On printed cards the top line will be left blank so that each library can supply its own headings. It may be interesting to know that the "A. L. A. List of subject headings" and the recommendations of the Committee on Subject Headings are very generally followed.

Other disputed points suggested for discussion.

The following have been submitted for discussion by Harvard University, Princeton University, and the John Crerar libraries, and the Library of Congress.

Married women's names.

Joint editors for cards—the form.

Shall all editors be given in case of periodicals?

Use of dates of birth and death.

Anonymous works about persons and places.

Names of editors of collections (1d). Library of Congress suggests "only when the editor is responsible for or 'originator of' the collection, and the collection is not one to be continued indefinitely, and the original editor therefore likely to be succeeded by others. In the latter case enter under title, especially if significant."

Theses (1j). Library of Congress would add "modern only (since 1800)."

References (1t-x). Library of Congress would substitute instead of "references" "short entry."

Compound names (2c). Library of Congress here would add, "except the first part of the English or the last part of the foreign name be really the author's name."

Transliteration (3j). Oriental only (not Russian).

CO-OPERATIVE CATALOGING: ESTIMATE OF COST.

BY C. W. ANDREWS, *Librarian John Crerar Library, Chicago, Ill.*

THE cost of the proposed system of co-operative cataloging depends upon two factors: first, the total cost of the titles as a dividend, and, second, the extent to which libraries enter into the plan as a divisor. It is evident, therefore, that even if the first factor could be determined with reasonable accuracy, the second, and so the final cost, can be determined only by experiment. The only safe way is to estimate all expenses liberally and all income conservatively. This has been done in the brief statement which follows, and it is hoped that even so the advantages of co-operation will be evident.

If the total cost of the titles is analyzed it will be found to divide into three parts: first, the preparation of the titles; second, their printing; third, their distribution. Each of the parts is composed of several items, of which some have been estimated with fair accuracy from past experience and others allowed for with great liberality.

The part standing first in logical order, the preparation of the titles, is both the largest in amount and the most difficult to estimate. It includes the preliminary working up of information as to full names of authors, peculiarities of edition and imprint, treatment of similar works, etc., the actual writing of the titles, the revision by the editor, either the assignment of subject headings, or better, in my opinion, the annotation of all misleading or insufficient titles, and the reading of proof. How much this will cost depends upon how it is done, and by whom. I believe that it will not pay to have it done cheaply, but that it should be done as well as, or if possible better than, the best bibliographical work now done in any American library. The estimates made include the whole time of two catalogers at \$1000 a year; two-thirds of the time of an editor at \$1500; one-fifth that of a director at \$2500; a total of \$3500. This force should be able to prepare 10,000 titles per year, making a cost per title of 35c. In confirmation of the reasonableness of

these figures I would refer to the figures quoted in the printed report of the committee which were obtained directly from the librarians of some of the largest university and reference libraries. Still this cost might be reduced considerably, for it ought to be possible for us to take advantage of the work done by the Library of Congress or to work in union with the *Publishers' Weekly*, or with the leading publishing houses, so as to obtain titles for American publications at very much less cost. If the Committee on Cataloging Rules should decide to follow title pages exclusively or generally, making unnecessary the expensive searching for full names, real names, authors of anonyma, etc., the cost would be still further and very materially reduced.

Assuming, however, that the methods of the leading libraries are to be followed, the estimate seems to me liberal but not excessive. No allowance for supplies used by the catalogers is made here, because though logically belonging here it can be included more conveniently under the head of office expenses in the distribution of the titles.

The next part of the work is the printing of the titles. Here it is possible to present definite figures. At least six American libraries now print practically all their catalog cards. Two of these, however, the Library of Congress and Harvard University Library do so under conditions which do not permit comparison with the others; two, Boston Public Library and Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, print in their own buildings and with their own employees; two, the New York Public Library and the John Crerar Library, make use, under contract, of commercial establishments. Eliminating the factor of the cost of stock, which varies both in quality and quantity, and including for the Boston Public Library and the Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, their own computation for rent, interest, and depreciation, the cost of composition, correction, and presswork seems to be per title as follows: Boston Public Li-

brary, 10 cents; Carnegie Library, 11 cents; New York Public Library, 12 cents; John Crerar Library, 13 cents.

The agreement is so close that it is evidently not worth while to consider at the present time the question of the establishment of a printing office for the co-operative work. Whether done in one way or the other it would seem that after making due allowance for an increase in the presswork, because of the greater number of copies to be printed, the expense of composition and printing need not exceed 15 cents a title.

The committee are of the opinion that the plan must provide for subscription, not only at the time of printing but also at any later time. This condition could be met by printing comparatively large numbers of cards for each title and resetting when those are exhausted, but difficulties of storage and the very great first cost of the investment in stock renders this impracticable. The same objections are still stronger against retaining the type, but it is quite possible to meet the condition by keeping linotype slugs, electroplates, or cellulotypes, which are stereotypes made of celluloid. The two latter are very much more convenient to handle, easier to store, and, if the plates are to be kept indefinitely, the cellulotype is decidedly cheaper. I am inclined for several reasons to favor the cellulotype, but as its use would be experimental, think it safer to estimate for electroplates at eight cents a title, with two cents for storage — a total of 10 cents.

The third part of the work is that of distribution. Here but few data have been found on which to base an estimate. The clerical work will be quite considerable and will require accuracy. The cost per title will vary with the number of subscribers. It will vary also with the number of copies of each title taken by any library, but this cost, in the opinion of the committee, together with that of postage and any others which like that increase in direct proportion to the number of cards, should be combined with the cost of stock and charged for at a price per thousand cards in addition to the charge per title.

Estimating (perhaps guessing would be a better word) that the clerical work might involve the receipt, checking, filling, and billing of 60,000 orders annually, *i.e.*, 225 daily or 30 hourly, and supposing that the orders received are arranged in the order of the

numbers of the titles or else in alphabetical order, it would seem that \$1500 should furnish sufficient clerical assistance, and also supply the necessary stationery and other supplies for this work and that of the catalogers. There still remains the cost of rent of rooms for office work and for storage of cards and electrotypes. If this charge and an allowance for incidentals be put at \$500, the probable cost per title of 10,000 titles prepared, printed, electrotyped, and distributed to 30 libraries would be as follows:

Preparation.....	\$0 35
Composition and presswork....	15
Electrotypes made and stored..	10
Distribution and supplies.....	15
Rent and incidentals.....	5
Total.....	\$0 80

This is the dividend, but the other factor, the divisor or the amount of co-operation will have to be determined by experience. All that can be done now is to make certain assumptions and see if the results are satisfactory.

We can assume that all the subscribers take at least one copy of every title. In that case the price per title would be five cents if there were 16 subscribers; four cents, if 20; and three cents, if 27. The charge for cards, postage, etc., ought not to exceed \$3 per M, so that the full subscription for one copy of each title would be in the case of 16 subscribers \$530, and for 27 subscribers \$330, with all extra cards wanted at \$3 per M.

To many libraries this will appear a perfectly reasonable price for a card bibliography of the best current literature, but to others it will be prohibitive, especially as the 10,000 titles might be exceeded, so that it seems best to consider the alternative of each subscriber ordering only the titles of those books which it intends to buy. Let us suppose that 30 libraries subscribe and that the average of their orders is 2000 titles; then the total orders are 60,000, equal to six complete subscriptions, and the cost per title is to be divided by six so that it becomes 14 cents per title, with extra cards at \$3 per M.

At the meeting of university librarians with the committee at New York in March it was agreed without exception that such libraries could not afford to refuse to purchase at 15 cents a title, as at the lowest estimate they were paying 25 cents a title for the work.

If this is correct the whole question is narrowed to the simple one: Can six complete subscriptions or their equivalent in partial subscriptions be obtained? I, for one, do not doubt it and really expect a much more favorable result.

No estimates are submitted in regard to the other elements proposed or suggested by the committee such as the cumulative index yearly or 10,000 title volumes, and special bibliogra-

phies, because these will not be issued unless self-supporting. The feasibility of the two latter can be determined by inspection of the specimen pages of the "List of books in the reading rooms of the John Crerar Library." It is probable that such bulletins can be printed from the electrotypes in editions of 500 copies at a cost not exceeding 50 cents a page or seven cents a title.

REPORT ON ADJUSTMENTS AND ORGANIZATION.

BY WILLIAM C. LANE, *Librarian of Harvard University.*

YOUR committee has been trying to look at this scheme for co-operative printed catalog cards from various points of view, in order to see what was really wanted by the libraries, where the difficulties lay, and what it was practicable to do. The committee has not yet arrived at a complete and finished scheme, but it desires to present for your information and for further discussion what it has accomplished so far. Some points which at first seemed to offer considerable difficulty have appeared after further examination and discussion to be easily adjusted. For example, libraries use cards of different size, but by far the greater number use one of two standard sizes; and we can meet the demands of all that use these sizes by printing on a card of the larger size, but confining our print within such limits that the card may be cut down to the smaller size.

Another point which presents a difficulty is the position of the shelf-mark on the card. Most libraries write the shelf-mark in the left-hand margin; but others, particularly those which have already adopted a printed card, place the shelf-mark on the right, in line with the author's name. In introducing printed cards into their catalogs few libraries would be willing to change the customary position of the shelf-mark. We must, therefore, provide that a sufficient upper margin shall be left to place the shelf-mark at the right, opposite or above the author's name, and that a sufficient margin at the left shall remain blank, also, so that other libraries may write the shelf-mark at the left of the title.

The subject heading presents another difficulty. Obviously, however, there is so much

variety in different libraries in regard to the form of subject headings that to print a subject heading on the upper margin of the card is out of the question. It remains to decide whether a suggested subject heading shall be printed at the bottom of the card, or whether we shall try to make the title so explicit by means of words added in brackets, or by notes stating the scope of the book, or by tables of contents, that the character of the book shall be clearly indicated and the library helped thereby in assigning a suitable subject heading. In the printed periodical cards now being issued we have tried printing a suggested subject heading at the bottom. What we do is recognized as unsatisfactory, for the heading printed is simply a suggestion made by one of the co-operating libraries, and we do not attempt to reduce the suggested headings to a uniform system. If the same thing is attempted on the printed cards which we are now considering, it must be done more carefully, and libraries must be able to depend upon the accuracy and uniformity of the headings as printed. It seems to most members of the committee more practicable to confine our efforts to producing an accurate description of the book by annotations supplementing when necessary the title. Difficulties in regard to form of cataloging I need not dwell upon, as another member of the committee has been charged with presenting these points. But I think no serious interference with the smooth working of our plan need be expected on this side.

The real difficulty comes in planning for the systematic organization of the work and for the distribution of the cards to the libraries

that want them. As we first thought the scheme out it was on the basis of having the cataloging done in a co-operative way by a small number of libraries, and there is no serious obstacle to making a plan which shall serve the needs of the co-operating libraries. They would send their copy to a central bureau which would superintend the printing of all titles and the distribution of the cards to the libraries. Arrangements would of course be made so that no two libraries should catalog the same books. This plan perhaps does not appeal to a library which already has a well organized system of printing its catalog cards, such as the Boston Public Library which owns two linotypes and which probably would not find it to its advantage to enter upon a plan of this kind in co-operation with others. At the same time it might be quite possible to secure from the Boston Public Library a certain amount of assistance without any expense or trouble to that library and with great advantage to the other libraries concerned. But if we try to extend this system and make it meet the needs of a considerable number of libraries, large and small; and if at the same time we try to cover both current books and old books, more troublesome questions appear.

To get the titles supplied promptly, to inform the libraries of the titles they can obtain, and to send out to them all they want and no others, presents a serious problem. Our *aim* should be to give to *any* library, at *any* time, *any* title which it wants. To accomplish this we must keep on hand all the type, in the form either of linotype slugs or of electrotypes, which has been set up. We must have in addition a brief index-list or register in order that libraries may be informed of what titles are available. For certain classes of books, therefore, a better plan can doubtless be developed than the simple one of several libraries co-operating for the cataloging of their own books. The general character of such a plan is indicated by the experience of the Publishing Section in furnishing, as it has done for several years, cards for current American books. The main drawback to our present plan is that each library is compelled to take all the cards that we print. We have not so far seen our way clear to allow a library to select simply the titles which it needs. A second drawback is that

even under this arrangement a library is often in doubt whether it is to receive cards for a given book or not. We have succeeded fairly well, but only fairly well, in supplying the cards promptly. If we have failed in this respect it has been in spite of constant endeavors to secure prompt service. The real difficulty is in getting publishers to send us their books promptly. With the establishment of a central bureau for cataloging in New York, and with arrangements for keeping in stock electrotypes of all the titles printed, I think we could now undertake to furnish cards for all the current publications of a specified list of English and American publishers; and we could allow each library, as it receives the books of these publishers or orders them, to send a brief title list or a duplicate order to the central bureau, knowing that it could receive cards for all the works published by these publishers with reasonable promptness. We should, of course, as at present, also offer to send the full set of cards printed; but in that case the subscription might be confined to a single card for each book, and duplicate cards could be ordered when needed. I see no reason why the booksellers should not also co-operate with us and supply to their customers cards for these new books.

The current foreign books could be provided for in somewhat the same way, but the ground of selection would obviously have to be different. By most libraries foreign books are imported through an agent doing business in New York or Boston. The number of these importing houses is very limited, and it may be estimated that from 75 to 90 per cent. of books imported for American libraries come through these agents. This suggests that the place to catalog these books is while they are still in the hands of the importer and before they get distributed to the libraries. If forty libraries should say to their importing agent in New York: "We want you to send us catalog cards for all the foreign books or for all the current foreign books, which you import for us," I think we could undertake to supply them. We should have to arrange with the New York importers to be allowed to see and use their books as soon as imported, catalog them as promptly as possible, print the cards, and supply the importers or libraries direct with the cards as soon as printed.

There remains to be considered the old books — books not of the current year or of the year just elapsed. A much smaller number of books are bought at the same time by two or more different libraries and there is a corresponding smaller saving in cataloging them by a central bureau. As a beginning, in dealing with books of this kind I believe we shall do well to confine our printing to books received by three or four co-operating libraries who can be depended upon to do careful work. What we print for them we can offer to other libraries at a moderate price, and then, perhaps, after this work has been well organized, we can say to other libraries: "If there are other books which you want cataloged, send us the titles, and we will have them printed for you in the same form as those we are already printing. And such of these titles as would in our opinion be useful for us to have in stock we will accept and keep on file for the benefit of other libraries."

One other essential portion of the plan remains to be spoken of. To make our titles of use to libraries generally we need a brief index or register of them. For current American books this is not of special importance when the books are first published; but for foreign books and for old books it is a necessary part of our plan, and it becomes so for the current American books as soon as they become old books. This index could be printed by means of the linotype, restricting the titles in all cases to a single line. In this way it would be possible to make it cumulative to any extent desirable. For the foreign books such a list should be issued at short intervals for the benefit of those libraries which do not import

through booksellers in New York. For old books a list of this kind is needed to give other libraries information of what titles can be had, but such titles need not be brought to the attention of other libraries very promptly. For the current American books an issue of the list once a year might be sufficient.

As to promptness of service, it is desirable, of course, that cards should be provided as promptly as possible; but, after all, absolute promptness is not obtainable and, as it seems to me, is not essential. Libraries perhaps do not realize this fact as clearly as they might. Provided that you know that you are to have a card for a given book, there is no necessity of keeping the book itself in the cataloger's hands until the card appears. The necessary checks may be put on the title-page; any notes you please made for future use in regard to shelf-marks, references, etc., and the book may be sent along into circulation. Whether the card goes at the same moment into your catalog or not, the books has gone with other new books where it is accessible to the public, and that is what the librarian tries to accomplish. The immediate presence of the card in the catalog is of less importance so long as the book is to be found on the shelf.

The Co-operation Committee asks from the members of the Association a full discussion of these plans and the suggestion of any improvements which can be made. If there seems to be a prospect of general support for a scheme of co-operative cataloging, conducted on these general lines, the committee will be glad to give the matter further consideration and work it out in still greater detail.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON LIBRARY SCHOOLS.

BY JOHN C. DANA, *Chairman.*

WE have found it impossible to visit all of the four library schools which we have chiefly taken into consideration. Miss Hasse has visited the Pratt; Mr. Crunden, the Illinois; Mr. Dana, the Pratt and the Albany. The personal examination of the actual work of the schools has been almost *nil*. We cannot, in our criticisms, go beyond certain general remarks made in the light of our observation of graduates, conversation with library school instructors, printed reports, and answers to letters of inquiry. Our report is therefore very inadequate. We wish in opening to call attention to this inadequacy and to emphasize the suggestions we make elsewhere, due in part to Mr. Josephson, of Chicago, that the Association take such steps as will put it in close touch with education for librarianship and will enable it to give or withhold its endorsement of schools or training classes with an assurance born of full knowledge.

Summer schools and training classes we have only incidentally taken into consideration. We are compelled to approve of every effort made to increase the knowledge and skill of library workers. No form of education for librarianship should be, in our opinion, discouraged. But we cannot state too strongly our conviction that both schools and training classes should not permit the impression to go abroad that their work is greater than it really is. Form must be distinguished from substance. Short roads do not lead to the summits of high mountains. Trained workers, experts, and experienced librarians are not made in six weeks, and at the end of nine months they are still in the making. There is nothing esoteric in library economy. There are good library schools because there are good librarians. All schools, and especially all schools which profess to prepare one quickly for a certain narrow field, are subject to the blight of the cult, the mildew of the -ism, and the megaloccephaly of the diploma.

The accompanying table gives certain figures and statements in regard to each school, which we hope will be found of interest in connection with this report:

NAME OF SCHOOL.	ALBANY.	DREXEL.	ILLINOIS	PRATT.
Opened.....	1887	1892	1893	1890
Instructors.....	11	6	6	16
College graduates...	5	0	4	4
Public librarians.....	1	0	1	1
Subscription lib'ns...	0	0	0	1
State librarians.....	1	0	0	0
College librarians....	2	0	2	0
Pupils 1st year.....	30	20	24	20
Pupils 2d year.....	10	...	26	3
Admission.....	H. S. & 2 yr.col.	H. S. ed'n. & exam.	H. S. & 2 yr.col.	H. S. ed'n. & exam.
Hours in school year..	1520	1400	1620	1500
Cataloging.....	540	560	312	230
Classification.....	93	40	116	106
Book-making.....	80	16	24	12
All other topics.....	807	784	1168	1152
Students to date.....	298	96	68	170
Employed in libraries..	139	50	56	132
| Librarians.....	47	6	20	30
| Catalogers.....	39	22	25	33
| Other lib. positions..	*53	22	11	57
Av. salary of librarians.	\$1131	....	\$900	\$808
" " catalogers.....	946	....	720	667
" " assistants.....	1027	....	720	666
Cost per year.....	365	\$370	324	382
Materials.....	20	20	25	25
Living.....	250	250	240	252
Tuition.....	80	80	34	75
Visits.....	25	20	25	30

Of the schools in general we would say that, as far as our investigations go, they seem to be worthy of the praise that has been given them in previous reports, as regards courses of study, distribution of work, technical equipment, strict attention to business, and enthusiasm of both instructors and pupils—with one exception. We believe that too much attention, relatively, is given to the subjects of cataloging and classification. The preponderating attention given to these topics is probably due to the fact that they are among the few things in library management which are so formulated that they can be taught. Apprentices and library school students almost invariably think

* (Albany) Includes one branch librarian, 20 first assistants, 13 reference librarians, two heads of loan department, two in charge of selection of books, two children's librarians, 13 other important positions.

† (Drexel) The fact that none of the Drexel instructors have been in charge of any kind of a library, as shown in this table, does not indicate that they are without experience. On the contrary, the experience of several of the instructors has been wide and varied.

‡ (Pratt) Including outside lecturers of whom four are college graduates.

| Classification of employment not exact.

cataloging the most important part of library work, because it is most technical, and the time given to it in the schools encourages them in this thought.

The situation, as to education for library work, is completely reversed from what it was when library schools first opened. Then the question was whether preparation for library work could be obtained in a library school; now it seems to be, in the minds of library school people, whether training for library work can be obtained anywhere else.

This is due to several causes; but chiefly to the natural tendency of educational institutions to grow into the thought that such formal education as they impart is of more importance, relatively to native ability and the education of daily life, than it really is. Then, from any worthy school, and our library schools are all worthy, there go out graduates who are united in their efforts to exalt their own *alma mater* and insist daily and hourly on its value and the value of like schools generally. Again, the little halo which surrounds organizations extends to schools of almost any sort. Again, the graduate of a technical school has usually, no doubt, as compared with average non-schooled people, a little more enthusiasm, a little wider acquaintance with the literature of her profession and a certain glibness in the use of the patter of her calling which she sometimes mistakes for breadth, and others not initiated sometimes take for depth. This is not saying that formal education for library work is not a good thing. It is suggesting simply that it is often not as much of a good thing as those who impart it and those who receive it assume.

In our consideration of library education we have been led to the conclusion that breadth of vision and general zeal are two of the more important of the things imparted by library schools to their pupils, and to the further conclusion that a much smaller number of libraries than we had supposed endeavor to give these two very important things to their assistants. If we are right in our conclusion here is something which the library-education committee, which we suggest, should take into consideration and try to correct. Every library should be a library school. Every assistant capable of growth should be encouraged to grow, in knowledge, breadth and zeal.

Comparisons are often made between libra-

rianship and other learned professions, the law, medicine, etc. The comparison is usually accompanied with the statement that librarianship is not usually put in the same rank with these callings. Can we expect it? When we challenge public recognition of librarianship we must be prepared to have it considered as seriously as are those professions with which we invite comparison. Are we prepared to do so? We are aware, of course, that the general practitioner in law or medicine, and the librarian, work under widely different circumstances, and that those circumstances, in a comparison, have to be taken into consideration. We do not forget this, but we wish to point out very plainly the impropriety on the part of the library profession of assuming for itself a rank equal to that of the established professions. While we should not arrogate to ourselves a rank equal to that of the established professions, it should be our constant aim to insist on such scholastic and professional training as will eventually lead to the universal recognition of librarianship as a learned profession. We place great emphasis on previous scholastic training as a necessary foundation for such recognition.

It is often claimed that the apprentice system affects the general scale of wages for library work, and that in the competition of trained with untrained workers the former suffer. Your committee has made no investigation bearing upon this question; but from general observation it would draw this conclusion: that the average worker, a library school graduate, of no independent experience, who is fitted to take (1) a secondary place in a large library, or (2) the position at the head of a department in a medium library, or (3) the librarianship of a small library, finds that her school training in the two former cases does not increase her value to the library above that of a trained apprentice, and that only in the latter case does she have a comparatively undisputed field. By far the larger number of positions to be filled are those of the two former classes; and if her training does not increase her value to the library for these positions above that of an apprentice, it is not the apprentice system but the want of superior training, scholastic and professional, that affects the scale of wages for library work. Furthermore, the larger part of school training is concentrated upon cataloging and the manipulation of the various record de-

vices. Naturally the market gradually tends to become glutted with trained workers, all having the same accomplishments, and it is this congested condition of the market which regulates wages. This is more particularly noticeable in eastern communities where the larger number of positions to be filled are of the first and second classes previously named. On the other hand, the librarian of the large library, having incorporated within it special departments each requiring the care of a specialist, cannot go to the schools and select from among the graduates a trained worker. He must make his selections from persons who have fitted themselves for special work without the aid of school training, because the special branches in which they desire to engage themselves are not taught in the schools.

We have not yet fully recognized the differentiation in library administration. It is essential in library instruction to give due consideration to this differentiation, which is becoming more and more well defined. For instance, the subject of the administration of the state library is much neglected and that of the college library is hardly more than hinted at. It is the administration of the free circulating library which has thus far chiefly received attention.

An organized school, with its graduates as its friends, with the prestige of its name, its courses, etc., can and does have great influence in the matter of securing positions for its students.

As the figures we give show, the library schools have been very successful in placing their graduates. We cannot, therefore, conclude that the schools are doing first-class educational work unless we know how much education and experience their graduates had before they went to the school; how long after their graduation they spent in apprenticeship work before they achieved their success; and how their general ability compares with that of the people who enter the library as apprentices or as untrained employees. If the library school raises the level of library workers by keeping up a high entrance standard, thus selecting the more intelligent and more experienced of applicants, as of course they do, then they are doing a good thing. But libraries with training classes are doing the same thing, if they hold, as they nearly all do, competitive examinations for admissions to their classes.

Every librarian tries to get the best available material. The opinion is common that anybody can work in a library. Young people look at the records of library school graduates and note what they have achieved after a year of study in a school and conclude that getting a good job in a library is a comparatively simple thing. They will not be persuaded to the contrary for a long time to come. Only by uniting in keeping the standard of admission high to library and school alike can we bring this about, and slowly at the best.

Library schools cannot be considered without taking up the whole subject of library training, however acquired. We believe that it is still true that most librarians, were they asked this question—"Other things being equal (health, appearance, formal education, etc.), would you choose for an assistant a person who had worked two years in a library like your own, or one who had spent two years in a library school and no time as a library assistant?"—would answer—"The former." They would be quite sure so to answer if the person of library experience had had opportunities for all 'round work and general observation.

Again, This is not a condemnation of the school. Some will say it is a condemnation of librarians. To us, it is an indication that the art and science of library work are not yet sufficiently formulated to be capable of full presentation in any school; that a few persons fairly well-experienced in library economy do not necessarily make of themselves a better teaching force by calling themselves a school than do a like set of people who are simply united as the staff of a library; and that in a profession which, like librarianship, is in its formative stage, daily contact with actual conditions—brains and some experience of life being presupposed—is the one thing essential to the progress of wisdom. Library work can be learned, but as yet it is something that can't be taught in all its fullness.

But we believe the schools are good things, that they are doing good work. They have made librarianship more professional. They have helped to magnify our calling. They in the main deserve their success. The A. L. A. should help them to elevate their standards. But doing this it should not overestimate their present worth, and should not forget that, while in some libraries the assistants become

machines if not fossils, a good many librarians train assistants as well as do the schools themselves. We believe, as we have already stated, that there are many librarians who prefer to train new assistants into the local methods of a library rather than to untrain trained workers.

We recommend :

1. That the Committee on Library Schools be changed into a Committee on Instruction in Librarianship ;

2. That this committee include not less than five members, and that each member thereof serve for at least three years.

3. That one or more members of the committee be required to visit, during each year, such

library schools and training classes as the Association shall specify, the travelling expenses of each member to be paid by the Association.

4. That each year the committee make a report on such library schools and classes as the Association may designate, with special reference to the character of the students who are admitted to the school, the courses of study therein, and the grade of instructors and the character of instruction.

5. That the committee make to the Association such recommendations in regard to these schools and classes as may, under the circumstances, be warranted.

REPORT OF THE A. L. A. PUBLISHING SECTION.

BY WILLIAM C. LANE, *Treasurer, Librarian of Harvard University.*

THE Publishing Section presents herewith its customary statement of accounts, summarizing the business affairs of the Section for the year 1899, and showing in regard to each publication the net balance for or against it at the beginning of the year, the receipts and expenses of the year, and the balance standing to debit or credit at the close of the year. The number of copies sold of each publication and the number of copies remaining on hand is also given. The most striking point to be noticed in regard to the year is the small number of copies sold of our various bibliographical book publications. This may be in some measure due to the circumstance that during the last half of the year a change in the arrangements for handling our publications was in progress, but the principal cause must be that, most libraries that cared to own them being already supplied, our method of sale failed to bring our books to the attention of the ordinary book-buyer through the trade.

On January 1, 1900, our larger book publications were transferred to Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., of Boston, who will in future act as our publishers. The Library Bureau retains the "List of subject headings," since the demand for that comes almost exclusively from libraries. The cards for current books are also issued for us by the Library Bureau, but the other card publications, though manufactured for us by

the Library Bureau, should be ordered directly of the Publishing Section, to which also the bills for them are to be paid. The little books, "List of French fiction," "Books for boys and girls," etc., also remain in the hands of the Publishing Section. It is evident that our book publications have had only a moderate degree of success, and with the exception of the "A. L. A. index" and the "List of subject headings" they have not brought back the money put into them. All our card publications, however, have been successful from the beginning and the profit on them has more than made up for the deficit on the books, for it should be noticed that, although the statement shows on all the publication accounts taken together an excess of expenditures over receipts of \$697.48, yet the sum of \$971.78 has now been spent in preparatory work on the second edition of the "A. L. A. index" and the "Portrait index," works which have as yet had no opportunity to bring us any income. Throwing out these two items, the total receipts on our publications exceed the expense by \$274.30. It should be remembered, however, that the expense of "Books for girls and women" and of "French fiction" and the cost of editorial work on the "Fine art bibliography" were met by private generosity, else the story told by our accounts would be very different.

A few notes of explanation in regard to cer-

tain items will be of general interest. The sale of the *List of subject headings* having proved so good, and the receipts being substantially in excess of the cost, the Section voted to pay over from time to time to Mr. G. M. Jones who had done, without remuneration, most of the work of editing the List, 20% of the net profits; and the treasurer accordingly had the pleasure of making a first payment to Mr. Jones of \$56.96 on account of sales up to December 31, 1899.

The preparation of the new edition of the *A. L. A. index* has been rapidly pushed forward under Mr. Fletcher's supervision, and a portion of it is already in the printer's hands.

The work on the *Portrait index* also still progresses without interruption. Several collaborators in different parts of the country are still at work, and since August, 1899, Mr. C. W. Plympton has been continuously in the employ of the Publishing Section engaged in indexing material accessible in the libraries of Boston and Cambridge and not already provided for. In this way a very considerable addition has been made to the material in hand which now amounts to some 60,000 cards, and the work of arranging this material in one alphabet has just been begun.

The *printed cards for current books* have recorded 1340 titles for the year, almost the same number as that cataloged last year (1330). Our thanks are due to the publishers who have sent us their publications and have thus made the continuance of this work possible, but it is difficult to keep the publishers interested in this undertaking, and it seems to be difficult for them to supply us with the books promptly, yet prompt service is absolutely essential to the usefulness of the cards. If the plans for co-operative cataloging which the Co-operation Committee has to propose are carried out some general reorganization of this work may prove desirable.

The subscription list of the *Annotated cards on English history* does not increase from year to year as we had hoped it would, but remains practically stationary at about 100 subscribers, 59 sets of the cards and 50 copies of the pamphlet being subscribed for in the case of the 1899 titles. This only barely covers the cost of printing and leaves nothing to pay the editor. For 1898 a moderate payment was made to Mr. Johnston, but this payment was only about equal to the value of the sets of 1896 cards

which were turned over by him to the Section in the first place. The total expenses and receipts for the 1896, 1897, and 1898 cards taken together were \$216 and \$223.67 respectively, showing a balance of profit of \$7.67, not a very encouraging outlook for the editor, yet the work that is put into these cards calls for the best qualities of judgment and scholarship; and such work should not remain without remuneration. The criticisms on the cards that have come to the notice of the Publishing Section indicate that too large a number of the titles recorded are not such as the popular library is likely to buy. That is to say, the libraries do not seem to care to record in this form information in regard to books which they may not have on their own shelves, but might be able to get for their readers elsewhere. With the further extension of the practice of inter-library loaning this opportunity may come to be better appreciated, but at present such information is not in demand. Under these circumstances the question of continuing the publication of these annotated cards or of extending the plan to other fields is one that deserves careful consideration.

It has been suggested to the Publishing Section that the field now covered might be extended to cover all historical publications in English, but that the books treated should be limited to those of more popular interest. The Section would be glad to hear expressions of opinion in regard to this suggestion from the members of the Association.

One unexpected use of these titles has appeared. The attention of the American Historical Association having been called to them, the association offered to print the titles and annotations with our permission in their annual volume provided the notes should be so modified as to express no opinions of absolute or relative value, but to become purely *descriptive*. This change the Historical Association considered essential on account of the relations of the association to the government and the publication of its proceedings as government documents. The Publishing Section consented to this being done on condition that an explicit statement should be introduced setting forth the character of the annotations as printed on the cards, and the character of the change which had been made in them.

The *printed cards for periodical publications* have covered 2916 titles in the year 1899, against

2645 in the 11 months of the previous year. A suggested subject heading is printed at the foot of each card according to the system begun in March, 1899, and mentioned in the last report, and probably repays the slight trouble and expense involved, provided subscribers remember that these headings are only suggestions made by one or another of the five co-operating libraries that furnish the printer's copy, and do not pretend to set forth such a consistent system of subject headings that they can be followed without constant watchfulness and modification. The subscribers, both complete and partial, remain practically the same in number as last year. The price was reduced from \$3 per hundred titles (two cards to each title) to \$2.50 on January 1, 1899, but the Publishing Section has not felt justified in making a further reduction, the receipts for the year exceeding the expenses by only \$89.50, and the previous reduction not having caused any noticeable increase in number of subscribers. If the Section had a stronger financial backing it would be interesting to reduce the prices for all our card publications 50%, and see whether a much larger sale could not be obtained.

Our present prices, stating them all in terms of the hundred *cards*, vary from \$1.31 for the English history annotations, where the composition is a larger item and we give an extra set of titles on paper slips, and print a larger number of cards and pamphlets than we sell, \$1.25 and \$1.50 for the periodical cards, and 90 cents for the current book cards, down to 60 cents and 45 cents respectively for the "Warner library" and the Massachusetts documents cards where a larger number of sets were printed, and, in the latter case, nothing had to be allowed for the expense of cataloging and distribution. The prices for similar work done in connection with the International Institute at Brussels are much less, varying from 15 to 40 cents a hundred cards, and some reduction in our prices is clearly desirable. The linotype promises help in this direction, but the card stock which we use is doubtless more expensive and perhaps proportionately better than the European.

On the *cards for miscellaneous sets* (returning to a consideration of the tabular statement) the balance noted seems to show a slight loss, but this is only temporary and will be soon wiped out by further sales from stock on hand. Cards for five different works were issued in

1899. These five works were the annual reports of the U. S. National Museum from 1886-1894 (173 cards), the annual reports of the Bureau of Ethnology from 1879-1895 (173 cards), Depew's "One hundred years of American commerce" (203 cards), Bulletin and Memoirs of the New York State Museum, 1887-1898 (54 cards), and the "Liber scriptorum" of the Authors Club (152 cards). Of each from 20 to 60 sets of cards were printed, and from 12 to 38 sets had been sold before January 1, 1900. Since January 1 the Proceedings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the Annual reports of the Smithsonian Institution have been analyzed. A somewhat comprehensive list of works adapted to analyzing in this way was sent out in December, 1899, with a request that librarians should indicate which they would prefer to have done, and on the basis of the replies received ten have been selected to be analyzed, if possible, this year. These include the publications of the American Historical Association, the Contributions and Miscellaneous collections of the Smithsonian Institution, the Circulars of information of the Bureau of Education, the Special consular reports, the Collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society, etc., and in addition a selection from the English Blue-books, the selection of titles being made and the cataloging done by the John Crerar Library. A detailed list is given in the *Library Journal* for February, 1900.

The demand for the *cards for the Warner library* proved unexpectedly large and we made a mistake in not printing more than the hundred sets which the publishers of this work bought from us outright to be sold at a stipulated price through their own agents.

The proposal of the Massachusetts Library Club to prepare printed *cards for the Massachusetts public documents* was accepted in part by the librarian of the state library, and at the expense of the state cards were printed for the monographs contained in the state documents for 1898. The same material was also printed in pamphlet form and either cards or pamphlet were sent to every library in the state free of charge. The printing was done under the supervision of the Publishing Section, the cataloging being done at the expense of the Massachusetts Library Club.

The series of *Library tracts* projected last

year finds no place on the statement of accounts, since none were ready for the press till the spring of the present year. We are now able to present to the Association, however, three tracts, the first, "Why should we have a public library?" a collection of interesting and appropriate extracts compiled by the committee; the second, "How to start a public library," by Dr. G. E. Wire; and the third, on "Travelling libraries," by F. A. Hutchins.

We have not been obliged to draw heavily upon the income of the Endowment Fund, and have received from that source only \$70.97 (in February, 1899), a portion of the \$100 which the Council in 1898 directed the Trustees to appropriate to the use of the Publishing Section.

The second half of the table shows the relation of the general balance on the publication accounts (\$697.48) to our general financial condition. \$1960.48 is the balance remaining from former appropriations of the Endowment Fund trustees, gifts, and other sources of income not directly connected with a publication. \$49.25 is the sum of several small balances still standing uncanceled on our old members' accounts. These two sums taken together (\$2009.73) may be considered our working capital. \$697.48 (the sum that is still sunk in our publications) is the difference between this and the sum which we actually have in hand to work with, namely, the cash balance plus the subscriptions and bills due us (\$1100.66 plus \$736 = \$1836.66), diminished by the sums which we owe (\$69.41 plus \$455 = \$524.41), that is \$1312.25.

Capital (\$1960.48 plus \$49.25)	\$2009.73
Sunk in publications	697.48

Available, January 1, 1900	\$1312.25
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In regard to work on hand or proposed a few words must be added. The second edition of the "A. L. A. index" and the "Portrait index" have already been mentioned. The "Supplement to the A. L. A. catalog" which the New York State Library undertook to print has unfortunately been delayed. Larned's "Annotated bibliography of American history" is nearly ready for the printer, but has also been delayed by Mr. Larned's illness. Miss M. S. R. James and Miss A. L. Sargent have undertaken to make a general index to the articles in library periodicals and have begun the collection of material. The index when ready will probably be issued in conjunc-

tion with the L. A. U. K. Mr. W. Dawson Johnston has the material for an annotated bibliography of English history which it is hoped can be completed on the lines of Mr. Larned's bibliography and published. Mr. Josephson, of the John Crerar Library, suggests the issue of printed cards for the articles in some 20 current bibliographical periodicals and is ready to furnish the titles carefully annotated. The board has this proposal under consideration. Professor Leuba, of Bryn Mawr, has a ms. bibliography of periodical literature relating to psychology, covering the last 40 years and indexing the contents of some 42 periodicals. The Publishing Section has been in correspondence with him in regard to the possibility of publishing his bibliography, the best form for it, and the relation it should bear to the excellent annual bibliography issued by the *Psychological Review*.

No substantial progress has been made since the last meeting of the association toward putting the work of the Publishing Section on a broader and stronger basis, but the desirability of taking some definite steps in this direction is as evident as ever. We have for over three years enjoyed and profited by the hospitality of the Boston Athenæum, but the space that can be allowed us there is really insufficient for our needs, and our expectation that we might be able to hire a room such as we needed in another part of the building has been disappointed. In addition to the efficient service rendered by the assistant secretary, the Publishing Section could with advantage employ a portion, say half, of the time of a capable man who should combine business judgment and alertness with bibliographical tastes and knowledge of library interests. Such a man acting as treasurer of the Publishing Section could do for it far more than the present treasurer has been able to accomplish, who has been able to give it only a small portion of the time and thought which the importance of the work and the variety of interests involved now demands. In fact the time has come when both for its own sake and in justice to those who serve it the Publishing Section should have salaried officers, and should no longer depend on volunteer and unpaid service. To make the change successfully, however, requires a better financial foundation than the Publishing Section yet has. The outcome of the year 1899 has been favorable financially,

but it must be remembered that no new work has been entered upon involving any considerable outlay such as is likely to be needed during the next two or three years if the various undertakings in progress or proposed are carried out.

The plans under discussion for the use of printed cards on a larger scale than heretofore for ordinary cataloging, if adopted, may point the way to some desirable reorganization of the Publishing Section, or afford the opportunity of carrying out the improvements toward which we have been working.

In conclusion the treasurer desires to recognize the efficient administration of the office of the Publishing Section by the assistant secretary, a place requiring the rapid handling of a great variety of details. The treasurer also wishes to thank Mr. H. C. Wellman, of the Brookline Public Library, who has taken up the correspondence in regard to certain subjects under a vote of the Section appointing him deputy treasurer. The Section also voted to employ outside help for bookkeeping and thus relieve Miss Browne of this duty.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1899.

Publications.	Copies sold in 1899.	Copies on hand Dec. 31, 1899.	Balances, Jan. 1, 1899, being excess of expenditures or receipts to date.		Operations, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1899.		Balances, Dec. 31, 1899, being excess of expenditures or receipts to date.	
			Spent.	Received.	Expenses.	Receipts.	Spent.	Received.
A. L. A. Proceedings.....	6		.25			\$5.81		\$5.56
Books for boys and girls.....	299	831	\$25.50			12.03	\$13.47	
Fine arts bibliography.....	61	293	451.97			36.10	415.87	
French fiction.....	59	1,431		\$22.43	\$18.15	4.23		8.51
Books for girls and women.....	30	581			17.16	17.16		
Paper and ink.....	22 pts.	4,282 pts.	6.99			.34		
	4	559				*6.65		
Reading for the young.....	8	Orig. 32	498.79			80.21	418.58	
	10	suppl. 931						
	65	compl. 29						
List of subject headings.....	287	351		85.01	220.56	363.40		227.85
A. L. A. index, 2d edition.....			88.84		154.00		242.84	
Portrait index, prelim. ex.....			364.17		364.77		728.94	
Current book cards.....	167,125			322.16	897.07	1,042.28		467.37
English history cards.....				109.17	157.66	64.90		16.41
Periodical cards.....	180,857	8,748		348.87	1,461.76	1,551.26		438.37
Misc. sets, 1-5.....	118 sets.	73 sets.		224.17	182.32		41.85	
Warner library cards.....	100,400				593.00	593.00		
Mass. pub. doc. cards.....	17,200				87.50	87.50		
Totals.....			\$1,436.51	\$887.64	\$4,195.80	\$4,046.19	\$1,861.55	\$1,164.07
General balance.....				548.87		149.61		697.48
			\$1,436.51	\$1,436.51	\$4,195.80	\$4,195.80	\$1,861.55	\$1,861.55

* Balance charged to general expenses to close account.

Other Accounts.	Bal. Jan. 1, 1899.		Operations of 1899.		Bal. Dec. 31, 1899.	
	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.
General expense and income account.....		\$1,896.19	\$6.68	\$70.97		\$1,960.48
Old members' accounts.....		53.93	4.68			49.25
Due George Hies.....		70.60	70.60			
Charges unpaid.....				69.41		69.41
Balance of cash.....	\$419.25		3,738.44	3,057.03	\$1,100.66	
Library Bureau account.....	30.10		1,641.74	2,126.84		455.00
Due on bills and subscriptions.....	1,022.50		2,203.34	2,189.84	736.00	
Totals.....	\$1,471.85	\$2,020.72			\$1,836.66	\$2,534.14
Balances.....	548.87				697.48	
	\$2,020.72	\$2,020.72			\$2,534.14	\$2,534.14

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

By R. R. BOWKER, *Chairman, Editor Library Journal.*

THE Committee on Public Documents has to report that a bill for the printing, binding, and distribution of public documents, amendatory of the law of 1895, and submitted by the Public Printer, as the result of the work of a committee from his department including the Superintendent of Documents, has been favorably acted upon by the Joint Committee on Printing. The amendatory act is printed in full in the *Library Journal* for February, as presented to the committee, and comes before the Senate in that shape, with the addition of an amendment including among designated depositories the Colleges of the Mechanic Arts and Agriculture established, one in each state, under acts of 1862 and 1890, and of one or two minor amendments. Senator Platt, of New York, the present chairman of the Printing Committee, gave courteous attention to the representative of the American Library Association, and a formal statement was filed with the committee, expressing the approval of the A. L. A. for the general principles of the measure, in accordance with the resolution passed at a previous conference. The bill was duly brought before the Senate, but not before the House. This committee regrets to report that the session closes without consideration and passage of the bill, and it can only reiterate the hope that this useful measure may become a law at the succeeding session.

Additional issues have been made of two out of the three kinds of catalogs provided for by the law of 1895. The "Monthly catalogue" has been continued, though somewhat delayed by the press of the great number of documents put forward by the present Congress, through March, 1900, with extension of its index on the cumulative method, to cover a six months' period, beginning with 1900. The "Document (consolidated) index" for the second session of the 55th Congress, Dec. 6, 1897, to July 8, 1898 (fourth in the series), at the time of the last report in the printers' hands, was issued in the autumn of 1899, and the volume for the first session of the 56th Congress, Dec. 4, 1899, to June 7, 1900, is in course of preparation. No issue of the "Document catalogue (comprehensive index)" has been

made during the year of this report, but that covering the second year of the 54th Congress, July 1, 1896, to June 30, 1897, was sent to the printer in October, 1899, and the revised proof was completed in April, so that publication may be expected shortly; and the like work, covering the first, second and third sessions of the 55th Congress, March 15, 1897, to March 3, 1899, is in preparation, these last to make one volume instead of a volume for each session—a change in method particularly acceptable in view of the belated appearance of this index. Substantial progress has been made in the Office of Superintendent of Documents on the revised check-list of Government publications, which will be of the greatest practical value when issued.

Improvement is to be noted in promptness on the part of the Government Printing Office and bindery in supplying Government publications. The full set of Congressional documents for the 54th Congress, excepting two volumes not ready for binding, and part of the set for the 55th Congress, have been distributed to the depositories, and it is expected that the set of the 55th Congress may be completely in the hands of the depositories by October next.

A bibliography of "Reports of explorations printed in the documents of the U. S. Government," prepared by Miss A. R. Hasse, was issued in the summer of 1899 from the office of the Superintendent of Documents; the bibliography of U. S. documents relating to inter-oceanic communication, prepared in the office of the Superintendent of Documents in 1899, has been reprinted as an appendix to the general "List of works and articles relating to interoceanic routes" by Mr. Hugh Morrison, of the Library of Congress; and the Department of Agriculture has begun the issue of printed cards for its current publications.

Of the bibliography of "State publications," long promised, part first, covering the New England states, was published in the autumn of 1899, and progress has been made toward the second part, covering the "central" and mid-west states. The Massachusetts Library Club has made an interesting departure in issuing, through the A. L. A. Publishing Section, a card

index to certain of the Massachusetts state documents. At a meeting of the National Association of State Librarians in Indianapolis, October, 1899, the program included several papers on state documents and bibliography, and a committee was appointed, with Mr. H. G. McClain, of the Supreme Court of Indiana, as chairman, to promote uniformity in the exchange of state publications and in the labelling of volumes.

A resolution is submitted in favor of the principle of the measure now before Congress, and asking the passage of the bill, but the committee emphasizes to librarians the importance of communicating directly with their senators and representatives, on proper occasion, by personal letters, urging them to promote the bill. The proper time for such communications is usually indicated in the *Library Journal*,

and individual letters sent from two or three hundred librarians over the country would be most effective in calling the attention of Congress to a measure apt to be overlooked because of the press of matters that command larger public attention:

"Resolved, That the American Library Association, in conference at Montreal, recognizes, with full appreciation, the favorable attention given to the public documents bill by Senator T. C. Platt, of New York, and Representative J. P. Heatwole, respectively chairmen of the Senate and House Committees on Printing, and of their colleagues on the Joint Committee; and that it urges upon members of the Senate and House of Representatives the importance of prompt passage of the measure taking further steps in providing for the better publication and distribution of Government documents, in which the law of 1895 has already effected important and desirable changes."

REPORT ON GIFTS AND BEQUESTS, 1899-1900.

BY GEORGE STOCKWELL, *Librarian Westfield (Mass.) Athenaeum.*

AS the report on gifts and bequests was omitted at the Atlanta conference, this report covers two years instead of one. In preparing the report it was found that the lists of gifts published in the library periodicals were not complete and considerable inquiry had to be made elsewhere. Several of the library commissioners and the library associations have aided me, with the result that some states are more fully reported than others. In the report for 1896, Miss Hewins suggests "the appointment of a librarian, or a library trustee, in every state who will be responsible for the news of that state, concerning gifts and bequests to libraries, and send all items collected during the year at least three months before the annual meeting of the A. L. A. to the person appointed by the executive committee to report upon them"—a suggestion which everyone who has prepared a report on this subject will heartily endorse.

458 separate gifts are reported since May, 1898, amounting to over \$10,500,000; of these about \$1,000,000 has been given in sums of less than \$10,000. 123 new buildings are reported, worth over \$4,500,000. The value of many of the buildings is not stated. It is impossible to make an accurate report on the number of volumes given during these two years. Nearly every library has books given it, but until some such plan as Miss Hewins suggests is adopted

it will be impossible to know the exact number. Princeton University has had a sum given it for re-classifying the library, and card catalogs have been given to Lancaster, Mass., and North Easton, Mass. The conditions attached to the gifts have been reasonable in nearly every case.

The report opens with a gift of \$4000, made to Prescott, Ariz., by Andrew Carnegie, it closes with a gift of a building worth \$50,000 to Cheyenne, Wyo., by Mr. Carnegie, and Mr. Carnegie's name occurs repeatedly throughout the report. During the two years he has aided 51 libraries to the amount of \$4,560,450, in the majority of cases the money to be used for a building. Mr. Carnegie generally makes it a condition that the city shall furnish the site, and guarantee an appropriation, in many cases naming the sum to be appropriated. His largest gifts during these two years have been made to Pittsburgh, Pa., Washington, D. C., Atlanta, Ga., and Homestead, Pa. One of his most important gifts was that made to Lincoln, Neb., after the destruction of their building by fire. Mr. Carnegie's total gifts to libraries amount to \$9,600,000, of which \$900,000 has been given to libraries outside the United States. At one time and another he has aided 87 libraries, of which 67 are in the United States, 17 in Scotland, two in England, and one in Ireland. The 64 libraries in the United States are located in 21 states.

STATE.	CITY OR TOWN.	NAME OF LIBRARY.	GIFT OR BEQUEST.	SOURCE.	Amount in Money.	No. Vols. in Books and Pamphlets.	Building at Valued at	CONDITIONS OR REMARKS.
Arizona.....	Prescott.....	Free Library.....	Gift.....	Andrew Carnegie.....	\$4,000	.....	.....	{ For building, provided \$4,000 more is raised. City must furnish site and appropriate \$2,000 a year. Toward building fund. Memorial to E. F. Beale. City must furnish site and appropriate \$4,000 a year. Toward library site. Toward building fund. Medical books. City must furnish site and guarantee appropriation. For library and recreation building. Second endowment to the library built by him.
California.....	Tucson.....	Carnegie Library.....	Gift.....	Andrew Carnegie.....	.....	.....	\$25,000	.....
	Alameda.....	Carnegie Library.....	Gift.....	Andrew Carnegie.....	10,000	.....	7,270	.....
	Bakersfield.....	Beale Memorial Library.....	Gift.....	Truxton Beale.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Oakland.....	Carnegie Library.....	Gift.....	Andrew Carnegie.....	.....	.....	50,000	.....
	".....	".....	Gift.....	W. J. Dingree.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....
	".....	".....	Gift.....	C. P. Huntington.....	3,000	.....	.....	.....
	".....	".....	Gift.....	Two subscribers.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....
	Pasadena.....	Public Library.....	Gift.....	J. O. Adams.....	.....	200	.....	.....
	San Diego.....	Carnegie Library.....	Gift.....	Andrew Carnegie.....	.....	.....	50,000	.....
	San Francisco.....	Almshouse Library.....	Gift.....	J. D. Phelan.....	.....	.....	10,000	.....
Connecticut.....	Branford.....	Blackstone Memorial Library.....	Gift.....	T. B. Blackstone.....	100,000	.....	.....	.....
	Danielsonville.....	Public Library.....	Bequest.....	E. H. Bugbee.....	.....	{ Not stated }	15,000	.....
	Farrington.....	Public Library.....	Bequest.....	Mrs. F. C. Wetmore.....	23,000	48	.....	.....
	Hartford.....	Wadsworth Athenæum.....	Gift.....	J. P. Morgan.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Killingly.....	Killingly.....	Bequest.....	E. H. Bugbee.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Madison.....	Public Library.....	Gift.....	Mary E. Scranton.....	800	.....	.....	.....
	Meriden.....	Public Library.....	Gift.....	Women's clubs.....	5,000	.....	.....	.....
	Middlefield.....	Coe Library Association.....	Gift.....	Judge Coe.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Middletown.....	Wesleyan University Library.....	Bequest.....	A. S. Hunt.....	30,000	7,300	.....	.....
	New Haven.....	R. R. Y. M. C. A.....	Gift.....	Adams Express Co.....	2,000	.....	.....	.....
	".....	Yale University Library.....	Gift.....	A. L. Ripley.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Newtown.....	Newtown Library.....	Gift.....	Rebecca D. Beach.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Norwich.....	Otis Library.....	Bequest.....	C. P. Huntington.....	20,000	.....	.....	.....
	Stafford Springs.....	Stafford Public Library.....	Bequest.....	Albrey Hyde.....	25,000	.....	.....	.....
	Stonington.....	Free Library.....	Gift.....	{ E. M. Phelps and S. D. Babcock..... }	\$16,000	.....	.....	.....
	Suffield.....	Kent Library.....	Gift.....	S. A. Kent.....	25,000	.....	\$55,000	.....
	Torrington.....	Public Library.....	Bequest.....	Lauren Wetmore.....	12,000	.....	.....	.....
	Waterbury.....	Bronson Free Library.....	Gift.....	Caroline Platt.....	20,000	.....	.....	.....
	Washington.....	Carnegie Library.....	Gift.....	Andrew Carnegie.....	.....	.....	350,000	.....
District of Columbia..	".....	Library of Congress.....	Gift.....	W. B. Franklin.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	".....	".....	Gift.....	O. J. Victor.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	".....	".....	Gift.....	{ Christina, Queen of Spain..... }	.....	600	.....	.....
Florida.....	Tampa.....	Spanish Casino.....	Gift.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

STATE.	CITY OR TOWN.	NAME OF LIBRARY.	GIFT OR REQUEST.	SOURCE.	Amount in Money.	No. Books and Pamphlets.	Building Valued at	CONDITIONS OR REMARKS.
Georgia.....	Atlanta.....	Carnegie Library.....	Gift.	Andrew Carnegie.....	Not stated	.....	\$125,000	City must furnish site and appropriate \$5000 a year.
Illinois.....	Macon.....	S. B. Price Free Library.....	Gift.	S. B. Price and others.	\$500	.....	.....	.....
	Altona.....	Public Library.....	Gift.	Not stated.	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Belleville.....	Public Library.....	Gift.	Not stated.	3,662	.....	.....	.....
	Bloomington.....	Wither's Public Library.....	Gift.	Not stated.	822	.....	.....	.....
	Cairo.....	Free Public Library.....	Gift.	Not stated.	5,000	.....	.....	.....
	Carthage.....	Free Public Library.....	Bequest.	Willis Bernethy.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....
	Champaign.....	Public Library.....	Gift.	Not stated.	1,000	.....	.....	\$750 already given.
	Chicago.....	Art Institute of Chicago Library.....	Gift.	F. G. Logan.....	.....	.....	35,000	.....
	".....	Chicago Theological Seminary.....	Gift.	Not stated.	150	.....	.....	.....
	".....	John Crerar Library.....	Gift.	Not stated.	4,800	.....	.....	.....
	".....	Lewis Institute.....	Gift.	Not stated.	200	.....	.....	.....
	".....	Northwestern University Medical School Library.....	Gift.	Not stated.	900	.....	.....	.....
	".....	Quine Lib. Coll. P. & S. Library.....	Gift.	Not stated.	600	.....	.....	.....
	".....	St. Charles Borromeo's Parish Library.....	Gift.	Not stated.	1,000	.....	.....	.....
	Danville.....	Public Library.....	Gift.	Not stated.	6,500	.....	.....	For books.
Indiana.....	De Kalb.....	State Normal School Library.....	Gift.	Jacob Haish.....	10,000	.....	.....	For new books.
	Dixon.....	O. B. Dodge Library.....	Bequest.	Theron Cummins.....	15,000	.....	30,000	Also building site.
	East St. Louis.....	Public Library.....	Gift.	O. B. Dodge.....	1,000	.....	.....	Cancelling \$1000 debt.
	Evanson.....	Free Public Library.....	Gift.	C. F. Grey.....	20,000	.....	100,000	Library must furnish site.
	Geneseo.....	Public Library.....	Gift.	Not stated.	500	.....	.....	.....
	Hoopeston.....	Hoopeston Public Library.....	Gift.	Not stated.	.....	.....	.....	Toward building fund, on condition that a building costing not less than \$20,000 be erected within three years.
	Jacksonville.....	Public Library.....	Gift.	Mrs. David Prince.....	Not stated	.....	.....	.....
	Kankakee.....	Public Library.....	Gift.	Not stated.	7,500	2,300	.....	.....
	Lake Forest.....	Lake Forest University Library.....	Gift.	Mrs. Simon Reid.....	.....	.....	Not stated.	.....
	Lincoln.....	Public Library.....	Gift.	Not stated.	2,118	.....	.....	2 lots.
	Loda.....	Public Library.....	Gift.	Miss Smith and A. Goodell.....	3,000	.....	.....	Endowment fund.
	Mattoon.....	Public Library.....	Gift.	Not stated.	1,000	.....	.....	.....
	Monticello.....	Allerton Public Library.....	Gift.	Not stated.	500	.....	.....	.....
	Moline.....	Public Library.....	Gift.	Turnverein.....	1,000	.....	.....	German books.
	Monmouth.....	Public Library.....	Gift.	Not stated.	25,000	.....	.....	.....
	Naperville.....	Nichols Library.....	Gift.	Not stated.	.....	300	.....	.....
	Oak Park.....	Scoville Institute.....	Gift.	Not stated.	1,752.37	.....	.....	.....
	Princeton.....	Mason Public Library.....	Bequest.	E. C. Bates.....	95	.....	20,000	.....
	Quincy.....	Public Library.....	Gift.	Not stated.	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Springfield.....	Farmers Institute Library.....	Gift.	Not stated.	547	.....	.....	.....
	Sycamore.....	Public Library.....	Gift.	Not stated.	124	.....	.....	.....
	Tecumseh.....	Public Library.....	Gift.	Not stated.	70	.....	.....	.....
	Tuscola.....	Public Library.....	Gift.	Not stated.	1,350	.....	.....	.....
	Waukegan.....	Public Library.....	Gift.	Not stated.	.....	3,000	.....	.....
	Jeffersonville.....	Reformatory Library.....	Gift.	E. E. Hale.....	200	.....	.....	.....

Muncie.....	Public Library.....	Gift.....	A. Cane.....	\$500.....	.....	.....	\$10,000.....	A residence.....
New Harmony.....	Workingmen's Institute Pub- lic Library.....	Gift.....	Edward Murphy.....	43,000.....	.....	.....	.....	For maintenance. Toward building fund.
Valparaiso.....	.....	Bequest.....	Mrs. Hubbard Hunt.....	12,000.....	.....	.....	.....	City must furnish building.
Anamosa.....	.....	Bequest.....	W. S. Benton.....	10,000.....	.....	.....	.....	City must furnish site and guaran- tee appropriation.
Boone.....	Public Library.....	Gift.....	C. J. A. Ericson.....	.....	.....	.....	10,000.....	City must furnish site and guaran- tee appropriation.
Davenport.....	Carnegie Library.....	Gift.....	Andrew Carnegie.....	.....	.....	.....	50,000.....	City must furnish site and guaran- tee appropriation.
Fort Dodge.....	Free Public Library.....	Gift.....	Mrs. M. G. Haskell.....	.....	.....	.....	10,000.....	City must raise \$5000 before July 1, '99. Accepted.
".....	".....	Gift.....	{ Webb Vincent..... } { G. S. Ringland..... } Senator Olsen.....	1,000.....	.....	.....	.....	Also building site valued at \$6,500. City must raise \$5000 before July 1, '99. Accepted.
Nevada.....	Public Library.....	Bequest.....	R. J. Sullivan.....	3,000.....	.....	.....	.....	Toward building fund.
Ottumwa.....	Carnegie Library.....	Bequest.....	P. G. Ballingall.....	2,000.....	.....	.....	.....	Also building site.
".....	".....	Gift.....	Andrew Carnegie.....	{ a yr. } .....	.....	.....	50,000.....	City must furnish site and appro- priate \$5000 a year.
Webster City.....	Kendall Young Library.....	Gift.....	Charles Aldrich.....	.....	300.....	.....	30,000.....	Largely devoted to ornithology. In memory of J. B. Anderson.
Emporia.....	Carnegie Library.....	Gift.....	Andrew Carnegie.....	.....	.....	.....	25,000.....	City must furnish site and appro- priate \$3000 a year.
Leavenworth.....	Carnegie Library.....	Gift.....	Andrew Carnegie.....	.....	.....	.....	40,000.....	City must furnish site and appro- priate \$5000 a year.
Covington.....	Carnegie Library.....	Gift.....	Andrew Carnegie.....	.....	.....	.....	125,000.....	City must appropriate \$10,000 a year. Polytechnic society must give site, its library (50,000 vols.), and art works. Not yet accepted.
Louisville.....	Carnegie Library.....	Gift.....	Andrew Carnegie.....	.....	.....	.....	20,000.....	City must furnish site and appro- priate \$2000 a year.
Newport.....	Carnegie Library.....	Gift.....	Andrew Carnegie.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Memorial to Simon Hershheim.
New Orleans.....	Fisk Free and Public Library Tulane University, F. W. Til- ton Memorial Library.....	Gift.....	{ Family of Simon } { Hershheim..... }	50,000.....	.....	.....	.....	In trust to erect and endow library.
Alfred.....	.....	Gift.....	Mrs. F. W. Tilton.....	50,000.....	.....	.....	25,000.....	Memorial to Edwin Parsons.
.....	.....	Gift.....	{ John Parsons and } { C. H. Powis..... } .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	{ To be known as the Anna Williams } { Cutler fund. Interest only to be used. } { Books must be kept in separate al- } { cove. }
Augusta.....	Lithgow Library.....	Gift.....	J. L. Cutler.....	1,000.....	.....	.....	.....	Library site.
Belfast.....	Free Library.....	Bequest.....	G. W. Field.....	2,000.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bridgton.....	Public Library.....	Gift.....	Clara Fogg.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brunswick.....	Bowdoin College Library.....	Gift.....	T. H. Hubbard.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clinton.....	Brown Memorial Library.....	Gift.....	W. W. Brown.....	5,000.....	2,500.....	.....	25,000.....	Also library site. Income to be used for books.
Dexter.....	Abbott Memorial Library.....	Bequest.....	G. A. Abbott.....	6,000.....	.....	.....	.....	Income to be used.
Dover.....	Thompson Free Library.....	Gift.....	E. A. Thompson.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000.....	Also \$400 annually for books, and promises to leave a legacy of \$10,000.
Fairfield.....	Book Club.....	Gift.....	E. J. Lawrence.....	.....	.....	.....	8,000.....	.....
Hallowell.....	Hubbard Library.....	Bequest.....	Mrs. E. C. Lowell.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Houlton.....	Public Library.....	Bequest.....	George Cary.....	12,000.....	.....	.....	.....	Will probably be devoted to new building.
Kennebunk.....	Free Library Association.....	Bequest.....	Andrew Walker.....	10,000.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lewiston.....	Bates College Library.....	Gift.....	Joseph Coram.....	20,000.....	.....	.....	.....	Toward building fund.

STATE.	CITY OR TOWN.	NAME OF LIBRARY.	GIFT OR BEQUEST.	SOURCE.	Amount in Money.	No. Vols. in Pamphlets.	Building Valued at	CONDITIONS OR REMARKS.
Maine.....	Lewiston.....	Bates College Library.....	Gift.....	Various individuals.....	\$30,000	.....	.....	Toward building fund.
Maryland.....	Monmouth.....	.....	Gift.....	C. M. Cumston.....	.....	.....	.....	To include town hall and opera house.
	Baltimore.....	Enoch Pratt Free Library.....	Gift.....	Robert Poole.....	.....	.....	Not stated.	For Woodbury branch, including site.
	Hagerstown.....	.....	Gift.....	B. F. Newcomer.....	50,000	.....	.....	A \$20,000 building must be erected and city must appropriate \$2500 a year.
Massachusetts..	Amesbury.....	Public Library.....	Bequest.....	Mary A. Barnard.....	27,600	.....	.....	\$10,000 outright; income for books and expenses \$17,600 as residuary legatee.
	"	"	Bequest.....	L. E. Fowler.....	5,000	.....	.....	Available 1900.
	"	"	Bequest.....	Hannah C. Hubbard.....	5,000	.....	.....	Made available by death of Mrs. Caroline A. Billings.
	Barre.....	Free Public Library.....	Bequest.....	L. F. Billings.....	30,000	.....	.....	Not stated.
	Becket.....	"	Gift.....	Henry Wood.....	.....	.....	.....	For books.
	"	Becket Athenaeum.....	Gift.....	N. W. Harris.....	65	.....	.....	For books on American history and literature in the Beverly Farms Branch.
	Beverly.....	Public Library.....	Gift.....	J. W. Wheelwright.....	500	.....	.....	Statistical matter in the library must be kept together and collection open to members of the Association.
	Boston.....	Boston Public Library.....	Gift.....	{ American Statistical Association.....	.....	5,000	.....
	"	"	Bequest.....	C. D. Bradlee.....	1,000	.....	.....	For books in Galatea collection.
	"	"	Gift.....	Andrew Carnegie.....	{ an ly	.....	.....	For books on landscape gardening.
	"	"	Gift.....	{ Friends of H. S. Codman.....	2,852.41	.....	.....
	"	"	Bequest.....	D. S. Ford.....	6,000	.....	.....	Collection of letters and papers belonging to Garrison.
	"	"	Gift.....	{ Children of W. L. Garrison.....	.....	.....	.....	Collection of manuscripts.
	"	"	Gift.....	Mrs. Rufus Griswold.....	.....	.....	.....	Valuable collection of John Brown's letters.
	"	"	Gift.....	T. W. Higginson.....	.....	.....	.....	Collection of Stevensoniana.
	"	"	Gift.....	Mrs. R. L. Stevenson.....	.....	.....	.....	For military and patriotic books.
	"	"	Gift.....	{ 20th regiment association, M. V. I. } { Wendell Phillips memorial association.....	5,000	.....	.....	Bust of Wendell Phillips.
	"	"	Gift.....	Justin Winsor.....	.....	.....	.....	Valuable books and manuscripts.
	"	Mass. Historical Society.....	Bequest.....	Mrs. Justin Winsor.....	.....	300	.....	90 acres of woodland.
	Boylston.....	"	Gift.....	Pamela W. Sanderson.....	.....	3,000	.....	Caleb Stetson fund; for books.
	Brantree.....	Boylston Public Library.....	Bequest.....	A. W. Stetson.....	2,500	.....	.....
	Bridgewater.....	Public Library.....	Gift.....	Mrs. Hannah Bates.....	50	.....	.....
	"	"	Bequest.....	L. G. Lowe.....	1,000	.....	.....
	Brookline.....	Brookline Public Library.....	Bequest.....	J. L. Gardner.....	25,000	.....	.....
	Cambridge.....	Harvard College Library.....	Gift.....	{ Archibald Coolidge and father.....	.....	10,000	.....	Books on Crusades.
	"	"	Gift.....	Mrs. F. T. Phillips.....	50,000	.....	.....	Kenneth Matherson Taylor fund income to be used for books on English literature.
	Canton.....	Public Library.....	Bequest.....	Caroline T. Downes.....	2,000	.....	.....	Valuable collection of paintings and works of art.
	Concord.....	Public Library.....	Gift.....	Rose S. Whiting.....	.....	.....	.....

Conway.....	Free Public Library.....	Gift.....	Marshall Field.....	.....	Not stated.	Remainder of his estate not required for his widow's support to be used for books on spiritualism.
Cumington.....	Bryant Free Library.....	Bequest.....	G. O. Bartlett.....	.....	.....	For books.
East Bridgewater ".....	Public Library.....	Bequest.....	J. W. Kennan.....	500	.....	Ferry fund; also 100 shares of bank stock.
Easthampton.....	Library Association.....	Bequest.....	L. L. Ferry.....	822	.....	For books and stacks.
Enfield.....	Enfield Library.....	Gift.....	Not stated.....	500	.....	A library building including furni- ture, catalogs, etc., worth in all about \$25,000.
Falmouth.....	West Falmouth Library.....	Gift.....	Not stated.....	700	.....	McLellan collection; for books.
Fitchburg.....	Public Library.....	Gift.....	Rodney Wallace.....	10,000	.....	Toward building fund on condition that \$5,000 more was raised.
Gloucester.....	Free City Library.....	Gift.....	Rev. J. J. Healy.....	5,000	Not stated.	.....
Grafton.....	Public Library.....	Bequest.....	A. D. McLellan.....	2,500	.....	.....
Granville.....	Library Association.....	Gift.....	M. B. Whitney.....	5,000	.....	.....
Great Barrington	".....	Gift.....	Various individuals.....	6,300	.....	.....
Hanover.....	Free Library.....	Gift.....	Not stated.....	50	.....	.....
Hardwick.....	Public Town Library.....	Gift.....	John Curtis.....	4,000	Not stated	.....
Harvard.....	Public Library.....	Bequest.....	C. S. Marsh.....	200	.....	Residuary legatee.
Haverhill.....	Public Library.....	Bequest.....	S. F. Stone.....	10,000	.....	Toward building fund.
Holyoke.....	Public Library.....	Gift.....	N. E. Noyes.....	5,000	.....	Toward building fund.
".....	".....	Gift.....	J. H. Appleton.....	1,000	.....	Toward building fund.
".....	".....	Gift.....	Alexander Day.....	5,000	.....	Building site.
".....	".....	Gift.....	Farr Alpaca Co.	10,000	.....	Toward building fund.
".....	".....	Gift.....	Holyoke Water } Power Co.	10,000	.....	Toward building fund.
".....	".....	Gift.....	J. P. Morgan.....	10,000	.....	Toward building fund.
".....	".....	Gift.....	William Skinner.....	10,000	.....	Toward building fund.
".....	".....	Gift.....	William Whiting.....	66,000	.....	Memorial to his wife. Includes site and furnishings.
Hopedale.....	".....	Gift.....	Various individuals of Holyoke and Springfield.....	20,000	.....	For technical books.
".....	Bancroft Memorial Library.....	Gift.....	J. B. Bancroft.....	.....	.....	For recataloging.
Hubbardston.....	".....	Gift.....	W. F. Draper.....	500	.....	For technical books.
Hyde Park.....	Town Library.....	Bequest.....	J. G. Clark.....	500	.....	For technical books.
Lancaster.....	Public Library.....	Gift.....	Not stated.....	1,000	.....	For recataloging.
Lancaster.....	Public Library.....	Gift.....	J. E. Thayer.....	100	.....	For technical books.
Lancaster.....	Public Library.....	Gift.....	Unknown.....	100	.....	500 printed catalogs of the library and resinsing building.
Lynnfield Center	Lynnfield Public Library.....	Bequest.....	G. L. Hawkes.....	1,000	.....	Income for books.
Middleboro.....	Public Library.....	Bequest.....	Enoch Pratt.....	2,000	.....	To enlarge reading-room.
Milford.....	Town Library.....	Gift.....	W. F. Draper.....	500	.....	Card catalog for its 14,500 volumes.
Monterey.....	Public Library.....	Gift.....	Friends.....	.....	.....	.....
Newburyport.....	Public Library.....	Bequest.....	S. W. Marston.....	5,000	.....	.....
".....	".....	Gift.....	J. R. Spring.....	20,000	.....	.....
North Adams.....	Public Library.....	Gift.....	W. C. Todd.....	5,000	.....	.....
North Easton.....	Ames Free Library.....	Bequest.....	Mrs. A. E. Babbitt.....	500	.....	.....
Northboro.....	Free Library.....	Bequest.....	Mary S. Ames.....	200	.....	.....
Northfield.....	Dickinson Memorial Library.....	Gift.....	Not stated.....	.....	Not stated.	.....
Petersham.....	Memorial Library.....	Bequest.....	E. M. Dickinson.....	100	.....	Also one-fifth of residuary estate.
Salem.....	Public Library.....	Bequest.....	Not stated.....	10,000	.....	.....
Sandwich.....	Free Public Library.....	Bequest.....	W. A. Dickson.....	500	.....	.....
Saugus.....	Free Public Library.....	Gift.....	Riverside club.....	65	.....	.....
Shutesbury.....	Public Library.....	Bequest.....	M. N. Spear.....	1,500	.....	.....
South Weymouth	Fogg Library.....	Bequest.....	J. S. Fogg.....	50,000	.....	Toward building fund.
Springfield.....	City Library Association.....	Gift.....	J. H. Appleton.....	5,000	.....	In real estate.
".....	".....	Gift.....	Mrs. E. W. Bond.....	6,500	.....	.....

STATE.	CITY OR TOWN.	NAME OF LIBRARY.	GIFT OR REQUEST.	SOURCE.	Amount In Money.	No. Vols. in Books and Pamphlets.	Building Valued at	CONDITIONS OR REMARKS.
Massachusetts.	Springfield.....	City Library Association; Catherine L. Howard Library of Science.....	Gift.....	Howard school pupils..	\$4,000	.....	.....	{ \$1500 for immediate purchase of books and \$3500 endowment.
	"	City Library Association.....	Bequest..	C. S. Marsh.....	5,000	.....	.....	{ His private library; also conditionally to City Library Association, Harvard University, and Williams College, his residuary estate in equal parts.
	"	"	Bequest..	D. A. Wells.....	.....	.....	.....	{ For a public library.
	Stockbridge.....	Library Association.....	Bequest..	Not stated.....	1,000	.....	.....	{ For a public library.
	Sunderland.....	Sunderland Library.....	Gift.....	Various sources.....	2,600	.....	\$9,000	{ Addition to library building.
	Upton.....	Town Library.....	Bequest..	E. F. Knowlton.....	.....	.....	40,000	{ Also building site.
	Uxbridge.....	Free Public Library.....	Gift.....	E. C. Thayer.....	500	.....	50,000	{ Toward building fund.
	Wakefield.....	Beebe Town Library.....	Gift.....	Franklin Poole.....	.....	.....	.....	{ Rates fund; to be used for books of history, poetry, literature, and his- toric fiction.
	Watertown.....	Free Public Library.....	Gift.....	H. H. Hunnewell.....	.....	.....	.....	{ In residence and site.
	Wayland.....	Free Public Library.....	Bequest..	W. G. Robey.....	3,000	.....	.....	{ Memorial to his mother; income for books.
	West Newbury.....	Public Library.....	Gift.....	Not stated.....	500	.....	.....	{ For a public library.
	Westboro.....	Free Public Library.....	Bequest..	James Durgin.....	5,000	.....	.....	{ For decorating one of the vestibules.
	Westfield.....	Westfield Atheneum.....	Bequest..	C. S. Henry.....	1,000	.....	.....	{ For decorating one of the vestibules.
	"	"	Bequest..	Fanny B. Bates.....	5,000	.....	.....	{ For building and fund.
	"	"	Bequest..	Addison Rand.....	.....	.....	.....	{ John Simpkins fund.
	Westminster	Town Library.....	Gift.....	Westfield Academy.....	525	.....	about 35,000	{ Private library and collection of Dante manuscripts.
	"	"	Bequest..	Mary A. Farnsworth.....	500	.....	.....	{ Money for remodeling residence, which is to be used for library and city offices.
	"	"	Bequest..	C. A. Forbush.....	750	.....	.....	{ Town must provide site and guar- antee appropriation.
	Weymouth.....	Tuft's Library.....	Gift.....	J. W. Forbush.....	2,500	.....	.....	{ For addition to building.
	Wilbraham.....	Williams College Library.....	Bequest..	A. W. Stetson.....	5,000	.....	.....	{ Not stated.
	Williamstown.....	Frost Public Library.....	Gift.....	Henry Cutler.....	5,000	.....	.....	{ Not stated.
	Winthrop.....	"	Gift.....	O. E. Lewis.....	600	.....	.....	{ Not stated.
	"	"	Gift.....	H. A. Root.....	100	.....	.....	{ Not stated.
Michigan.....	Woburn.....	"	Gift.....	{ Winthrop lodge of { Masons.....	300	.....	.....
	Worcester.....	Public Library.....	Gift.....	Mrs. C. R. Griffith.....	150,000	2,000	.....
	Yarmouth.....	Clark University.....	Bequest..	J. G. Clark.....	5,000	.....	.....
	Ann Arbor.....	Library Association.....	Gift.....	{ Sisters of John { Simpkins.....	.....	.....	.....
	Battle Creek.....	University of Michigan Li- brary.....	Bequest..	E. L. Walker.....	.....	{ Not stated	.....
	Benton Harbor.....	Battle Creek.....	Bequest..	Charles Willard.....	7,000	.....	40,000	
	Hillsdale.....	City Library.....	Bequest..	Melissa E. Terry.....	1,000 or 10,000	.....	.....
	Ironwood.....	"	Gift.....	C. T. Mitchell.....	.....	.....	12,000	
	Marquette.....	Peter White Public Library.....	Gift.....	Andrew Carnegie.....	5,000	.....	25,000	
	Menominee.....	City Library.....	Gift.....	Withheld.....	.....	.....	.....
	Pontiac.....	Stout Library (Ladies' Li- brary Association).....	Bequest..	S. M. Stephenson.....	.....	.....	.....
			Bequest..	B. G. Stout.....	.....	.....	{ Not stated.	

Minnesota.....	Duluth.....	Carnegie Library.....	Gift.....	Andrew Carnegie.....	50,000	City must furnish site, and guarantee appropriation. For library building \$10,000, payment of debt \$5000 and endowments \$5000; city must appropriate \$5000. Town must appropriate \$1000 for books within six months. Offered, May, 1900. City must furnish site and appropriate \$3000 a year. City must furnish site and appropriate \$4000 a year. Will contain gymnasium, and town to establish a library. To rebuild burned building. City must furnish site and guarantee appropriation. For building site. Site cost \$7250; balance to be used for books.
	Owatonna.....	Public Library.....	Bequest.....	Mrs. E. C. Hunnewell.....	20,000	
	Sleepy Eye.....	Prairie Tree Library.....	Gift.....	F. H. Dyckman.....	{ Not stated. }	
Missouri.....	Chillicothe.....	Carnegie Library.....	Gift.....	Andrew Carnegie.....	25,000	
Montana.....	Sedalia.....	Carnegie Library.....	Gift.....	Andrew Carnegie.....	50,000	
	Billings.....	Parnely Billings Memorial Library.....	Gift.....	{ Mrs. Frederick Billings and Frederick Billings, Jr. }	{ 7,500 to 10,000 }	
Nebraska.....	Falls City.....	Public Library.....	Bequest.....	Mrs. L. A. B. Woods.....	10,000	
	Lincoln.....	City Library.....	Gift.....	Andrew Carnegie.....	75,000	
New Hampshire.....	".....	".....	Gift.....	Various individuals.....	9,500	
	York.....	Public Library.....	Bequest.....	Mrs. L. A. B. Woods.....	2,000	
	Acworth.....	Silsby Free Public Library.....	Bequest.....	J. H. Dickey.....	500	
	Bristol.....	Public Library.....	Gift.....	C. L. Jackman.....	1,500	
	Candia.....	Smyth Library.....	Bequest.....	Frederick Smyth.....	5,000	
	Concord.....	St. Paul's School.....	Gift.....	Not stated.....	{ Not stated }	
	Conway.....	Conway Village Library.....	Gift.....	Conway Woman's Club.....	25	
	".....	".....	Gift.....	W. W. Eastman.....	50	
	".....	".....	Gift.....	Mrs. B. F. Sturtevant.....	100	
	Dover.....	".....	Gift.....	J. H. Thom.....	25	
	Dublin.....	Public Library.....	Bequest.....	Mrs. E. H. Jaques.....	2,000	
	Durham.....	H. P. Farnham Memorial Library.....	Gift.....	Mrs. H. P. Farnham.....	200	
	Exeter.....	Public Library.....	Gift.....	Hamilton Smith.....	20,000	
	".....	Phillip's Exeter Academy Library.....	Gift.....	E. P. Rice.....	6,000	
	Farmington.....	Public Library.....	Gift.....	A. S. Merrill.....	3,000	
	Greenland.....	Public Library.....	Gift.....	Mrs. E. F. Eastman.....	200	
	Hampton Falls.....	Weeks Library.....	Gift.....	Mrs. C. A. Weeks.....	{ Not stated }	
	Hanover.....	Public Library.....	Gift.....	J. T. Brown.....	135	
	".....	Dartmouth College Library.....	Bequest.....	Mrs. Susan Brown.....	10,000	
	Haverhill.....	Town Library.....	Gift.....	Emily H. Rowe.....	15,000	
	Keene.....	Woodsville Free Library.....	Gift.....	Ira Whitther.....	500	
	".....	Public Library.....	Gift.....	E. C. Thayer.....	50,000	
	".....	".....	Gift.....	{ Mrs. E. C. Thayer and Miss Chapin. }	5,000	
	Kingston.....	Nichols Memorial Library.....	Gift.....	J. H. Nichols.....	300	
	Lisbon.....	Public Library.....	Gift.....	Not stated.....	{ Not stated }	
	Litchfield.....	Public Library.....	Gift.....	Ladies' Social Circle.....	25	
	Manchester.....	City Library.....	Bequest.....	Mood y Currier.....	5,500	
	Marlborough.....	Frost Free Library.....	Bequest.....	A. P. Frost.....	1,000	

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N. Hampshire.	Meredith.....	B. M. Smith Memorial Li- brary.....	Gift.....	B. M. Smith.....	\$10,000	Town must purchase a given site.
	"	B. M. Smith Memorial Li- brary.....	Bequest..	Chase Wiggin.....	\$300	.....	.....	.....
	New London.....	Public Library.....	Gift.....	Mrs. Jane A. Tracy.....	25	.....	.....	On condition that legislature changed name of town from South Newmarket to Newfields.
	Newfields.....	Free Public Library.....	Bequest..	{ Mrs. Josephine } { Broadhead..... }	10,000	{ Not } { stated }	.....	.....
	Plaistow.....	Public Library.....	Gift.....	A. G. Pollard.....	100	477	.....	.....
	Portsmouth.....	Public Library.....	Gift.....	Mrs. A. G. Eddy.....	6,000	600	.....	.....
	"	"	Bequest..	{ Charlotte and Eliza } { Haven..... }	500	371	.....	.....
	"	"	Gift.....	Mary D. Parker.....	400	.....	.....	.....
	"	"	Gift.....	Mrs. David Stewart.....	500	1,500	.....	Chiefly military science.
	"	"	Gift.....	G. F. Towle.....	7,000	.....	.....	.....
	Rindge.....	Ingalls Memorial Library.....	Gift.....	Various sources.....	1,000	.....	.....	For books.
	"	"	Gift.....	Mrs. E. C. Ware.....	100	.....	.....	.....
	Rochester.....	Public Library.....	Gift.....	Mary L. Ware.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....
	Wakefield.....	Public Library.....	Bequest..	Jennie I. Farrington.....	.....	.....	{ Not } { stated.. }	.....
New Jersey.....	Windham.....	Free Library.....	Gift.....	J. W. Sanborn.....	108	.....	{ Not } { stated.. }	.....
	East Orange.....	Nesmith Library.....	Gift.....	G. W. Armstrong.....	.....	.....	50,000	City must furnish site and appro- priate \$5000 a year.
	Elizabeth.....	Carnegie Library.....	Gift.....	Andrew Carnegie.....	.....	.....	100,000	Also site worth \$20,000.
	Hackensack	Public Library.....	Gift.....	C. N. Fowler.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	"	Hackensack Library Associa- tion.....	Gift.....	W. M. Johnson.....	.....	.....	30,000 -40,000	Also land worth \$75,000; income of which is to support library.
	Madison.....	"	Gift.....	D. W. James.....	.....	.....	50,000	Memorial to son; library must fur- nish site.
	Orange.....	"	Gift.....	{ Dr. and Mrs. J. W. } { Stickler..... }	.....	.....	50,000	.....
	Passaic.....	Free Library.....	Gift.....	Withheld.....	2,400	.....	.....	For addition to building of new build- ing, \$2,500 outright, and \$2500 annu- ally for three years.
	Paterson.....	Free Public Library.....	Gift.....	Mrs. M. E. Ryle.....	15,000	.....	.....	.....
	Princeton.....	Princeton University Library	Gift.....	G. A. Armour	10,000	.....	.....	.....
	"	"	Gift.....	J. L. Cadwalader	5,000	.....	.....	For memorial library.
	"	"	Gift.....	Class of 1878.....	3,385	.....	.....	For memorial library.
	"	"	Gift.....	Class of 1882.....	1,850	.....	.....	For memorial library.
	"	"	Gift.....	Class of 1888.....	3,500	.....	.....	For memorial library.
	"	"	Gift.....	Class of 1889.....	5,671	.....	.....	For memorial library.
New York.....	"	"	Gift.....	Class of 1890.....	1,000	.....	.....	For memorial library.
	"	"	Gift.....	Various friends.....	1,000	.....	.....	For historical seminar.
	"	"	Gift.....	Various friends.....	2,175	.....	.....	Art seminar.
	"	"	Gift.....	Various friends.....	3,900	.....	.....	For mathematical seminar.
	"	"	Gift.....	Various individuals.....	6,000	.....	.....	For reclassifying.
	Alexandria Bay.....	Holland Library.....	Gift.....	Various individuals.....	35,000	.....	4,034	For building and fund.
	Albion.....	Swan Public Library.....	Bequest..	W. G. Swan .....	.....	.....	{ Not } { stated.. }	In memory of J. D. Steele.
	Almira.....	Steele Memorial Library.....	Gift.....	Mrs. E. B. Steele.....	.....	5,000	.....	.....

Auburn...	Seymour Library.....	Gift.....	W. E. Case.....	2,000.....	{ Not stated }	{ Money in railway stock; to be known as Case library for electricity and chemistry, and kept in separate alcove. Building memorial to his father. Including library furniture worth \$100,000.
Brooklyn.....	Brooklyn Library.....	Gift.....	J. A. H. Bell.....	10,425.....		
"	"	Bequest.....	Edwin Baker.....	1,000.....		
"	"	Bequest.....	S. B. Duryea.....	Bet. 3,000 and 4,000		
"	"	Bequest.....	Not stated.....	2,000.....		
"	Medical Society of the County of Kings.....	Gift.....	Not stated.....	2,000.....		For books. Dr. John Lloyd Zabriskie memorial trust fund. Memorial to Wilhelm D. C. Dol- man for books on music.
"	Y. W. C. A. Library.....	Gift.....	Not stated.....	50.....		
Essex.....	Free Library.....	Gift.....	Adeline M. Noble.....	300.....		
Gouverneur.....	Reading-room Association.....	Gift.....	Newton Aldrich.....	300.....	5,000	
Grahamsville.....	Daniel Pierce Library.....	Gift.....	Daniel Pierce.....	300.....		
Huntington.....	Library Association.....	Bequest.....	S. C. Wiggins.....	1,000.....		For books.
Marathon.....	Peck Memorial Library.....	Gift.....	J. S. Wells.....	125.....		For books.
Mexico.....	Mexico Academy Library.....	Bequest.....	Lucy N. Curtiss.....	1,000.....		
New York.....	American Geographical So- ciety Library.....	Gift.....	Not stated.....	27,450.....		
"	American Museum of Natural History.....	Gift.....	Helms of Jules Marcom.....	13,000.....		{ 3000 geology and palaeontology, 1000 scientific papers, also large col- lection of maps.
"	American Society of Civil Engineers' Library.....	Bequest.....	Herbert Steward.....	2,000.....		
"	Columbia University Library.....	Gift.....	Seth Low.....	100,000.....		{ To pay excess beyond his original gift of \$1,000,000 for a library build- ing.
"	"	Gift.....	Not stated.....	14,821.....		
"	Free Circulating Library.....	Bequest.....	C. H. Confort.....	100,000.....		
"	Free Circulating Library for Blind.....	Bequest.....	A. M. Proudft.....	10,000.....		
"	Harvard University Club Li- brary.....	Gift.....	Not stated.....	560.....		For books on naval history.
"	Public Library.....	Gift.....	J. H. Hyde.....	20,000.....		In Moon type.
"	"	Gift.....	S. P. Avery.....			
"	"	Gift.....	F. E. Buttle.....			{ A valuable collection of prints, 17,000 in all, especially rich in French and English etchers, including some lithographs and drawings. 1000 menus to be sealed, and opened not before 1950.
"	"	Bequest.....	{ Sisters of R. L. Dug- dale..... }	2,200.....		{ For Richard L. Dugdale fund; soci- ological and economic books, Collection of engraved books of A. B. Durand. (300 pieces and catalog.) Americana.
"	"	Gift.....	John Durand.....			
"	"	Gift.....	{ P. L. Ford and W. C. Ford..... }	100,000.....		Berrian collection on Mormonism. For books on naval history. For scientific books. For Semitic books.
"	"	Gift.....	Helen Gould.....	702.....		
"	"	Bequest.....	A. M. Proudft.....	10,000.....		
"	"	Gift.....	J. H. Schiff.....	10,000.....		
"	"	Gift.....	Various Russian Jews.....	200.....		
"	Teachers' College, Bryson Library.....	Gift.....	S. P. Avery.....	1,000.....		For care of books in Avery collection. To defray additional cost of build- ing for which she anonymously gave \$250,000 in 1895. One-half value of new building. Memorial to his father; gave site also.
"	University of City of New York Library.....	Gift.....	Helen Gould.....	60,000.....		
"	Washington Heights Free Li- brary.....	Gift.....	Not stated.....	10,000.....		
Newark.....	Rew Library.....	Gift.....	H. C. Rew.....	10,000.....	10,000	

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New York.	Renssen.	Didymus Thomas Library Association.	Gift.	Mrs. Wallace Francis.	{ Not stated }			{ Offered to duplicate whatever amount was raised if library was named for Didymus Thomas.
	Rome.	Jervis Library Association.	Bequest.	Thomas Jones	\$2,500			
	"	"	Gift.	Various sources	3,800			
	Theresa.	"	Bequest.	J. J. Fayel.	75,000			Endowment for public library.
	Utica.	Public Library.	Gift.	Mrs. W. H. Booth.	350			Medical books.
	"	"	Gift.	{ T. R. Proctor and F. T. Proctor }				Site valued at \$35,000.
	"	"	Gift.	Pierpont White.	1,000			Nucleus to new library building fund.
	Warrenburg.	"	Gift.	{ Clara Richards and Mrs. R. C. Kellogg }			\$15,000	To be maintained by them.
	Durham.	Trinity College Library.	Gift.	B. N. Duke	50,000			For endowment of college and library.
	Raleigh.	Olivia Raney Library.	Gift.	R. B. Raney			30,000	For endowment fund.
North Carolina.	Bucyrus.	Memorial Library.	Gift.	Andrew Carnegie.	500			
	Cadiz.	Public Library.	Bequest.	James Porter	700			Deed of site worth \$5,000.
	Canton.	Public Library Association.	Gift.	W. W. Clark				For establishment of children's room.
	Cincinnati.	Public Library.	Gift.	F. B. Wyborg.				{ Private library of Robert Clarke, to be known as Clarke library.
	"	University of Cincinnati Library.	Gift.	W. A. Proctor		6,574		
	"	University of Cincinnati Library.	Gift.	Asa Van Wormer			56,000	
	Cleveland.	Western Reserve University Library.	Gift.	{ Samuel Mather and wife }	12,000			
	Conneaut.	"	Gift.	Andrew Carnegie.		{ Not stated }	15,000	Musical books.
	Dayton.	Public Library.	Bequest.	I. E. Andrews.				
	Delaware.	Ohio Wesleyan University Library.	Bequest.	P. P. Mast.		2,000	200,000	His residence.
	"	"	Gift.	J. W. White			50,000	Classical library of Karl Gittl.
	East Liverpool.	"	Gift.	Andrew Carnegie.				{ City must furnish site and guarantee appropriation.
	Fremont.	Birchard City Library.	Bequest.	{ R. B. Hayes, President United States }	15,000			Became available in 1899.
	Geneva.	Spencer Memorial Library.	Gift.	Mrs. M. J. Woodruff.	1,000			{ To start a fund for memorial building to P. K. Spencer.
	Painesville.	Public Library.	Gift.	J. H. Morley.			{ Not stated }	
	Sandusky.	Carnegie Library.	Gift.	Andrew Carnegie.			50,000	{ Association must provide site and city appropriate \$3000 a year.
	Steubenville.	Carnegie Library.	Gift.	Andrew Carnegie.			50,000	{ City must provide site and guarantee appropriation.
	Toledo.	Public Library.	Gift.	Mrs. D. R. Locke.	1,000			
	Warren.	Library Association.	Bequest.	Milton Sutliff.	10,000			
	Wooster.	Wooster University Library.	Gift.	H. C. Frick.			35,000	In property.
Oklahoma.	Guthrie.	"	Gift.	Andrew Carnegie.			25,000	{ City must provide site and appropriate \$2000 a year.
Pennsylvania.	Oklahoma City.	Carnegie Library.	Gift.	Andrew Carnegie.			25,000	{ City must provide site and appropriate \$2000 a year.
	Alexandria.	"	Gift.	{ W. H. Woolverton and William Thompson }			16,000	To include a town hall.

Allegheny.....	Carnegie Library.....	Gift.....	Andrew Carnegie.....	25,000	.....	.....	For remodelling library, and for a new back-room.
Athens.....	Public Library.....	Gift.....	Andrew Carnegie.....	250	.....	.....	For books.
Beaver Falls.....	Carnegie Library.....	Gift.....	Andrew Carnegie.....	.....	.....	50,000	Town must provide site and appropriate \$3000 a year.
"	"	.....	John Reeves.....	.....	.....	.....	Building site.
Belleville.....	"	Bequest.....	M. W. Petriken.....	8,000	.....	.....	.....
Blairsville.....	Carnegie Library.....	Gift.....	Andrew Carnegie.....	.....	.....	15,000	City must furnish site and guarantee appropriation.
Bradford.....	Library Association.....	Gift.....	Andrew Carnegie.....	.....	.....	25,000	City must provide site and appropriate \$3000 a year.
Buckingham Valley.....	.....	.....	.....	{ Not stated }	.....	.....	.....
Carnegie.....	Carnegie Library.....	Gift.....	E. M. Paxson.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clarion.....	.....	Gift.....	Andrew Carnegie.....	.....	.....	100,000	City must provide site and appropriate \$3000 a year; if not accepted, a smaller sum will be given for smaller annual appropriation.
Coal Center.....	.....	Gift.....	Andrew Carnegie.....	.....	.....	50,000	For Coal City and California: if the cities provide site and appropriate \$3000 a year.
Connellsville.....	Carnegie Library.....	Gift.....	Andrew Carnegie.....	.....	.....	50,000	Town must provide site and guarantee appropriation.
Erie.....	Public Library.....	Gift.....	Andrew Carnegie.....	6,000	.....	.....	\$3000 in 1899, \$1000 in '868.
Grove City.....	Carnegie Library.....	Gift.....	Andrew Carnegie.....	25,000	.....	25,000	Town must provide site and appropriate \$3000 a year.
Hazelwood.....	Carnegie Library.....	Gift.....	Andrew Carnegie.....	4,000	.....	.....	To supplement \$4000 raised by women of Hazelwood to erect an auditorium addition.
Homestead.....	Carnegie Library.....	Gift.....	Andrew Carnegie.....	.....	.....	300,000	Music hall, clubhouse, and library combined for benefit of employees of Carnegie Steel Co.
Lancaster.....	Franklin and Marshall College Library.....	Gift.....	J. W. de Peyster.....	.....	.....	25,000	Residence.
"	Mechanics Library Association.....	Gift.....	Mrs. Eliza Smith.....	.....	.....	{ Not stated }	Town must provide site and appropriate \$3000 a year. Building will include library, music hall, and gymnasium.
McKeesport.....	Carnegie Library.....	Gift.....	Andrew Carnegie.....	.....	.....	50,000	To establish library.
Oakmont.....	Carnegie Library.....	Gift.....	Andrew Carnegie.....	25,000	.....	.....	.....
Oil City.....	Carnegie Library.....	Gift.....	Andrew Carnegie.....	300	.....	50,000	City must provide site and appropriate \$3000 a year.
"	"	Gift.....	Andrew Carnegie.....	.....	.....	.....	For books.
Philadelphia.....	Apprentices' Library.....	Gift.....	Anna T. Jeanes.....	1,000	.....	.....	For books.
"	"	Gift.....	A member.....	250	.....	.....	Incunabula, for which he paid \$28,000. Fine residence, to be known as Josephine Widener branch of free library.
"	Free Library.....	Gift.....	P. A. B. Widener.....	900	.....	.....	.....
"	"	Gift.....	P. A. B. Widener.....	.....	.....	.....	Unbound vols. of the report of the English commission on the Venezuela boundary; only copy in U. S.
"	Philadelphia Law Library.....	Gift.....	Earl of Salisbury.....	23	.....	.....	Original provincial letters of authority to Provost William Smith and John Jay, bearing signatures of Archbishop of Canterbury and Bishop of Winchester.
"	University of Pennsylvania Library.....	Gift.....	S. W. Mitchell.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

STATE.	CITY OR TOWN.	NAME OF LIBRARY.	GIFT OR BEQUEST.	SOURCE.	Amount in Money.	No. Vols in Books and Pamphlets.	Building Valued at	CONDITIONS OR REMARKS.
Pennsylvania.	Philadelphia.	University of Pennsylvania Library.	Gift.	Not stated	.....	2,300	.....	Library of D. G. Brinton; including his manuscripts and his own works.
	Pittsburgh.	Carnegie Library.	Gift.	Andrew Carnegie.	1,750,000	.....	.....	Enlargement of building; city must furnish additional ground necessary. Mr. Carnegie is ready to give \$3,600,000 for enlargement.
	"	"	Gift.	Andrew Carnegie.	10,000	.....	.....	For extension of special reference technical department.
	"	"	Gift.	H. C. Frick.	.....	.....	.....	Painting, for which he paid \$100,000, for art gallery.
	Spring City.	Public Library.	Gift.	Andrew Carnegie.	200	.....	.....	For books.
	State College.	Pennsylvania State College Library.	Gift.	Andrew Carnegie.	.....	.....	\$100,000	State must appropriate \$10,000 a year for maintaining library and museum.
	Tyone.	Carnegie Library.	Gift.	Andrew Carnegie.	.....	.....	50,000	City must provide site and guarantee to appropriate \$3000 a year.
	Uniontown.	Carnegie Library.	Gift.	Andrew Carnegie	50,000	.....	.....	5-acre tract of land, worth \$5000, for building site.
	"	"	Gift.	J. K. Ewing.	.....	.....	30,000	Building erected, equipped, and endowed; also gave site.
	Williamsport.	J. B. Brown Library.	Gift.	J. B. Brown.	.....	.....	50,000	City must provide site and appropriate \$5000 a year.
Rhode Island.	York.	Carnegie Library.	Gift.	Andrew Carnegie.	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Newport.	Redwood Library.	Bequest.	C. H. Norman	5,000	.....	.....	.....
	"	"	Bequest.	Cornelius Vanderbilt.	10,000	.....	.....	.....
	Pawtucket.	Free Public Library.	Gift.	F. C. Sayles.	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Providence.	Brown University Library.	Gift.	Mrs. A. M. Sullivan.	10,000	.....	Not stated	In memory of Deborah C. Sayles site cost \$22,500
	"	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	To be known as the Joseph Bangan library fund, and to be used in purchasing books on church history.
	"	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Theological, historical, and classical works.
	"	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	This makes Mr. Brown's gifts to the public library amount to \$568,595.75.
	"	Public Library.	Gift.	Thatcher Thayer.	23,595.75	25,000	.....	To be paid in three years.
	Charleston.	"	Bequest.	J. N. Brown	10,000	.....	.....	In real estate, bonds, and cash, as an endowment fund.
South Carolina.	Charleston.	Charleston Library Society.	Bequest.	B. B. Knight	100,000	.....	.....	Formerly used as a church.
South Dakota.	Sioux Falls.	Public Library.	Gift.	{ South Carolina Jockey Club. }	.....	.....	Not stated.	Business building.
Tennessee.	Asheville.	Library Association.	Gift.	{ Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Lyon. }	.....	.....	25,000	In trust.
Texas.	Memphis.	Cossitt Library.	Bequest.	G. W. Park.	100,000	.....	50,000	City must appropriate \$4000 a year.
	Austin.	Carnegie Library.	Gift.	W. A. Goodwyn.	.....	.....	50,000	Toward book fund.
	Dallas.	"	Gift.	Andrew Carnegie.	300	.....	.....	City must provide site and appropriate \$4000 a year.
	"	"	Gift.	Andrew Carnegie.	.....	.....	50,000	Available in 1892.
	Fort Worth.	Carnegie Library.	Gift.	Andrew Carnegie.	.....	.....	.....	City must furnish site and guarantee appropriation.
	Galveston.	Rosenberg Library.	Bequest.	Henry Rosenberg.	500,000	.....	50,000	.....
	Houston.	.....	Gift.	Andrew Carnegie.	.....	.....	50,000	.....

Lockhart.....	Andrew Carnegie Library.....	Bequest.. Eugene Clark.....	5,000	10,000	City must furnish site.
Pittsburgh.....	Andrew Carnegie.....	Gift..... Andrew Carnegie.....	5,000	For library fund.	City must furnish site and appropriate \$5000 a year.
San Antonio.....	.....	Gift..... Various individuals.....	Not stated	.....	.....
"	.....	Gift..... Helen Gould.....	1,000	.....	.....
Texas.....	R. R. Y. M. C. A. Library.....	Gift..... L. F. Aldrich.....	\$220,000	For library fund.	In trust for public library.
Barre.....	University of Vermont Library.....	Gift..... R. C. Hawkins.....	.....	On civil war.	.....
Burlington.....	University of Vermont Library.....	Gift..... Henry Holt.....	256	.....	Acquisitions of Whittingham and Stevens families.
"	University of Vermont Library.....	Gift..... Not stated.....	3,000	.....	Library of L. E. Chittenden;
"	University of Vermont Library.....	Gift..... Not stated.....	{ over }	.....	Americana and Vermontana.
"	.....	Gift..... A. M. Fletcher.....	2,600	Not stated.	.....
Ludlow.....	.....	Gift..... J. S. Gill.....	10,000	Not stated.	.....
"	Florence Memorial Library.....	Bequest.....	.....	Not stated.	Made available by the death of his wife.
Marshfield.....	.....	Bequest..... A. J. Jacuth.....	6,000	To establish library.	.....
Montpelier.....	Kellogg-Hubbard Library.....	Bequest..... J. E. Hubbard.....	125,000	.....	.....
St. Albans.....	Town Library.....	Bequest..... J. G. Smith.....	1,000	10,000	.....
Springfield.....	Seaboard Air-line Railway.....	Bequest..... Ann E. Porter.....	1,000	.....	.....
Norfolk.....	Travelling Library.....	Gift..... Andrew Carnegie.....	1,000	.....	.....
Richmond.....	Virginia Mechanics Institute Library.....	Gift..... Andrew Carnegie.....	1,000	.....	.....
Washington.....	City Library.....	Gift..... A. C. Mason.....	50,000	.....	Transferred to the city a library which he had maintained in the north end.
Wisconsin.....	.....	Bequest..... Victoria Wheeler.....	50,000	.....	For building, equipment, and maintenance.
Burlington.....	.....	Gift..... Alex. Burger.....	25,000	5,000	Village must guarantee appropriation for free library; not yet accepted.
Kenosha.....	Gilbert M. Simmons Library.....	Gift..... Z. G. Simmons.....	.....	100,000	City must guarantee appropriation, and keep open six hours every day.
Lake Mills.....	Lorenzo D. Fargo.....	Gift..... L. D. Fargo.....	4,500	5,000	Also site.
Manitowoc.....	James Library Association.....	Gift..... Various individuals.....	4,500	.....	In addition to his previous gift of \$25,000 for building.
Marquette.....	Public Library.....	Gift..... Isaac Stephenson.....	5,000	.....	\$35,000 care of building; \$30,000 support of library.
Menasha.....	.....	Gift..... E. D. Smith.....	5,000	.....	For books for the blind.
Menomonie.....	Mabel Tainter Public Library.....	Bequest..... Andrew Tainter.....	65,000	.....	Also his homestead, valued at \$3000, after the death of his widow; also residuary estate, which will yield about \$5000.
Milwaukee.....	Public Library.....	Gift..... Not stated.....	200	.....	.....
Oconomowoc.....	Free Public Library.....	Bequest..... Jacob Darnton.....	1,000	.....	.....
Oshkosh.....	Public Library.....	Bequest..... Not stated.....	3,000	.....	.....
Racine.....	Public Library.....	Gift..... Citizens.....	500	.....	.....
Stevens Point.....	Public Library.....	Gift..... J. D. Witter.....	500	.....	.....
Cheyenne.....	Carnegie Library.....	Gift..... Andrew Carnegie.....	.....	50,000	City must provide site and appropriate \$3000 a year.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

MONTREAL, CANADA, THURSDAY, JUNE 7 — TUESDAY, JUNE 12, 1900.

*FIRST SESSION.**

(CONVOCAION HALL, PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE,
MCGILL UNIVERSITY, THURSDAY
MORNING, JUNE 7.)

THE meeting was called to order at 10.15 by President THWAITES, who declared the 22d annual conference of the American Library Association open. The President then introduced Dr. WILLIAM PETERSON, Principal of McGill University, who delivered a short address of welcome, to which Mr. THWAITES made brief response.

The President announced, from the Executive Board, the appointment of the following COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS: F. M. Crunden, W. H. Tillinghast, James Bain, Jr., Miss Anne Wallace, J. A. Rowell.

THE PRINTED REPORT OF 1899 MEETING was approved as printed and distributed.

HENRY J. CARR made his

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

A supplementary handbook of 24 pages ($3\frac{1}{2}$ x $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches), bearing date March, 1900, was issued by the secretary in an edition of 3300 copies, at a cost of \$59 for its printing. It contained the text of the revised constitution (as adopted at the Atlanta meeting and to be ratified at that in Montreal), a supplementary list of members of the A. L. A., January, 1899–February, 1900, one of changed addresses, correcting the list in handbook of January, 1899, and an A. L. A. necrology, 1876–1899, covering 86 names.

Copies of the supplementary handbook, together with a duplicate copy of the handbook of 1899, were first mailed to the membership of the Association generally, and then to many others upon requests and suggestions received in response to those sent to the members. Such distribution, including those supplied to others through the Library Bureau and its branch

*In accordance with usual custom, the first session of the Association was an informal reception and social meeting, held in the Windsor Hotel parlors on the evening of June 6. The sessions as here given cover only the general business sessions of the Association.

offices, to the various library schools, and certain of the state library commissions, etc., and finally at the annual meeting following, practically exhausted the remainder of the edition of 1899, and all but a few hundred of the supplement of 1900.

As in the preceding year, the policy of the officers and the committees having in hand the affairs of the Association, has been one of conservative expenditures so far as consistent with necessary effectiveness. It appears that such line of action has resulted in placing the A. L. A. financial matters on a proper basis, with all liabilities provided for in cash, and a reasonable balance in the treasury. And, too, without having unduly restricted the issue of Papers and Proceedings in either year, or infringing upon other customary provision for the information and service of contributing members.

The present resources and probable income of the general Association are not yet adequate for the much to be desired employment of a salaried permanent secretary, by which act great extension of the usefulness and influence of the Association might be best attained. It is probable, however, that some compensation may be properly allowed for clerical services in the coming year, and by so much reduce the burden that falls to the secretary's office.

The only gifts to the A. L. A., received through the hands of the secretary since last report, were as follows: From the Newberry Library, Chicago, report of the trustees for the year 1898, one copy; and from the New York Public Library (Astor, Lenox, and Tilden foundations), 12 current issues of its monthly bulletin.

Finally it may be said, that by reason of the hearty and sympathetic co-operation of the members of the Executive Board (equally with the earnest attention given by the various committees) through the past 12 months, all efforts of the secretary were most happily seconded; and thereby harmonious and cordial action in behalf of the Association was in every case made more possible.

GARDNER M. JONES read the

TREASURER'S REPORT.

By vote of the Executive Board the financial year of the Association has been made to correspond with the calendar year, so that the treasurer's report will in future close on Dec. 31. The principal advantage of this arrangement is that all the receipts and expenses of a certain conference will be found in the report for

the year in which it is held, instead of being divided between two years as in the past. The only means of making comparisons between conferences has been by picking out the items from the reports of two successive years. The statement of live membership will be more accurate than previously, as many members delay payment of dues until the conference, and hence have never been counted in the statement of members in good standing.

RECEIPTS, MAY - DEC., 1899.

Balance on hand May 1, 1899 (Atlanta conference, p. 105).....	\$436 43
Fees from annual members:	
From 8 members for 1898	
From 154 members for 1899	
From 13 members for 1900	
175 members at \$2.....	\$350 00
Fees from library members:	
From 2 libraries for 1900 at \$5.....	10 00
	<hr/>
	360 00
Life membership:	
Hannah Fox	25 00
	<hr/>
	\$821 43

PAYMENTS, MAY - DEC., 1899.

May 31.	Foote & Davies Co., Atlanta, printing programs, badges, and ballots, Atlanta conference.....	\$14 15
May 31.	Library Bureau, Chicago, circulars, Atlanta conference.....	24 25
May 31.	A.L.A. Publishing Section, freight, Atlanta conference.....	1 30
May 31.	Henry J. Carr, expenses secretary's office.....	32 86
June 13.	Parry & McCord, stenographers, Atlanta conference.....	51 75
June 19.	Foote & Davies Co., Atlanta, printing revised constitution.....	26 10
June 19.	<i>Publishers' Weekly</i> , printing and mailing revised constitution.....	20 02
July 19.	Trustees of the Endowment Fund, life membership.....	25 00
Aug. 14.	<i>Publishers' Weekly</i> , Atlanta proceedings, on account.....	525 00
Dec. 26.	Gardner M. Jones, treasurer's expenses.....	40 65
Dec. 26.	Salem Press Co., stationery for treasurer.....	5 60
		<hr/>
		\$766 68
Balance on hand Dec. 31, 1899;		
Deposit in New England Trust Co., Boston.....	\$21 25	
Deposit in Merchants' National Bank, Salem.....	33 50	
	<hr/>	54 75
		<hr/>
		\$821 43

Arranged according to the usual classification the payments are as follows:

Proceedings, including delivery.....	\$525 00
Stenographer.....	51 75
Secretary and conference expenses....	118 68
Treasurer's expenses.....	46 25
	<hr/>
	\$741 68

From Jan. 1 to May 31, 1900, the receipts have been \$1348 and the payments \$480.84,

the balance on hand on May 31 being \$921.91. This sum, with the addition of the amount collected at this conference, is probably sufficient to pay for the stenographer, Proceedings, and other expenses of the present conference. The finances of the Association are now upon a good basis so long as we limit our expenses within traditional lines, but there are many ways in which the officers of the Association could spend money to advantage in forwarding li-

brary interests if some means of increasing our income could be found. I doubt if any association of similar character has accomplished so much on so small an expenditure of funds.

As a basis for future comparison I have compiled a table of the receipts and payments of the

past ten years, charging each item to the calendar year and conference to which it properly belongs. The receipts for life membership are not included, as they are immediately paid over to the Trustees of the Endowment Fund :

RECEIPTS.	1890. Faby- ans.	1891. San Fran- cisco.	1892. Lake- wood.	1893. Chi- cago.	1894. Lake Placid.	1895. Denver	1896. Cleve- land.	1897. Phila- delphia	1898. Chau- tauqua.	1899. Atlanta
Annual dues.....	\$690.50	\$576.00	\$1089.00	\$988.00	\$1330.00	\$1117.00	\$1402.00	\$1399.03	\$1630.00	\$1443.00
Interest.....	16 77	14.20	5.18	4.28	15.54	22.82	36.06	11.54	9 50	2.44
Sale Proceedings.....	1.00	7.00	6.00	9.00	.....	1.00	3.00	4.50	3.00	.....
Trustees Endowment fund.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150 00
	\$708.27	\$597.20	\$1100.18	\$1001.28	\$1345.54	\$1140.82	\$1441.06	\$1415.07	\$1642.50	\$1595.44
PAYMENTS.										
Proceedings, including de- livery.....	\$465.37	\$492.40	\$300.49	\$386.84	\$644.17	\$364.05	\$952.02	\$838.49	\$895.90	\$734.84
Stenographer.....	102.17	75.00	69.50	222.10	146.13	74.65	122.35	250.00	168 90	51.75
Secretary and Conference.....	185.95	280.20	300.47	441.48	267.70	115.49	683.94	281.35	514 54	396.35
Treasurer.....	15.45	18.68	34.90	16.10	57.25	49.73	42.65	129.55	79.41	121.16
Publishing Section.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200.00	500.00	.....
Com. on A. L. A. Supplement..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35.10	.....
	\$768.94	\$866.28	\$705.36	\$1066.52	\$1115.25	\$603.92	\$1800.96	\$1699.39	\$2193.85	\$1304.10

The number of members in good standing on Dec. 31, 1899, is as follows:

Honorary members.....	4
Life fellows.....	3
Life members.....	34
Annual fellows (paid for 1899).....	9
Annual members (paid for 1899).....	584
Library members (paid for 1899).....	30

664

During the period covered by the report 61 new members have joined the Association and 9 have died.

GARDNER M. JONES,
Treasurer.

The following report of audit was appended:

We have examined the accounts of the treasurer, during the period covered by his report, and find them properly kept and vouched for.

JAMES L. WHITNEY, } *Finance*
CHARLES K. BOLTON, } *Committee.*
GEO. T. LITTLE.

Necrology.

1. Mrs. Adelaide Goodwin (Mrs. Charles H.) Davis (A. L. A. no 929, 1891), of Worcester, Mass. Born, 1838; died, April 2, 1899. Mrs. Davis lived a very simple life, always interested in charitable work. She attended the San Francisco conference.

2. Reuben Aldridge Guild, LL.D. (A. L. A. no. 138, 1878), librarian emeritus of Brown Uni-

versity. Born in West Dedham, Mass., May 4, 1822; died in Providence, R. I., May 14, 1899. He entered Brown University in 1843; on his graduation, in 1847, became assistant to the librarian, Prof. C. C. Jewett, whom he succeeded as librarian of the university in the spring of 1848, and in 1893 was made librarian emeritus. His active connection with the library covered 46 years of unbroken service. He was one of the founders of the A. L. A. and was made an honorary member in 1895. He was present at the 1853 conference of librarians in New York, the Philadelphia conference of 1876, and the first international conference in London in 1877. In addition to the "Librarian's manual," published in 1858, which was his chief contribution to the literature of his profession, he was the author of many books and essays, mostly on historical subjects.

(See memorial by H. L. Koopman in *Library Journal*, June, 1899.)

3. William W. Bailey (A. L. A. no. 1696, 1898), trustee New Hampshire State Library, Born in Hopkinton, N. H., in 1829; died in Nashua, N. H., June 9, 1899. Mr. Bailey graduated at Dartmouth College in 1854, and at the Albany Law School in 1856. He settled in Nashua, where he continued the practice of law until his death, and served the city and state in various useful and honorable positions.

He was trustee of the Nashua Public Library for over 20 years, and president of the New Hampshire Library Association from 1894 to 1897. At the time of his death he was a trustee of the New Hampshire State Library.

(*Boston Transcript*, June 10, 1899.)

4. Norman Williams (A. L. A. no. 883, 1890), president of the John Crerar Library, Chicago. Born in Montreal, Canada, Feb. 1, 1835; died at Rye Beach, N. H., June 19, 1899. He was brought up at his parents' home in Woodstock, Vt., graduated at the University of Vermont in 1835, and took a law course at the Albany Law School. He went to Chicago in 1858 and became one of the leading lawyers of the city. Mr. Williams did not often appear in courts, but he rendered great service to his clients as a legal adviser, and, until his health began to fail, was acknowledged as the leading business lawyer of Chicago. He served as a trustee of the Chicago Public Library from July, 1887, to Dec., 1889, and as president of the John Crerar Library from its organization in Dec., 1895, until his death. He was a life member of the A. L. A., and served for eight years as a trustee of the A. L. A. endowment fund.

(See 5th annual report of the John Crerar Library.)

5. William McCrillis Griswold (A. L. A. no. 406, 1881), indexer and bibliographer. Born in Bangor, Me., Oct. 9, 1853; died at Seal Harbor, Me., Aug. 3, 1899. He was a son of Rufus W. Griswold, editor and biographer of Poe. He graduated from Harvard College in 1875, and was for about four years an assistant in the copyright department of the Library of Congress. His best known work was the series of "Q. P." (quarterly periodical) indexes to the leading periodicals. He also published a series of "Descriptive lists of novels and tales," and several other works, among which was a selection of the correspondence, etc., of his father.

(See *Library Journal*, Sept., 1899.)

6. Josiah Herbert Whittier (A. L. A. no. 1242, 1894), secretary of the New Hampshire Library Commission. Born in Deerfield, N. H., April 26, 1860; died there Sept. 13, 1899. Mr. Whittier was assistant clerk with the Cocheco Woollen Manufacturing Co. of East Rochester, N. H., from 1882 until his death. He was one of the officers of the East Rochester Reading Room Association, and a trustee of the Rochester Public Library. In 1891 he secured the passage of a bill, of which he was

the author, creating a state library commission. He was appointed a member of that commission on Jan. 5, 1892, was elected as its secretary, and served in that position until his death.

(See *Bulletin of the New Hampshire Library Commission*, March, 1900.)

7. Gustave E. Stechert (A. L. A. no. 90, 1877), bookseller. Born in Potsdam, Prussia, August 6, 1840; died in Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 25, 1899. After an apprenticeship as a book-binder in his father's shop and five years' training in the book business he came to this country in 1865, at once entering the employ of B. Westermann & Co., New York. In 1872 he began business on his own account, giving his principal attention to the supplying of books to libraries and universities. He joined the A. L. A. in 1877, had attended many of its conferences, and had many friends among librarians.

(See *Publishers' Weekly*, Oct. 7, 1899.)

8. Edward Bates (A. L. A. no. 1754, 1898), librarian of the Treasury Department in Washington, died at the home of his parents in St. Louis, Dec. 11, 1899. Mr. Bates was born in St. Louis in 1872, being a grandson of the eminent lawyer, Edward Bates (who was a member of Lincoln's cabinet). His training was received in the St. Louis Public Library and his appointment to the library of the Treasury Department was due to the very honorable rank that he took in an examination held in 1899 for the position of Superintendent of Documents. The only competitors who outranked him were Mr. Crandall and Mr. Ferrell, both of whom had already occupied the position. Tuberculosis of the throat, which had developed some months previous to his going to Washington, made such rapid and alarming progress after his arrival in that city, that he resigned within six weeks of his appointment and died very shortly after reaching his home.

The library profession has lost in the early death of Mr. Bates one of its most gifted and promising young men, who brought to its work the highest integrity, fine perceptions, and exceptional ability.

(FREDERICK M. CRUNDEN.)

9. William Kite (A. L. A. no. 186, 1878), librarian emeritus of the Friends' Free Library, Germantown, Pa. Born in Philadelphia, Oct. 30, 1810; died in Germantown, Feb. 10, 1900. In his early life Mr. Kite was a printer and publisher; later, a farmer, and in 1868 he was appointed librarian of the Friends' Library. He

served in this post until 1893, when he became librarian emeritus. During these 36 years the library was developed from a small nucleus to a large and valuable collection in a building of its own. Mr. Kite was well known for his opposition to fiction, even periodicals like *Harper's*, the *Century*, and the *Atlantic* being excluded on account of the novels in them. His views on this subject are well set forth in a carefully written paper in the *Library Journal*, 1:277-279. Mr. Kite was an active member of the Society of Friends, in which he was for many years a minister. He was at one time a manager of the Apprentices' Library of Philadelphia, and was long a member of the Franklin Institute. He joined the A. L. A. in 1878 and was one of the earliest members of the Pennsylvania Library Club.

(See *Library Journal*, April, 1900.)

10. Albert W. Whelpley (A. L. A. no. 616, 1887), librarian of the Cincinnati Public Library. Born in New York City, Oct. 29, 1831; died in Cincinnati, Feb. 19, 1900. While young he worked as a stereotyper, going to Cincinnati early in the '50s. Later he entered the employ of Robert Clarke & Co., first in the bindery department, afterwards becoming one of the leading salesmen. During the Civil War he served in the 137th Ohio. On Nov. 1, 1886, he was appointed librarian of the Cincinnati Public Library. Mr. Whelpley was much interested in the literary and artistic development of Cincinnati and had many friends among writers and actors. He was for many years on the A. L. A. Council, also a member of the Finance Committee.

(See *Library Journal*, March, 1900.)

The treasurer's report was accepted.

W. C. LANE presented the

REPORT OF THE PUBLISHING SECTION.

(See p. 86.)

W. I. FLETCHER.—It seems to me that the Association would gladly give two minutes to an additional statement to bring certain matters more definitely before you. The "A. L. A. index," new edition, perhaps is not clearly understood. It is a new edition containing all the old matter, and much supplementary, coming up to the end of the year 1899; one feature made prominent is that of references to bibliographies and reading lists on various subjects. Another matter closely in relation with it, and of which not many of you are aware, is that an

abridged "Poole's index" is also in preparation to cover the same period, that is, parallel with the "A. L. A. index," up to the end of the century. This abridged "Poole's index" covers a selected list of 37 of the leading periodicals: *Harper's*, the *Century*, and so on, in this country; the *Contemporary*, the *Fortnightly*, and others, in England. The point I wish to call attention to is, that when they come out, you will have, in two volumes, a compact presentation of references to a selected list of periodicals, and to a large number of books in general literature, both coming down to January, 1900. We hope it will not be far from the end of this year when they are issued; but whether this side or the other of that date, we cannot undertake to say.

The report was adopted and ordered printed.

C. C. SOULE read the

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE ENDOWMENT FUND.

To the Secretary of the American Library Association:

I submit herewith a report of receipts and expenditures covering the period between the date of the last report (May 2, 1899), and this date.

No additional donations to the fund have been made during this time, and the only increase of the permanent fund has been the \$75 paid over by the treasurer of the A. L. A., on account of receipts from life memberships.

In September, 1899, the trustees invested \$3000 in a mortgage loan for three years, bearing five per cent. interest; and in order to get interest on the rest of the money in their hands, and at the same time keep it available for a loan to the Publishing Section, if desired, they placed \$1000 on deposit in the Brookline (Mass.) Savings Bank, where it is at present earning four per cent.

Reference to the statement submitted herewith will show that we have \$216.33 now available for any use the Council may direct, and \$402.94 cash on deposit (belonging to the principal of the fund)—which can be loaned to the Publishing Section if required—and that \$299 additional will probably be available on interest account during the coming year.

CHARLES C. SOULE,

Treas. A. L. A. Endowment Fund.

III

Cash account—Received

May 2, 1899.	Balance, date of last statement,	\$4386.37
June 29, "	Interest, International Trust Co., from May 2,	7.07
July 21, "	From Treas. A. L. A., Life membership of Miss Hannah Fox,	25.00
Aug. 17, "	Interest on mortgage loan,	30.00
Nov. 6, "	" " " " " " " "	24.50
Dec. 28, "	" " " " " " " "	75.00
Jan. 8, 1900.	" Brookline Savings Bank deposit,	10.00
Feb. 2, "	" on mortgage loan,	30.00
" 6, "	" From Treas. of A. L. A., Life membership of A. Hafner,	25.00
Apr. 5, "	Interest on mortgage loan,	24.50
May 8, "	From Treas. A. L. A., Life membership of E. R. Neisser,	25.00
May 30, "	Interest, Intern. Trust Co. deposit,	24.16
		<hr/> \$4686.60

Sept. 7, 1899.	Investment, mortgage note @ 5% interest on South Boston property,	\$3000.00
	Accrued interest on same,	30.83
	Commission,	15.00
	Revenue stamps,	1.00
	Record fee,	.50
" "	Deposit in Brookline (Mass.) Savings Bank @ 4% interest,	1000.00
Jan. 8, 1900.	Interest deposited in Brookline Savings Bank,	10.00
May 14, "	Rent of safe for securities, 1900 - 1901,	10.00
May 31, "	Balance on deposit, Intern. Trust Co., Boston,	619.27
		<hr/> \$4686.60

Loan on mortgage, due Oct. 1, 1902, bearing 7 per cent. interest,	\$700.00
Loan on mortgage, due Aug. 1, 1903, bearing 6 per cent. interest,	1000.00
Loan on mortgage, due June 24, 1902, bearing 5 per cent. interest,	3000.00
Deposit in Brookline (Mass.) Savings Bank, bearing 4 per cent. interest,	1010.00
Deposit in International Trust Co., Boston, bearing 2 per cent. interest,	619.27
	<u>\$6329.27</u>

Available income for the year, 1900-1901.

Cash on hand, interest account,	\$216.33
\$700 mortgage @ 7%,	49.00
\$1000 " @ 6%,	60.00
\$3000 " @ 5%,	150.00
\$1000 Savings Bank deposit @ 4%,	40.00
[No income will be received on the Trust Co. cash deposit, unless	
\$500 balance, or more, is maintained.]	
Estimated amount of income,	\$515.33

[\$47.33 also spent during 1899-1900 in acquiring the \$3000 mortgage.]

At the request of Charles C. Soule, treasurer of the Endowment Fund, we have examined his accounts and securities and find evidences of in-

deposit of \$1010 in the Brookline (Mass.) Savings Bank, and of deposit of \$619.27 in the International Trust Company of Boston. We also

mendations contained in the report be referred to the incoming Council and the Executive Board for further consideration, and that such a committee as Mr. Dana suggests be appointed. I want to make one observation, and that is that all the library schools, in making their recommendations, are very particular to be clear as to the qualifications of those whom they recommend.

C. W. ANDREWS. — I second Dr. Richardson's motion, and would add that to my mind, neither Mr. Dana nor Mr. Dewey has touched on one of the most important functions of the school, which is to act as a sieve, and sift out those who won't make even third-rate librarians or do good work at all.

Mrs. FAIRCHILD. — It has been my fortune for many years to have charge of the positions department of the Albany school; that is, when requests came from outside for information about our students, it has been my business to reply, and I would like to say that I never but once made a recommendation of a student to a library without being asked to do so, and then it was in the case of a person who seemed to have unusual natural qualifications for a certain kind of work. If our students receive good salaries and have chances to do good work, it is because they deserve them, and not because they are pushed by influence from Albany.

C. C. SOULE. — In the last five years or so I have been consulted in the choice of from ten to twelve librarians. This has made it necessary for me to consult the heads of the different schools, and what has impressed me most has been their fairness and impartiality. I have never heard of a person being urged for appointment because he or she was a graduate of a particular library school. There has always been a most fair and judicial summing up of the individual qualities of the persons so considered, or a recommendation of two or three names on the lines required.

F. M. CRUNDEN. — My own personal experience confirms Mr. Soule's remarks. I have corresponded with at least two library schools with the practical end in view of selecting assistants, and I have always found the utmost frankness and impartiality in the statements made to me. Moreover, I have, on three or four occasions, had opportunities of testing the accuracy of their statements by actual trial of the assistants. I have seen no tendency to

recommend a particular person; the relative merits of the different graduates were stated, and I was left to choose for myself. Sometimes I asked searching questions, and drew out specific replies; but I found that I could rely upon all statements made.

Miss MARY W. PLUMMER. — In the statistics given for the Pratt school the salaries mentioned were those of 1898; since then there has been a considerable advance.* Another thing, as to library experience before graduation: in our library school there is actual practical work for the student through at least three months in the year, and the atmosphere in which the school work is done is one of daily practical experience.

W. H. BRETT. — There is one point in the report which seems to convey a wrong impression. I am entirely unable to make Mr. Dana's reference to the market for library assistants coincide with the figures in the table, which show that library assistants are very fully employed. Not long ago I was asked to recommend a librarian for a small school library. I sent to the president and board of trustees four names of library school graduates. These gentlemen did not move promptly, and within a month the graduates recommended were all employed elsewhere.

The motion of Dr. Richardson was adopted, and the report, with its various recommendations, was referred to the Council for action and later report.

F. P. HILL read the

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LIBRARY TRACTS.

The Committee on Library Tracts have to report that the first three tracts of the series outlined at the Atlanta meeting have been prepared by the committee and issued by the Publishing Section, and are submitted to the Association at the present meeting. It is hoped that they will meet in part the need for a simple and inexpensive means of answering some of the questions propounded by persons or communities desiring to undertake library development.

Four other numbers have been arranged for in the series, according to the outline submitted last year, and the committee have been in communication with persons who seemed especially qualified to handle the several subjects included. In every case their applications have met with

* The statistics originally presented are revised in the report as printed on p. 83

the most prompt and courteous response, and they desire to express their sincere appreciation of the help, in time and labor, so freely offered. This recognition is especially due to those who have made possible the issue of the first three numbers.

The Committee feel that the editorial supervision, as well as the publishing, of these pamphlets should be placed entirely with the Publishing Section, which is the natural body to handle such matters for the Association. The Committee have been in communication with the Publishing Section throughout this work, and appreciate the interest and support given them by the Section officers. It is believed that the work comes properly within the province of the Section, and it is therefore recommended that the committee be discharged, and that the succeeding numbers in the tract series be placed under the direction of the Publishing Section.

HELEN E. HAINES.

MARY W. PLUMMER.

FRANK P. HILL.

Voted, That the recommendation be referred to the Council for action.

Secretary CARR read the

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PROVIDING CHEAP
POSTAGE FOR BOOKS.

To the American Library Association:

The committee appointed by the Association at Atlanta upon the subject of the cheap library post beg leave to submit the following report:

Much earnest effort has been made during the past year to secure the passage of a bill covering the desired legislation. A statement of what has been done will be found in the report of Mr. W. Scott, secretary of the library post, which accompanies this report. The committee have given their support to the movement as representatives of the Association, but they have not felt justified in openly working for the accomplishment of the purpose because of the somewhat restricted authority given them by the Atlanta meeting.

They believe thoroughly in the benefits to be obtained by libraries in a cheap rate of postage for the carriage of books, both between libraries, and between the library and the individual, and they further believe that the American Library Association should take a definite stand in its favor, and place a committee in the field to represent it in fully co-

operating with the New England Education League and other interests for the passage of the desired legislation.

Your committee therefore earnestly recommend that the American Library Association at this time pass a vote fully endorsing the movement and authorizing the appointment of a committee to represent the Association in an active effort in its favor.

For the Committee,

ARTHUR H. CHASE,

Chairman.

A report from the New England Education League was appended to the committee report. This included expressions of approval of the effort from public men, librarians, and others; a copy of the bill, "To establish a library post" (H. R. 7513);* and a statement of what had been done by the League to secure the passage of the measure. A hearing on the bill was given in Washington, on Feb. 27, 1900, at which members of the League and of the A. L. A. committee were present. While the bill remained unchanged, various modifications in radius of carriage or in amount of rate were suggested and discussed. The League report was not read, but filed for reference.

W. E. FOSTER.—I have been asked to present the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the report and the action of the special committee for Providing Cheap Postage for Books be approved, and that such a committee be again appointed this year.

Resolved, That the American Library Association approves of the Bill to Establish a Library Post (H. R. 7513), now pending before the Congress of the United States, and desires that it may be enacted into law.

Resolved, That a modification of the postal laws of the Dominion of Canada, in the direction of the said Congressional bill to establish a Library Post, would be favored by this Association.

It was *Voted*, That the report of the committee and the resolutions presented by Mr. Foster be referred to the Council for recommendation to the Association.†

GEORGE STOCKWELL read the

REPORT ON GIFTS AND BEQUESTS.

(See p. 92.)

MELVIL DEWEY.—I move that the Committee

* This bill was printed in *Library Journal*, Feb., 1900, p. 68.

† At a meeting of the Council it was voted, after full discussion, to lay this matter on the table. See *Transactions of Council*, *L. J.*, June, 1900, p. 293.

on Resolutions be instructed to report a suitable resolution, before the close of this meeting, recognizing, on behalf of this Association, Mr. Carnegie's great services to public libraries. If, ten years ago, any one had suggested that one individual might give ten million dollars to libraries, our enthusiasm would have known no bounds; we would have worked unceasingly to bring such a thing about, and the time would have been well spent. Now the thing has come to us; not only have libraries been developed and strengthened all over the country, but Mr. Carnegie has made it possible for the Association to send some of its best librarians to Paris to represent us there. It seems to me this meeting should put in good vigorous English its appreciation of the work Mr. Carnegie has done for public libraries.

Voted.

Miss M. E. AHERN. — I would urge that the Executive Board act on the recommendation regarding gifts and bequests made two years ago by Miss Hewins, and now repeated by Mr. Stockwell. There are many gifts made to libraries throughout the country which are not reported in the library periodicals. The people making them are in the main modest people, but they should receive recognition.

Secretary CARR. — I move as a recommendation to the incoming Executive Board, that a more systematic method of gathering statistics of library gifts, as suggested in the report on gifts and bequests, be formulated by the board.

MELVIL DEWEY. — I would move as an amendment, that the A. L. A. request each state association to furnish an official list of the gifts and bequests of that state, and to be responsible for its accuracy; and that the Executive Board appoint a special reporter on the subject in states where there is no library association.

Miss AHERN. — The officers of the state associations change from time to time, and what is the business of a half a dozen people is hardly ever accomplished satisfactorily. Why could not each state association appoint some person to make up the report for that state?

The amendment was lost, the motion of Mr. Carr being carried.

REVISED CONSTITUTION.

President THWAITES. — A year ago, at the Atlanta conference, there was adopted by the Association a series of amendments to the old constitution, in the form of what is substan-

tially a new instrument. Under the rule for amending the old constitution it is necessary that this new constitution be adopted by two successive conferences. Having been adopted by the necessary vote of the Atlanta conference, and due notice of the fact that the matter will come up at this conference having been served upon each member, in the Supplementary Handbook issued in connection with the notice convening this meeting, the question of ratifying the new constitution is now properly before the Association. Such ratification is essential before it can go into effect.

W. C. LANE. — If the Association is ready to receive it, I should like to offer a report from the committee on that subject.

Pres. THWAITES. — The report will be received.

W. C. LANE. — The chairman of the Committee on Revision, Mr. Crunden, asks me to report on behalf of the committee, because the proposed amendments were referred through me to legal counsel in the state of Massachusetts, where the Association is incorporated. Professor Wambaugh, of the Harvard Law School, and Mr. James P. Parmenter, of Boston, a member of this Association, were asked to examine the constitution, as adopted, and report whether there were any points which did not conform to the laws relating to corporations in Massachusetts. They suggest two points. The first is the statement in the first section of the object of the Association. As stated in the original constitution of 1877, reference was made to the libraries of "the country," meaning the United States; the corresponding section in our present constitution refers to libraries in general; and in the amended constitution to the libraries "of America." A change has been made in the statement of the object of the Association. There is no objection to this change, but it makes necessary a formal notice to the Commissioner of Corporations in Massachusetts, and the filing of a certificate in regard thereto. The second point to which our attention has been drawn is section 6, in which provision is made for revision by the Association of action taken by the Council, which, you will remember, is charged with most of the business of the Association, so as to save time in the general meeting. Section 6 provides that the action of the Council may be changed or revised by the Association by a two-thirds vote. Mr.

Parmenter advises that this may cause trouble in the future, since, under the laws of Massachusetts, in corporations of this kind the majority of members present at a meeting, and voting, have the right to decide the policy of the association, and their action should not be limited to the requirements of a three-fourths vote.

The Executive Board, however, recommends that the constitution be adopted as a whole now, without amendment, because if amendments are made now, previous to the adoption, this would prevent the adoption of the whole, and the matter would have to lie over for another year. But if it is adopted now, any amendments can be presented later, and be discussed and voted upon at our next meeting. Therefore, in spite of this flaw, which we are advised may cause us trouble, I am authorized to say that the Executive Board recommends that action be taken immediately.

H. L. ELMENDORF.—I would like to ask, if this constitution is adopted as a whole, without amendment, at this session, when does it go into effect? Does it govern this meeting, or does it take effect at the end of this meeting? I think the question should be clearly stated and decided. Certain things which in the constitution are referred to the Council are, under the old constitution, decided by the Association. I refer to the decision as to place of meeting for next year; and as there is an invitation to be presented from Buffalo, I am very much interested.

Pres. THWAITES.—Of course it is impossible for the Association to lapse. The chair is of the present opinion that as soon as the constitution is adopted, and the Association takes action under it,—that is to say, elects officers under it—it comes into force. Until then, the chair is of the opinion that we are doing business under the old constitution.

Mr. ELMENDORF.—Will the chair please make a definite ruling under that decision, as to who decides this year where the Association's next place of meeting shall be.

Mr. LANE.—Under the president's decision in regard to the new constitution going into effect when officers are elected, I propose, as soon as the vote is passed, to present a motion that the present officers and members of the Executive Board and Council, as at present constituted, shall at once assume the duties

assigned them by the new constitution. Such assumption of duties will be necessary in order to carry out the provisions for the election of officers at the end of the present session.

Pres. THWAITES.—The Association, in its present organization, would continue until the new organization was qualified, which event would take place either upon the election of officers under the new constitution, or upon the adoption of a resolution similar to that suggested by Mr. Lane.

Mr. CRUNDEN.—I approve the resolution. I think it will simplify matters to have the new constitution go into force at once, and to have official functions assumed and executed by the present Council and Executive Board.

Pres. THWAITES.—Such a disposition would leave the Council as now constituted, to judge of the next place of assembly.

Dr. STEINER.—I move that the constitution be adopted without amendment. *Voted.*

W. C. LANE.—I move that the Executive Board and the Council, as at present constituted, at once assume the duties assigned to these bodies by the new constitution.

Miss AHERN.—I rise to a point of order. It seems to me in parliamentary usage, that a body acting under a constitution cannot change to a new constitution until that meeting adjourns; or, that the new constitution does not take effect during the continuation of this meeting.

Pres. THWAITES.—Does Miss Ahern mean until the adjournment of the entire meeting, or of this session?

Miss AHERN.—The entire meeting—this year's meeting.

Mr. ELMENDORF.—I shall be glad to see the resolution pass and the constitution take effect at once; but having looked into the matter a little, I believe Miss Ahern is right.

Pres. THWAITES.—After consideration of the question, and with a view of bringing matters to a head, the chair will rule that, upon the passage of the vote of ratification, we at once were acting under the new constitution. Does Miss Ahern appeal to the house, from the decision of the chair?

Miss AHERN.—I do not.

Pres. THWAITES.—The chair thus rules, through no desire to be arbitrary, but simply to expedite business.

Mr. DEWEY.—Is there any reason why we should adopt this course just now?

Pres. THWAITES. — A number of important matters are pending; much confusion will arise, as well as apparently unnecessary labor, if we do not at once get to work under the new constitution.

Mr. DEWEY. — Is the new Council in power now?

Pres. THWAITES. — The new constitution is in effect; and such being the case, the old Council and Executive Board have, until their successors are qualified, the authority appertaining to them under its provisions.

Mr. Lane's motion was then adopted.

Adjournment was taken at 12.50.

SECOND SESSION.

(WINDSOR HALL, THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 7.)

THE PUBLIC MEETING.

The meeting was opened at 8.30 by President THWAITES, and Secretary CARR then read the following cablegram received from

THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

"Library Association sends hearty greeting to Canadian and American brethren and sincere wishes for successful meeting."

Mr. CARR stated that the L. A. U. K. had been earnestly invited to send representatives to the Montreal conference, and that Dr. Richard Garnett had expected to attend, but had been unable to do so. Finally Miss M. S. R. James had been requested to act as the representative of the English association.

Mr. THWAITES then delivered the

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

(See p. 1.)

Sir MELBOURNE TAIT, Acting Chief Justice, of Montreal, responded in an address of welcome.* He spoke of the breadth of view of any organization that had such a motto as the motto of the American Library Association, and touched briefly upon the difference between the librarianship of to-day and that of even a few years ago. He spoke of the close relationship which had developed between libraries and schools in the last few years, and said that it seemed to him no more necessary to plead for the educational value of the public library than for that of the public schools. The power for good that lay in books which offered companionship with the wisest and greatest men of all

ages was touched upon, and in conclusion the speaker pointed out the great need there existed in Montreal for a public library to which the citizens might look to with as much pride as they did to McGill University.

Dr. JAMES K. HOSMER spoke on

BROTHERHOOD AMONG ENGLISH-SPEAKING MEN.

Almost the last matter to which I gave attention before I left home was the renovating and rehanging of an old picture, more than 90 years old. It was a portrait of my great-grandfather, who on the early morning of the 19th April, 1775, was in command of a company of minute men at the north bridge at Concord, and according to tradition, had much to do with the obstinate resistance offered to the regulars of George III. In fact, if tradition speaks true, my great-grandfather was one of the most truculent and remorseless tail-twisters that the British lion encountered on that memorable day, when the American Revolution began; and I think, perhaps, it may seem to some an unfortunate selection on the part of the program committee that the descendant of such a man should have been chosen to speak here to-night on the "Brotherhood of English-speaking men." Let me hasten to say, however, that whatever may have been the temper of my great-grandfather, I myself am not a tail-twister. Among the wild animals I have known there is no one more meritorious, in my opinion, than the British lion. I think the British lion, 125 years ago, was a very good fellow, although he made a mistake in going contrary to his own principles and exacting taxation without representation.

In order that I may make it still more certain that I am not a tail-twister, I may, perhaps, be permitted to say that I am the author of a life of Thomas Hutchinson, the last royal governor of Massachusetts Bay before George III. undertook to solve the knot of his perplexities by the sword of a soldier. My biography is a respectful—indeed a laudatory consideration of Thomas Hutchinson. It has not often been the case in the States that a man who took the Tory side has been respectfully treated by his biographer.

The name of Thomas Hutchinson, almost forgotten as it is, is one that may well be remembered when the topic for discussion is the "brotherhood of English-speaking men." Born in the year 1711, of an eminent and well-

* Not furnished for publication.

to-do family, he had scarcely passed his boyhood when he entered public life. He was selectman of Boston and a member of the House of Representatives at 26. He soon became Speaker of the House, and passed into the Council, the highest body of the Legislature. He became judge of probate, chief justice, lieutenant-governor, then governor. He could go no higher in those provincial days. In every position in which he was placed he showed himself to be a man of worth and of first-rate ability. He was an admirable administrator, and he is still remembered as one of the best of Massachusetts chief justices. As a financier in an age which was given over to a craze for irredeemable paper money, he showed himself to be a wise and level-headed statesman, and he saved his province from ruin. In fact, up to the time of the Stamp Act, in the middle of the 18th century, he was the most illustrious figure in the western hemisphere. How does it happen that a name so fine should have become overswept by oblivion and is scarcely ever mentioned except with obloquy? It came about in this way: as regards the Stamp Act, he was as severe in his condemnation as his Whig opponent, but he felt that the grievances did not justify separation. This was the relation in which he thought the dependency and the mother country should stand: let a supremacy in the British Parliament be recognized in all imperial concerns; that having been recognized, let it retire into the background; then let the colony, in all affairs which strictly concern itself—in all but imperial affairs—be perfectly untrammelled and independent. In other words, the position which Thomas Hutchinson occupied was precisely that which in the British Empire has come to be taken at the present day; and so far as I know, he was the first man who saw the way in which the empire should regulate the matter of its dependencies. That was the ground he took, and the story is a pathetic one. He became discredited, was driven into exile, and died of a broken heart in a strange land; and he has been remembered since simply to be cursed in the country which bore him.

But although I feel the position which Thomas Hutchinson took was that which in those days a wise and level-headed statesman might easily take, I don't think he was right as regards England and the Thirteen Colonies. If I may be permitted to use a homely illustra-

tion, in the Northwest, where I live, I am quite familiar with the bob-sled of the lumberman. With a heavy weight of timber pressing from above and the inequalities of the very rough road beneath, if the vehicle which bore the burden were in one frame, it would be at once racked to pieces. What does the lumberman do? He divides his frame; he puts a pair of runners before and a pair of runners behind, and then he connects the two by an appliance always yielding, but never parting; and so it is the heaviest burdens are borne and the roughest inequalities of the road surmounted. When a people becomes vast, the political constitution which is suitable for it should be like the vehicle of the Northwestern lumberman. In this magnificent Anglo-Saxondom, 130,000,000 strong to-day, no one political frame would suffice. Think of the width of the diffusion; think of the complexity of relations; think of the variety of interests! The political constitution should be in two frames.

It is well we have the British constitution and the American constitution; alike but separate. It is well we have them; but let us see to it that between the two frames there is the essential link. And what should that link be? Some have said it should be a Court of High Commission, a Board of Arbitration. Well and good; but essential to that link is the sentiment of brotherhood among English-speaking men. That should be the main thing. And how easy it ought to be for that sentiment of brotherhood to be felt! How many things we have in common! Our heroes we have in common. Go back to those fine old forefathers, whom Tacitus describes two thousand years ago in their folk-motes in the forests of Germany, upholding popular sovereignty. They belong to us as much as they do to you. Think of Alfred, a thousand years ago, and what he did in behalf of Anglo-Saxon liberty. He belongs to us as much as he does to you. So do Stephen Langton and the barons of Runnymede, in 1215. So, too, Earl Simon and the knights of the shire, the founders and maintainers of the House of Commons. So, too, Cromwell and the Ironsides. They are all ours as much as they are yours. And, on the other hand, Washington and Lincoln are heroes of the same series. And they belong to you as much as they do to us; for they were heroes who strove and died that government of the people, by the

people, and for the people might not perish from the earth. And that popular government is as precious to you as it is to us. Then, too, we have the bond of a common tongue, of a common literature; we regulate our disputes by the same common law; we worship God by the same religious rites. Why should not love prevail? As Gladstone said in his fine couplet:

"If love unites, wide space divides in vain,
And hands may clasp across the foaming main."

If hands may clasp across the Atlantic, it ought to be more easy for hands to clasp across the St. Lawrence and the great lakes.

I feel, sisters and brothers of the American Library Association, that our meeting in Montreal is not without significance, looking toward this matter of the brotherhood of English-speaking men. We are representatives of an important interest, an interest the importance of which is every year becoming more fully recognized. We have been glad to come across the border to you. Sir Melbourne Tait to-night, and Principal Peterson this morning, made us feel you were glad to have us come. I stayed away from the trolley ride this afternoon to read the noble address of Principal Peterson, delivered four years ago in New York, upon the same subject upon which I am speaking to-night. He thinks just as I do. I have a strong fraternal feeling toward him to-night. He came to this country within a few years; I came to this country 265 years ago. But we stand together; I feel just as he does, and I hope a great many people in Canada feel as he does. So far as I know, no one of us wants to absorb Canada; and I hope nobody here, no Canadian, wants to conquer the United States. Let both go forward, separate. Following the example of the vehicle of the lumberman, let each have its political constitution; but let us by all means have the link — let us have the sentiment of brotherhood. Our coming together is a step in that direction; and I am sure we are glad to be among the steppers.

Miss C. M. HEWINS spoke on

WORK WITH CHILDREN: WHAT LIBRARIES HAVE
DONE AND ARE DOING.

Library work *for* children is not new; library work *with* children, even, is not entirely an outgrowth of the modern library development. Just as there have been born teachers who never heard of Froebel and Pestalozzi and Her-

bart, teachers who have known how to stimulate "unselfish activities" and "proceed from the known to the unknown" by natural instinct and rare common-sense, so there have been librarians in little country libraries who, through their own love and knowledge of books, have taught children to love and know them also.

Personal contact and influence in a small library are worth as much as in a small school, but in a great library where work must be divided into departments, organized, systematized, children's needs must be provided for as carefully, as wisely, as economically, as the needs of the grown-up public.

The New England country library of a hundred years ago gave tight-jacketed and high-hatted little Lemuels and Josiahs the privilege of taking home "Sandford and Merton," Croxall's *Æsop*, and Berquin's "Children's friend," but denied the use of its shelves to scant-skirted and big-bonneted little Eunices and Roxanas, their sisters, who could only look on enviously and read snatches of the books not in use by their brothers or bespoken by Joel or Japhet the next time the library should be open. The scattered relics of country libraries are found in country attics, but no one knows how many of them there are except a collector of old books and book-plates. They fell into disuse early in this century, and the next step in the evolution of libraries in which children had any part was the school libraries of the thirties, some of which are extant with many volumes missing. The Young Men's Institutes and Mercantile Libraries, while they did not recognize children as a class were full of good hunting for an omnivorous boy or girl, a species which has almost died out. The treasures of these libraries began to be passed by unnoticed after Sunday school books were written by the thousand, and also after the establishment of many public libraries in large towns and cities, when books called "juvenile" were bought, in series for the most part. There was an age-limit, usually 14 years, and no attention was paid to younger children. Dictionary catalogs without notes were printed, books were called for by number instead of title, and one of the favorite amusements of the library-haunting boy of the period was to write figures at random to represent book-numbers, hand them in at the loan-desk, and wait in the delicious excitement which attends a

lottery for his prize, that might be a book on cuneiform inscriptions or the Zend-Avesta in the original.

Thoughtful and broad-minded librarians soon began to discover that libraries were not doing their most and best for young readers. Equally thoughtful and broad-minded teachers also saw that public libraries were of little use unless they were made a part of the educational system of every city and town. These teachers began to make book-lists and suggest collateral reading to open the treasures of libraries to boys and girls in high schools and the grades just below them. The use of books outside text-books is now common in lower grades, and the rapidly increasing differentiation of work with children demands a separate room and a special training for children's librarians. The more one uses books with children the less demand one finds for a printed catalog, except of the simplest and most elementary form, and the more need of open shelves of convenient height, where children can browse at will, and also of books for children just beginning to read. The library of 1890 had books, and good books for boys and girls of from 10 to 14, but with a few exceptions, among which was the St. Louis Public Library, nothing for younger children. The library of 1900 has picture-books for them, and what the older boys and girls call "easy books." It recognizes that "Tom Brown at Rugby," and "Robinson Crusoe" unabridged and unsimplified, and "The daisy chain" in two long volumes, that used to be the delight of homes where books were talked about and the children's vocabulary grew larger and richer every day, are useless and incomprehensible to young folk of the same age whose English is an acquired tongue, and whose home language is Italian or Yiddish. Libraries now put on the children's shelves books in short sentences and simple words that meet such boys and girls half-way, and enable them in two or three years to read the more difficult English that you and I cannot remember ever having to learn.

The Children's Aid Society of Boston discovered that children growing up in tenement houses knew nothing of the Public Library or its branches, and formed little home libraries of a dozen or twenty books, to be kept in a neighborhood until read, then moved and replaced. The personal influence of the visitor who has these libraries in charge makes for

good care and intelligent reading, and by-and-bye, when boys and girls are ready to become full-fledged library applicants, they understand how to treat a book and how to get the most from it. In many of the eighty or more college and social settlements in this country the same small library and personal knowledge of the librarians of every child's character and needs is one of the most valuable of the settlement influences.

Schools have a direct connection with children's work in libraries, not only in reading with lessons, but in the sets of fifty or a hundred copies of a book which the library sends out from school to school for reading in class or in study hours. The custom of circulating school duplicates is growing not only in cities, but in the smallest and most remote country towns, where half a dozen copies of a book are sent from one district to another. The small libraries which receive yearly grants from at least one New England state, often ask in their approval lists for a number of school duplicates.

The children of an earlier day were given to moralizing and introspection. The motto on the sampler of a girl of nine was:

"How vain are all things here below, how false and yet how fair;

Each pleasure has its poison, too, and every sweet a snare,"

or something else as cheerful, but on the walls of the first sunny and attractive room for children that I ever saw in a library, is Stevenson's couplet:

"The world is so full of a number of things,
I am sure we should all be as happy as kings,"

and the use of books as one of the many sources of happiness is emphasized in the training of children's librarians. In all work with children, however, while liberty should be allowed as far as possible, there is danger that well-meaning benevolence will let it degenerate into license. A friend of mine, a children's librarian, told me that the women of the association which employed her insisted that the children should be governed by kindness alone. The consequence was that they laughed her to scorn, sang songs and smoked cigarettes in the library, broke windows and furniture, and gave false names. As soon as she could find out the true names of the ringleaders, she closed the library one day, went to their homes, and in

the name of the Gerry Society told their fathers and mothers that unless the children behaved better the society would take them away on account of hurtful home influences. The result was an immediate reformation, lamb-like docility on the part of the children, and great admiration on the part of the "kind ladies" for the librarian's magnetic influence, the tactful methods of obtaining which she did not explain.

A course of training for children's librarians has been formulated by the New York State Library School, Albany, and also for Pratt Institute, Brooklyn. Other library schools and training classes are also giving attention to this part of library work. The qualities which a children's librarian needs were well summed up by Miss Annie Carroll Moore, librarian of the children's department in Pratt Institute, in a paper read at the Lakewood-on-Chautauqua Conference of 1898. She lays emphasis on the fact that in order to have an intelligent knowledge of the best books and pictures for children, one must have had such books and pictures as dear and familiar friends from one's own earliest childhood. She adds, too, that one must not have strayed too far from childhood to forget one's own childish likes and dislikes.

The Pratt Institute course of training requires, besides a year in the general library course, a certain amount of kindergarten work, and the study of children's books, divided into classes. A children's librarian has to know what the best books are on every subject, and not waste her own time and a child's by recommending out-of-date authorities in elementary science and history, poor stories, and untrustworthy biography. There are lessons in the preparation of picture-bulletins, in adapting material already in print to the understanding of children, in the work of libraries and schools and in library extension through travelling collections of books and pictures.

The Albany school course in library work for children includes lessons in psychology and ethics, the principles underlying the work, and various details of administration, with work outside the library, such as the organization of library leagues for the better care and more intelligent reading of books, and the study of boys' and girls' clubs and settlement libraries. The principles of selection

of books and the choice of editions are studied in both schools.

The relations of a librarian with children lead to a knowledge of their home-life, and in at least one library a part of the time of the children's librarian is spent in visiting mothers, in order that they may understand the difficult problems of fines, applications, signatures, and other necessary restrictions. The personality of a children's librarian is of the greatest importance. She should be gentle and quiet in manner, but should have an inexhaustible fund of energy, vitality, and resourcefulness, should be sunshiny, blest with a sense of humor, and not too far above children's heads. No broken-down teacher, with a formal manner or "school-ma'am air," no kindergartner of the aggressively "sweet" type can hope to succeed in a children's room. The children's librarian should be a good story-teller and story-chooser, for the old art of story-telling has been revived in children's libraries. She must have the dramatic faculty to a certain extent, to hold children's attention, and most of all, in the words of one of the best of children's librarians, she should be "clean and cheerful and not use long words."

JOHNSON BRIGHAM spoke on

THE TRAVELLING LIBRARY MOVEMENT.

Just what is the travelling library?

Singly, it is a case of books, usually 25 or 50 in number, selected and cataloged for use in small communities and clubs.

Collectively, the term is applied to a system of circulating these books, sending them from some central library to individuals, clubs, and associate libraries in communities roundabout.

In the distinctively library states, without exception, the service rendered by the state is free; the charge for the travelling libraries sent is nowhere in excess of the bare cost of transportation; and the library commissioners as such draw no salary and make no charge for their services or for those of their representatives.

Fifteen states have some form of library commission, and in every one of these the commission either operates or promotes the travelling library.

These free circulating libraries are operated in some form in 35 states of the union, and in eight of these they are operated by the state librarian or a state library commission — most successfully by a commission.

All this in seven years! During the last three years of the travelling library movement over a hundred associate libraries established by the state have developed into self-sustaining free public libraries, and hundreds more are fast moving toward that goal.

Why should the state take on the burden of circulating books among the people, and of aiding communities in the founding and up-building of public libraries?

A general answer may be given in the words of Emerson: "The smallest acquisition of truth or energy, in any quarter, is so much good to the commonwealth of souls."

I need not stop to prove to this audience that the smallest free public library, whether temporarily or permanently housed, is a large acquisition of both truth and energy, and therefore clearly for the highest good of the commonwealth.

The reasoning by which the state was induced to foster and supervise our public schools, and to own and control normal schools, state colleges, and state universities, has prepared the public mind for the claims of the public library.

I am gratified to find that most, if not all, libraries in our great cities look with more or less favor upon this travelling library movement. But I find that not a few city librarians still regard it as something remote and apart from the larger library movement, part of which they are. I would remind these that out of the new conditions of our time is coming an era of closer interrelation and interdependence between city and country. And this not in trade alone. Any pulsation observable at the heart of a great city, finds quick response in the remotest regions round about. The heaving restlessness of "the other half" in our large cities, the murmurs from the slums, the frequent outbreaks of organized labor against organized capital, all this and much more would be appalling but for that stream of fresh, vigorous, reassuring life which continually surges in from the country to the city. The thoughtful and the fearful in our great cities are more than ever before looking to the prairies and the hills whence comes their strength. This library movement for the improvement and ennobling of country and small community life is clearly a movement for the city's betterment as well; and, in the ratio of

time and money spent in developing it, no library in the city can show such speedy, far-reaching, and beneficent results.

Adjourned at 10.40 p.m.

THIRD SESSION.

(CONVOCATION HALL, PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE, FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 8.)

THE meeting was called to order by President THWAITES at 10.15.

C. W. ANDREWS spoke for the COMMITTEE ON HANDBOOK OF AMERICAN LIBRARIES.

The report I have to make is based on a telegram from the chairman of this committee, Mr. Teggart, who sends two recommendations which he wishes presented to the Association. One is that power be given to the committee to have the handbook printed, provided that enough subscriptions at \$3 a volume can be raised to cover the cost of publication. The other is that the expenses of the committee be allowed from the treasury of the Association. Mr. Teggart also wishes me to apologize to the Association for the delay in making a formal report, which will be submitted later; the reason for the delay has been his recent illness.*

Voted, That the recommendations of the committee be referred to the Council for consideration.

After local announcements and the presentation of several invitations, made by C. H. GOULD, the meeting resolved itself into a session on

LIBRARY WORK WITH CHILDREN.†

Miss MARY W. PLUMMER, who presided, as vice-president, called the meeting to order at 10.45. She said:

In the two hours assigned for the treatment of this, to us, vast subject of the work that libraries may do for children, we cannot digress into the many channels for extending the work outside the walls of the library. The work of libraries with schools and the subject of home libraries have been more or less discussed for some time past in our professional periodicals, and the committee therefore de-

* Specimen pages of the proposed Handbook of American libraries, covering Rhode Island, were later received and distributed among those present at the meeting.

† A meeting of the College and Reference Section was held simultaneously in one of the smaller rooms of the college.

cided to confine its program to the work that may be done within the library. Believing, also, that an ounce of experience is worth a pound of theory, it has put the ten-minute papers into the hands of librarians who are actively and directly interested in the work with children, who can tell us what they have observed and learned, and what they have found it wise and expedient to do. With them, the movement (if so it may be called) has passed the first stage — all enthusiasm and effervescence; they have begun to cope with the lions in the path and to find them substantial ones, but they have not lost their enthusiasm; it is simply working subterraneously. They have begun to look for themselves into the quality of their books and magazines, to consider their methods and ask if the accepted ones are really best for children, to ask the help of agencies other than books to unlock the world of books, and to regard children not as miniature adults, but as a race by themselves, to be studied carefully if one would be of real service to them.

Papers on

METHODS OF INDUCING CARE OF BOOKS

were read by Miss MARY E. DOUSMAN (*see* p. 60) and W. E. FOSTER (*see* p. 63).

W. H. BRETT. — The work for children in our libraries, like many other of our best things, is woman's work. To them it owes its inception, its progress and present measure of success, and its future is in their hands. Nevertheless, we who are not actively engaged with the children may do much to secure this branch of our work appreciation, support, and opportunity. While I cannot hope to add much of value to Miss Dousman's eminently practical and interesting paper, I am glad of the opportunity to emphasize one of its teachings, namely, that the efforts we make to secure the proper care of the books in our children's rooms have a double purpose: first, of course, as throughout the library, to prevent the abuse of the books; but, second, and of great importance also, to instruct the children in the proper way of using and caring for them. Miss Dousman has suggested that it is usually the older people who commit the atrocities, that the injury of books by children is largely due to ignorance and lack of training rather than to intention, and I believe that the observation of others will bear this out. If this is true is it not

worth while to patiently instruct the children who come into our libraries in the proper way of handling books, and while endeavoring to keep the loss and injury as small as possible, accept a certain amount of it as an inevitable part of the cost of educating the children?

A children's library established in the poorer part of any of our large cities will certainly suffer from the soiling and injury of its books, but if it can train the children gradually to keep books clean, to use them properly, and to take pride in doing so, the cost of the books injured is compensated for and the second year of the library is likely to be better than the first.

I know one little library opened only a few months ago in one of the poorest neighborhoods of a large city. Of course the children came at first with dirty hands and faces, but they soon felt the quiet influence of the tactful woman in charge and clean hands and faces became the rule. The library had only been open a few weeks when one day a woman came in with a shawl over her head, walked up to the librarian's desk and said: "Say! I don't know anything about libraries, but I just want to tell you that this is the first time I ever saw the kids on this street with their faces clean." Such a library is doing a civilizing work. It seems worth while to spend time and money to teach such children to use books, even if some are soiled and spoiled in the process.

Of course this second purpose of instruction applies mainly in the children's room. In other departments we watch the books merely for their safety, and the mature vandals who are capable of injuring them should be prevented, or, if detected, have an exemplary punishment inflicted. They are beyond the age of instruction.

Miss ABBY L. SARGENT read a paper on

CHILDREN'S BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

(*See* p. 64.)

H. M. ELMENDORF. — To say that this subject is near my heart is expressing it mildly. I think I have spent more time on the children's department and the selection of children's books for the schools than on any other department of our library, even with its great needs of organization to make it free to the public.

Miss Sargent has treated particularly of works of fiction, but her general remarks apply to

all classes of literature. Especially in the field of history I feel that good children's books have not been written. I don't believe in teaching history in words of one syllable. I don't believe in writing down all great books, but I do believe that history can be taught with the same advantage, and at as early an age, as fairy tales and myths. Talent seems to have been expended upon the imaginative side in our writing for children, when, it appears to me, it might just as well have been expended upon teaching and imparting a general knowledge of history. That good histories have not been written is shown when we turn from the history of our own country to general history, and to the history of England. I don't think any book has ever been awaited with so much interest, and will be so gladly welcomed, as Larned's History of England, which is to appear in the fall. I would like to say that this field of writing history for children, and writing good books on science and useful arts, offers one of the most profitable fields for writing. If we could impress upon people that immediately a book suited to our wants for children's rooms and school work is issued, at least 10,000 copies will be taken up by the public libraries of the country, it seems to me that we could tempt our best writers to enter this field. We don't want poor English, especially in connection with history and science. What we need is to teach children the love of books and the love of literature, and to enlarge their general view, rather than to impart definite information; that comes from the text-book, which is an entirely different thing.

Another thing I want to say is, do include in all your children's collections, and in all collections in connection with work in the schools, a large proportion of the right kind of poetry. I think nothing pays so well; nothing imparts that love of books and of good literature so fully as giving children the right kind of poetry; and don't think you have done this when there is simply something in the title of the book that would indicate that it is for children. When the emotions of the parent are expressed in poetry, it is poetry about children, but not *for* children. Give them the poetry of action, nine-tenths of which can be pictured or acted, and you will do more to inculcate the love of good books than by any other way. You will be surprised to see how the children will take such

books and enjoy them. The good books of poetry in our school libraries have been read more than any other class. Let the science be true science; let the imagination work if it will; let the nature study be in simple words for young children; but let it be still as good, true, and pure science as if written for adults.

MISS C. M. HEWINS. — I have been asked to give you, as my part in this discussion, some of the children's comments on books which Miss Moore and I have collected for publication. You may remember that at a conference several years ago, Mr. Bowker, of the *Library Journal*, suggested that a list of books for children, annotated by the children themselves, would be a valuable contribution to bibliography. I had then a collection of comments, and Miss Moore sent to the *Library Journal* a request for others, with a formula for recording them. We have received a few, but not as many as we should like to have.

It is hard to get a child's real opinion of a book. I have read hundreds of papers which are absolutely worthless. The sentiments, "I like little Eva because she is kind," and "I like Deerfoot because he is brave," become monotonous after one has heard them more than a dozen times. Children often think that they are expected to say something, and say it. Last year I printed in our library bulletin a remarkably good letter from a little girl. She said, among other things, "Alice [in Wonderland] had queer dreams, and I like her dreams even if they were not true." In this year's letters, at least ten children have consciously or unconsciously copied that sentence without meaning to plagiarize.

Miss Moore asks for comments on cards of uniform size, with title, author, comment, and statement of age, sex, and nationality of the child, and remarks by the librarian. Reports are of no value unless some record is made of the child who writes them. The point of view of a tenement-house boy or girl is very different from that of the child of a college professor.

Some of the comments which we have collected and filed are:

"Adventures of a brownie," by Mulock.

Comment: "I like it because it is so full of fun." Age, 9; sex, girl; nationality, American.

"Alhambra," by Irving.

Comment: "I read most of the Alhambra, but I didn't like it, because Washington Irving used so many big words." Age, 13; sex, girl; nationality, American.

"Aztec treasure-house," by Janvier.

Comment: "Even the dry parts of this book are interesting." Age, 11; sex, boy; nationality, Scotch-American. *Remarks:* This boy had just finished the Franconia stories and the Rainbow and Lucky stories.

"Bodleys in Holland," by Scudder.

Comment: "Yes, I like to travel, but I don't like to go round with that kind of a crowd." Age, 13; sex, boy; nationality, American.

"Bow of orange ribbon," by Barr.

Comment: "I like romances because they give sort of an introduction to a young girl's life." Age, 12; sex, girl; nationality, American.

"Boys' book of inventions," by Baker.

Comment: "I never read a better or more interesting book. I read most of the stories two or three times. I think the liquid air and gasoline carriages will be most used." Age, 13; sex, boy; nationality, Jewish.

"Ellen Linn," by Abbott.

Comment: "Because Annie Linn didn't freeze and had a roast apple in a clean teacup." Age, 9; sex, girl; nationality, German Jew.

"Elsie books," by Finley.

Comment: "I think Elsie was made too good and some of her relatives too bad." Age, 13; sex, girl; nationality, German-American.

Mrs. S. C. FAIRCHILD.—I should like to make one point as briefly and clearly as possible. Perhaps I can best make it by relating two homely incidents within my observation. We have a little neighbor, a boy of about 12 years, whose father is a bookkeeper, of average education, but very fond of reading. He is distressed because the boy hates to go to school and cannot bear to read, and he tries to coax him by giving him books. As a student of library work for children, I studied the boy and brought him home books that are usually alluring to children, but they were of no avail. Clearly, I must watch him a little more closely. I found that he was of a mechanical turn of mind, and that his play consisted in making things, mostly toys, boats that would float, and

wagons to which he harnessed his dog and rode to the grocery store for his mother's errands. He spent his pocket-money—there was not much of it—in material to make these toys. It is a very good test of what a boy is interested in to see what he spends his pocket-money for. He had a Christmas present last year which began to show him the possibilities of electricity in the line of toy-making. Here was my chance. I brought him a book on electricity, from a list compiled by an expert, recommended by a librarian, and also read by a boy friend of mine, who is interested in electricity. This time, instead of calling on the boy and offering him the book, I left it on our study-table. Presently he dropped in, picked up the book and began to read it, and asked if he could not take it home. We said we might want to use it, and he went out to play, but in about an hour he came back and began to read it again. He could not keep away from that book any more than a moth can keep away from a candle. Of course, then we allowed him to take it home; he read it and made things out of it, and asked his father to buy him a book which he had noticed on the advertising pages. For the first time in his life he had found out that there was something inside the covers of a book that related to his life and interests. It seems to me that this incident gives at least a strong hint of the reason why our public libraries are not more universally used. In 1895 I took the statistics of a score of the public libraries of the country offering the best facilities, comparing the number of inhabitants with those using the library, and in almost every city there were only 20 per cent. of the people using the library. Mr. Dana has been telling us that our public libraries are used only by the professional classes, by women and children. There is at least enough of truth in it to make us all feel uncomfortable.

Incident No. 2.—I am in the habit of taking home to my maid-of-all-work in the kitchen a novel and a book on domestic economy. (She always reads the book on domestic economy first.) I took home Larned's "The hostess of to-day," and, having occasion to use it myself, went into the kitchen and found it had been loaned to a neighbor. She had come into the house to borrow something, and thought the book looked as if it had some suggestions helpful in planning a party she was giving for

her boy. When she returned it she was very much surprised to find Lemcke's "Preserving and pickling." It was a new thought to her that there were books written about such subjects, aside from the ordinary recipes for cooking. She said she was going to tell her husband that there might be books in the library which had to do with his business, that of a shoe manufacturer.

The one point I want to make is, that we ought first to find out in a broad way, and in an individual way, what the genuine, natural, spontaneous interests of the people are, and then try to find books that meet all those interests that are legitimate and right, preserving just as high a standard as has been set for us in Miss Sargent's admirable paper. Do we not usually go about it somewhat in this way: here are a lot of books which we think people ought to read; we buy them, and put them on our shelves, and spend our energy in persuading people to read that for which they have no particular desire, which somehow does not touch their lives and interests. With this plan we could use a very much higher class of literature than at present.

It is a common plan to buy books relating to the special industry of the town. Some librarians speak enthusiastically of the plan. Others say it is a beautiful theory, but the books are read by only a few people. I think it is quite justifiable to buy the books for the sake of the few ambitious workmen who will read them, but what is the explanation of the fact that they are read by so few? It does not follow that a man is intensely interested in the occupation by which he earns his bread. Find out what that particular man is actually interested in. It may be baseball, or swimming, or photography. Give him a good book on that subject, whatever it is, and he will read it.

How is this going to come about in a large way? It seems to me we are right in line for it through the idea of branch libraries, which is rapidly being put into practice. If within a mile of the home of every citizen there is a branch library, with a good children's librarian and an all-round, live, sympathetic and intelligent person at the head, the work is possible. Library work for children is not a mere sentimental idea; it is an essential part of our library work. It is important not only that we should have the right sort of chil-

dren's librarians, but that the chief librarian should have a sympathetic understanding of what the children's librarians are trying to do.

Miss ANNIE CARROLL MOORE spoke on

PICTURE WORK IN CHILDREN'S LIBRARIES, illustrating her remarks by a number of picture bulletins, some of which had been arranged with a view to bringing out the undesirable as well as the desirable in picture work. She said:*

I am so often asked the question, "Why do we have pictures in children's libraries?" that I am going to give my reasons, which I think will be in accord with those of other children's librarians. First of all, we have pictures because we cannot get along without them; good pictures are absolutely essential if we are to have beautiful children's rooms. Secondly, pictures are of great value in their relation to the books, since by the discriminating use of them we are enabled to open more fully the resources of the children's books, not only to the children but to ourselves, the children's librarians, than we should ever be able to do by merely reading the books through. Thirdly, by the careful selection and thoughtful arrangement of pictures, it is possible to present to parents, teachers, and all interested visitors, and even to visitors who are not specially interested, the principles on which our work is based, the ideals for which we are striving, as we could not do by pages of print or hours of explanation without illustration.

The idea of the arrangement of one of our bulletins is based on the experience we have had in our children's room in trying to teach the children the use of the catalog and the printed list before transferring their cards to the main library. That the card catalog and the printed list give the same general information—the names of books and of the people who have written them, and the *kind* of a book—needs more frequent and more effective demonstration than we have yet been able to give. It will readily be seen that this idea may be modified very easily and the books listed may be on one subject with pictures illustrating the same, instead of a variety of subjects. The

*Miss Moore had so recently presented a paper on this subject (*see Library Journal*, April, 1900, p. 159) that in this discussion her remarks were limited to such practical aspects of the subject as could be illustrated by the pictures at her command.

bulletin has not yet been tested in the school-room but it has received very favorable criticisms from the teachers and principals of two public schools. We shall begin to use these school bulletins in the fall,

A list of books for third grade pupils will, I think, be of interest in this connection. The list of twelve books appears in two forms, on the 1 size catalog card with subject headings in red ink, and on a typewritten sheet arranged like a finding list. The typewritten page is mounted in the center of a sheet of dark green paper (22 x 28 in.) with a picture of the children's room above and another below the list; the cards are arranged on either side; at the top of the bulletin sheet is the heading, "Good books for boys and girls at the Pratt Institute Library." This bulletin will be used to illustrate a general talk to the children of the grade for which it is intended, given by the children's librarian at the school; the bulletin will then be left in the school-room for a month and the teacher will be asked to report on the children's use of it. Similar bulletins will be made for other grades.

Dr. Stanley Hall, in a series of articles on "The ministry of pictures," in the *Perry Magazine*, says: "It would be a curious question for an imaginative mind to work out how far an education based upon a wise selection and a proper gradation of pictures might to-day be carried without the ability to read." That the desire to read, if not the ability to do so, may be generated and ministered to by carefully arranged picture bulletins, has been tried and proved in the experience of many children's librarians. Pictures, then, furnish us with a very potent means of beautifying, vitalizing, and expressing library work for children. It is now perfectly possible for even the smallest libraries to own good collections of pictures. We are living in a picture age. There is hardly a subject we can mention which has not been pictorially treated. Often, it must be to our regret that such is the case, as I shall endeavor to show a little later by a practical illustration. A list of the principal sources of supply, with some valuable information concerning mounting materials and the care of pictures, is to be found in an admirable little pamphlet published by the Wisconsin Commission. I do not myself feel that any one of the reproductive processes, such as the Perry prints, the Syracuse

blue prints, nor indeed all of them put together, could ever fill the place of a miscellaneous collection of clippings gathered from old papers and magazines. There is a variety and suggestiveness to the worker, in many of the old prints and woodcuts, which are reproduced in so many different ways; and there is always the joy of coming upon the unexpected in strange places. Another, and a very important, source of supply is to be found in the books which have been discarded as no longer useful for circulation, but from which very good pictures may often be taken. Such pictures may be used for picture exhibitions or bulletins, for scrap-books or for school note-books and illustrated compositions, and sometimes even for permanent pictures to hang in the room. The picture having the heading "Games to play on the green" was taken from a discarded copy of Kate Greenaway's "Book of games."

A word of explanation concerning picture exhibitions and picture bulletins will make the use of these terms a little clearer, perhaps. A picture bulletin usually presents subjects of timely, rather than of permanent interest. It may, and often does, present a miscellaneous collection of subjects, which may or may not be related to one another; it may present some one subject, and only one at a time. The latter method is preferable, I think.

The sheet of the Paris Exposition, with a companion bulletin, "Places of interest in Paris," serve to illustrate the picture bulletin, and were shown in our children's room the last week in May. The little monthly bulletin, bearing the heading "Out of doors in June," has been a source of great pleasure to many of our grown-up visitors, as well as to the children. It was started in March, and it has been very gratifying to see how many children have copied the selections of poetry. This is only part of the bulletin, which is usually placed on a table near the desk. The children bring cocoons, branches of trees, flowers, when they can get them, and we try to have the characteristic flowers of the month near by, and books of poetry are opened and placed on the table.

The picture exhibition should present subjects of permanent, rather than of transient, interest. Several subjects may be presented at a time, or one subject only may be presented, the various parts of which shall be so carefully developed, and the pictures so skilfully grouped,

either by families, as in the case of birds and animals; by characteristics, as in the case of heroic characters; by periods of time, as in the case of historical subjects, that the parts of the subject most closely related shall be brought together, or so contrasted as to suggest points of likeness or of difference. This specimen exhibition sheet, the work of one of the students in our children's course, may serve to illustrate the idea. The subject of this exhibition is "The trades," according to the kindergarten acceptation of term, the idea being to trace food, clothing, and shelter through the various steps from nature to their use by man; the specimen sheet represents the sheep in the pasture, spinning, weaving, knitting, and so on. Other sheets of this exhibition represent mining, farming, the building of a house, etc.

Both the picture exhibition and the picture bulletin should be accompanied by descriptive text and a reading list (provided there is material for a good one), if the object of bringing the children into close relationship with the book is to be completely secured. Such lists have been prepared to accompany exhibitions of animals, heroes and heroines, spring, etc., and considerable time was spent in looking up material for a good reading list on Paris for children, but the results of the search have not yet justified the preparation of the list. Of the value and the uses of pictures in connection with school work, in geography, history, science, language, literature, etc., and of their use in Sunday-school work, there is hardly time to speak. I have brought a few specimens of the illustrated composition and notebook, showing the kind of work which is being done in one of the public schools of Brooklyn. We have gradually accumulated, in connection with our picture work, a miscellaneous and heterogeneous collection, gathered from old and new books, papers and magazines, etc., called the "Warning collection," from which specimens have been selected and mounted, to be used to illustrate practical talks to the students in the library school before they are given practice in picture work for children. The pictures on these sheets illustrate some of the things which are to be avoided in the selection and in the use of pictures.

Pictures which give a wrong impression of

the size, appearance, or character of objects, are here illustrated by a red squirrel and puma, the squirrel being represented as about the same size as the puma. Both pictures were taken from "Birds and all nature."

In Maud Humphrey's "Jack and the bean stalk" there is a lack of imagination, of artistic perception, and of proper conception of the subject. There is none of the "flying fairies' look" in the very commonplace fairy that appears to Jack, and we may be quite sure she has never known any other home than a doll-house. Jack also looks much more like the boy doll than the hero of thrilling adventure. The size of the fairy in relation to Jack is another very interesting point of comparison. This picture is taken from Maud Humphrey's "Book of fairy tales."

Then there is the artificial child; a child who is brought up on Maud Humphrey passes easily to such smart and self-conscious children of 12 as Gertrude, of the "Colburn prize," a story which appeared in *St. Nicholas* a few months ago, and was profusely illustrated.

The materialistic, rather than the fine and dignified conception of a beautiful subject, is exemplified by Frank D. Millet's picture of Ceres, which is to be found among the Perry prints, and hardly needs a comment on its inappropriateness. Another materialistic conception is the "Thanksgiving offering," which is rendered the more significant from its having been clipped from a kindergarten magazine. It is intended to depict the in-gathering of the fruits, but the old straw hat, the can of tomatoes, the cut watermelon, the shelled peanuts, etc., impress one much more strongly than the idea which is to be presented. There are pictures which are merely decorative, such as the spray of flowers at the bottom of the sheet, which is neither artistically beautiful nor a very good representation of the subject; the flowering almond, and the two butterflies, which were cut from a full page set of butterflies. It would be far better to leave the sheet intact than to present them in this way. Work of this kind reminds one of the old decalcomania craze, and leads to nothing permanent. Here is a "pretty-pretty" picture, from the *St. Nicholas Magazine* cover for June, a thin girl, with a bonnet on her back, fingering June roses, with no suggestion whatever of the month of June. And here are some sheep, which look as much

like cows as sheep. In making a selection from the various reproductive processes, it is better to select things which in the original have not much color.

The Syracuse blue prints vary a good deal and should never be ordered by mail if it can be avoided. Some of the Perry prints are poor also; atmospheric effects are not usually well reproduced by this process.

Many of our best children's books have been written to pictures, and Jacob Abbott, Lewis Carroll, and Mrs. Ewing have written to pictures. Many of our poorest children's books seem also to have been written to pictures which offend us less, perhaps, than some of the modern illustrations of old favorites. Not only are the pictures weak, artistically, but the illustrator frequently has not selected the picturesque incident of the story for his purpose. I wonder what Jacob Abbot would say if he were to see this silly little Rollo, with his rosebud mouth, Tam O'Shanter cap, and sailor suit; I am sure he never would have encouraged him to travel. The picture was taken from the Crowell edition of the Rollo books, illustrated by Charles Copeland. There are a great many book illustrations which are merely accumulations of people and things that have no apparent relation to one another, and they are here shown by illustrations which have been taken from Seawell's "Quarterdeck and fok'sle," and one of Tomlinson's books.

It is not strange, I think, when we consider thoughtfully such pictures as these, and there are many equally, if not more, objectionable, that the modern "picture mania," as it has been called, has some opponents. "Pictures may be abused," says Dr. Hall, "and there may be a kind of picture inebriety, just as some people overdo eating and drinking, and playing and even reading and writing. But," he continues, "all this only shows again the crying need of selection and of educating the popular taste, and of beginning to do so as early in life as possible." It is to this task of selection and arrangement in our picture work that we, as children's librarians, should turn our thoughtful attention, if we would secure and maintain for this work the appreciation which rightfully belongs to it.

I have been asked during the past week by more than one librarian among those interested in children's work, whether it pays to do pic-

ture work. I don't believe it is quite right for the children's librarian to spend the time of the library in getting up bulletins which take a great deal of time, and which, after they are finished, are not, perhaps, worth very much artistically, and which do not bring the children into closer relationship with books. That is the chief thing. Does the use of pictures help to establish friendship with books, and does it bring the children into different and closer relations with the library? That is the test by which our work must be tried. I believe that it does.

A paper on the same subject was read by Miss CLARA W. HUNT (see p. 66) and one by Miss EVVA L. MOORE was, in the writer's absence, read by title and accepted for printing (see p. 67).

W. R. WATSON read a paper by Miss FRANCES JENKINS OLCOTT on

STORY-TELLING, LECTURES, AND OTHER ADJUNCTS OF THE CHILDREN'S LIBRARY.

(See p. 69.)

Miss EDITH TOBITT. — In the paper that has just been read so much has been said on the value of story-telling and lecturing as a means by which to interest the children in the library that there is not much more to be said on this subject except from the standpoint of the librarian who does not have the means whereby to do these things. You have all read the account in the *Library Journal* of the work being done in the Carnegie Library in Pittsburgh. It is almost ideal. But would such a plan be practical in a library having as its income only the city tax, which is very likely as low as it can be and yet keep the library in fairly good running order? Of course, almost every library can have a separate children's department, but generally with only one attendant, and it is impossible for her to do much beyond giving out the books to the individual readers and sometimes helping them make their selections.

To be sure, I agree with Miss Olcott in the value of giving lectures to children. Of course, they must be on subjects of great interest to the children and should rather be an informal talk than a lecture. The picture exhibits, however, are of greater value because the child can come to the exhibit as many times as he pleases and a greater impression is made than by a lec-

ture heard but once. Besides, children get rather tired of being talked to; I find they want to be let alone a good deal of the time, with only the occasional help of the librarian when she sees that her assistance is needed.

The children's room certainly must be entirely free from the atmosphere of the school-room. In the Omaha Library we have a separate collection of books for circulation in the schools, consisting of duplicates of many of the best books in the children's department. This collection is deposited in a room separate from the children's room. Once a month the teachers make their selection from this collection to be sent to the school, thus leaving the children's room free from the school circulation. This circulation of books to the schools is the only work done for the children by the library outside of the library building and what is done in the library is confined almost entirely to the mere circulation of books, and yet one-third of our home circulation is from the children's room. We have deposited in the children's room duplicates of some of our books of reference, but only a few, as we prefer to have the children learn to go to the reference room for study. It is well to have them to do this from the time they begin coming to the library so that when they have reached the high school they will have learned to use the card catalog and "Poole's index," a most necessary acquirement.

Another reason, other than the cost, for questioning the advisability of doing more for the children than supplying them with an attractive room and an assistant who is well able to attend to their individual wants in the selection of books, is this: I believe there is a tendency to fail to see the relative value of the different departments of a library. We are here to discuss only the children's department, but we must not let our enthusiasm carry us too far in that direction to the detriment of the other departments. It seems to me that if the books are well chosen, very well chosen, and shelved in a pleasant, attractive room, with a few pictures and flowers as decorations, and the children's librarian knows well how to satisfy the needs of the children by giving each child the book best suited for him to read, that there will be no difficulty in retaining the child's interest in the library and therefore doing much toward his education.

Miss H. L. McCrory. — Our experiences in

the children's department of the Cedar Rapids Library might well be inscribed how to do something with nothing. A lack of space and money develops ingenuity; perhaps some of our makeshifts may be suggestive to others in the same plight. Even the smallest library can be made attractive to the children, pictures and books are strong magnets.

The reference end of the library was the only part that offered any room; to take this meant crowding out the older people, but in the choice of evils we decided this was the least. The corner was quiet for the grown-ups during school hours; afterwards they should be willing to carry their books to other tables.

When the shelves were put in not an inch of wall space remained. To obviate that we had a large four-paneled screen made of wood, covered with green burlap. This can be taken apart at the hinges, giving us any number of panels we like, from one to four. A show-case was added for a continuous bird exhibit, specimens being loaned by an interested bird collector.

Our boy's club, "The Knights of the Round Table," had a round table given them, which was contributed to the reading corner, and, with another table and some chairs, the children's department was complete.

There are a few hundred volumes, all good and interesting books. We keep the standard as high as possible in the children's literature, if we must sometimes fall short of our ideals with their elders. Before placing the books on the shelves they are reviewed, and under the call number on the shelf card we add a letter which gives an age classification: A, interesting to children over 12; B, to children from 9 to 12; C, to children under 9. This aids us in compiling lists for the reading club.

The Children's Library Club is modelled on the Cleveland Library League. When joining the club the children agree to keep four promises; the third promise was an experiment — "I will try to learn how the books are arranged on the shelves and assist the librarian in keeping them in order."

The shelves are labelled A, B, C, D, etc., for story books, and 100, 200, 300, etc., for others. We require the children to return the books to their proper shelves, but do not ask them to arrange them in their exact position on the shelves. We have not enough volumes to

make this necessary, then it would be difficult to teach the children to be accurate.

The club children may take out a special reading list of ten books and have a certificate signed when the list is finished, or they may use the club diaries, slips with blanks to fill as they read.

We have just begun a new experiment with the lists. Instead of ten books there are five, all relating to a given subject. Each title is followed by a short annotation. There are but few story books on these lists, and only those which will carry out the thought of the subject. This has some advantage over the first method. The children learn to read systematically. They find that there is more than one way of looking at things, and that if they wish to be students they must have a many-sided view.

In advising them in the selection of lists, we find out what they are studying at school and usually suggest a reading course that will supplement their work.

On joining the club the children are classified by chapter, according to age. This assists them in selecting suitable lists and makes our work with them easier. When we invite the children to the library we ask them by chapter. Story and picture hours are made pleasanter for all in this way, otherwise the older ones might be bored and the younger would not understand. Then, too, with our limited space, it is the only way to avoid the confusion of a crowd.

The Sunday afternoon story hours have been the most successful. The library is open from 2 until 5 o'clock. The children who come to us then are those whose parents know little and care less about their doings. They have never known the joys of being read to. A quiet hour indoors, with stories and pictures, was a revelation to them. Even the worst had a change of heart for a time, at least, and were as still as mice.

It is with the little street urchins that we feel we are doing the greatest good. Many of them come to the library as regularly as our daily mail, and take a vital interest in all its affairs.

The lessons in research work have been interesting as illustrating how easily children can learn to use books if they are guided ever so slightly. A bulletin of nature questions will be posted, mentioning a few books in which the answers may be found, the children who

give us the most correct list referring to book and page will have their names on the honor roll for a month. A page of the library bulletin, *The Round Table*, will be devoted to this work and the roll printed there. Our boys are to do the printing for us on a small press of our own.

These are the experiences of the past year. For the future we have great expectations. With a large, well-lighted, attractive children's room the possibilities are the greatest for good enthusiastic work on the part of the staff, and more pleasure and profit for the children. We shall also have the use of an auditorium where we can meet children, teachers, and parents, that the union between us may become closer.

Adjourned at 12.40 p.m.

FOURTH SESSION.

(CONVOCATION HALL, PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE, SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 9.)

THE meeting was called to order by President THWAITES at 10.25. Brief announcements were made by the secretary, who requested that nominations for officers be filed with him by Monday morning. Announcements and invitations were presented by C. H. GOULD.

President THWAITES then stated that the session would be conducted as a joint meeting of the Trustees' Section and the Large Libraries Section, under direction of W. H. BRETT, chairman of the Large Libraries Section.

W. H. BRETT, having taken the chair, named T. L. MONTGOMERY and B. C. STEINER, secretaries of the Trustees' Section and of the Large Libraries Section, as secretaries of the meeting.

T. L. MONTGOMERY read a paper on

THE TRUSTEES.

(See p. 42.)

Miss M. HOAGLAND. — I would like information regarding the best number of trustees to be appointed on a board of trustees, the number varying so greatly in different states. In some states the law provides for the appointment of five, in others for seven, and in others for nine; also that the trustees shall be appointed, some from the board of education and some to represent the municipal department or council. I don't know if there is any uniformity in the laws of the states.

T. L. MONTGOMERY. — In St. Louis they have

nine members, the board being appointed by the mayor, subject to the confirmation of the city council. The law provides no member of the municipal government shall be a member of the library board. In the case of the Carnegie Library, there are 18 members, nine of whom are appointed by Mr. Carnegie, and the other nine are composed of the mayor of the city, presidents of select and common council, the president of the central board of education, and a library committee of five members of city councils, the non-official members having power to fill the vacancies occurring in their own number.

In the case of Chicago the law says :

"When any city council shall have decided to establish and maintain a public library and reading-room under this act, the mayor of such city shall, with the approval of the city council, proceed to appoint a board of nine directors for the same, chosen from the citizens at large with reference to their fitness for such office ; and not more than one member of the city council shall be at any one time a member of said board. Said directors shall hold office, one-third for one year, one-third for two years, and one-third for three years from the first day of July following the date of appointment, and at their first regular meeting shall cast lots for the respective terms ; and annually thereafter the mayor shall, before the first of July of each year, appoint as before, three directors to take the place of the retiring directors, who shall hold office for three years, and until their successors are appointed. The mayor may, by and with consent of the city council, remove any director for misconduct or neglect of duty."

In the case of New York there are 21 trustees, one of whom is the Controller of the city of New York, *ex-officio*. They hold office continuously, and vacancies are filled by the vote of the remaining trustees. No trustee receives any compensation for his services. In the case of Philadelphia there are 23 trustees, composed of representatives of the councils, the presidents of the councils, the mayor as *ex-officio* member, and each branch of council elects one of their number. There is only one member of the board who has been always suggested by ourselves. Nine seems to be the favorite number, however, with all those I have heard from.

I do not favor the attendance of a trustee on a single conference only, for I think the first time a trustee attends one of these conferences he is, perhaps, impressed by some person who speaks of conditions which do not exist in his library, and when he goes back he perhaps

makes a great deal of trouble for his librarian along those lines.

F. M. CRUNDEN. — I would gladly risk any trouble which might be caused if I could only get one or all of my trustees to come to one of these conferences ; only once did I do so.

MELVIL DEWEY. — If you could have your trustees bottled up or locked up during the year, and not let them wander about the country, getting impressed by many people who don't know anything at all about libraries, it would be a good thing. I would take chances on what a trustee might hear at an A. L. A. meeting, rather than what he might hear going about the country. While there is a danger of trustees going off at tangents, yet when I look over the lists of small attendance of trustees at our meetings I am somewhat discouraged. I always feel that it is an additional strength to me when one of my trustees has attended an A. L. A. meeting. He shows more consideration and appreciation. It is a good thing for trustees to see our library people together ; their consideration and their confidence are increased, and the information they get will be quite as safe mental pabulum as any they may receive in travelling about without our good influence.

T. L. MONTGOMERY. — In speaking of the attendance of trustees, I had in my mind men put upon the board for their influence. I think it is better to keep such men doing the administrative work of the library, making appropriations and considering the annual report of the librarian and his work. When it comes to a question of the library committee of the board, I think they should know as much as possible of library affairs and attend as many library meetings as possible.

R. R. BOWKER. — What does Mr. Montgomery think as to official representation of the several heads of the departments of a city on the city library ?

T. L. MONTGOMERY. — It didn't work well with us, and we dropped it ; but the representatives of the city government have been most useful. They do not attend the meetings, but they are active in pressing the library's needs when the matter comes up before the proper bodies. I should have mentioned that we have several members of the board of education, though not the superintendent, on our board, and I regard them as most valuable members.

Dr. STEINER. — Two or three thoughts have

come to me. First, it seems to be desirable to have a small official representation in the body of trustees, which will be a great help in the matter of obtaining appropriations and keeping satisfactory relations with the city government. I also affirm what Mr. Montgomery says with reference to the presence of librarians at meetings of boards of trustees. The relations between myself and my trustees are almost ideal. I could not have been treated with more kindness than I have received from them during the last eight years. When a board meeting is called the librarian is not present; the treasurer's report is discussed in his absence. After that the librarian is called in, reads his report, joins in the discussion, is asked questions, and remains generally until the end of the meeting. Those having the responsibility decide by themselves, then call in expert advisers. I would also stand for the principle of a permanent board, not necessarily meaning that every member should be permanent. A few city officials, who change from time to time, are an acquisition, but the majority should be permanent. The librarian is the man to take the initiative in all cases. If he is fit to take the initiative he is much better able to do so if he has a body of men who have learned what his ideas are, and whose ideas he has learned, and he is not obliged to secure the confidence or views of a new body of men every few years.

Miss C. M. HEWINS. — We have 12 trustees, two of whom are elected every year for six years. In that way only two go off every year. The mayor is *ex-officio* a member of the governing board. I never knew him to go to one of the meetings or ask for any privileges; indeed, I had to tell the last mayor he might have the same privileges as our directors in taking more books than the general public. In that way we keep our board free from city politics. The library committee meets in my office every Monday morning. I never go to a meeting of the full board, but I do meet at that time with the library committee, and we present the list of books for the library committee of three to approve of.

The books are sent to us every Friday from our bookseller, and if there is one that I think is not worth taking, the trustees let me send it back without question. I never say anything to them about the books I send back. One member of the library committee is a man

of wide reading, and he does much reading for us, but we have been fortunate in having some of the best men of the city as our directors.

Mr. CRUNDEN. — Does your committee go over this list item by item and vote yes or no on every item, or is it passed *en bloc*?

Miss HEWINS. — Usually *en bloc*. Sometimes they will ask, "Why do you want this?" or, "What do you know about this?" but if the president is busy he does not ask any questions.

R. R. BOWKER. — I would like to know the system of the Boston Public Library; perhaps Mr. Hunt can tell us.

E. B. HUNT. — I have not come in direct contact with the trustees, but I know that there are five trustees who act as a book committee, and that books are sent on approval. On one day, Tuesday, I think, the books are submitted to the committee, and the members vote separately on each title. They ask very searching questions of the librarian; they also go over all lists of recommendations, both from members of the board and outside sources, and in many cases, if the title does not fully explain the book, they get full information before it is accepted. The work is not perfunctory on the part of our committee.

Miss HOAGLAND. — It is quite necessary in the smaller libraries that a library committee should exist, and that the book lists should come before it for close scrutiny. The librarian has not time to attend to her work with the public and to prepare these lists; so that, in a small library, a committee must generally supplement the librarian's work.

Mr. CRUNDEN. — There is one point I can hardly allow to go entirely unchallenged: I never could understand what embarrassment could be caused the trustees by the presence of the librarian when financial affairs are discussed. It seems to me there is nothing secret about that; in fact, ultimately the whole financial status of the library is spread before the public. I know more about the financial affairs of our library than the trustees do, until I tell them. I can hardly conceive a meeting going on without my presence, because I have information regarding all the actual work. I don't get this all myself, but get some of it from my assistants. I never feel that my presence is the slightest embarrassment to my directors, and I don't think they would ever think of holding a meeting without having

the librarian, who is secretary, present. The fact that the librarian acts as secretary makes him the more essential, because he must note down the business of the meeting.

C. W. ANDREWS. — As far as the presence of the librarian and treasurer are concerned at a meeting of a large board, I can support Mr. Crunden thoroughly. My directors asked me to attend their meetings, in the first place, and have never since hinted that my presence, or the presence of the treasurer, made the slightest difference to them.

T. L. MONTGOMERY. — The two boards of trustees named by Mr. Crunden and Mr. Andrews are very polite boards, and would not intimate to either of the gentlemen that they were embarrassed by their presence. Nevertheless, I hold it is a part of good breeding occasionally to absent yourself and let the trustees have a little discussion by themselves.

Chairman BRETT. — The rules of the Cleveland Public Library make it imperative that the librarian shall attend all meetings of the board.

E. W. MUNDY. — Our trustees would not know what to do unless the librarian were there to guide them; he has all the information which is to be considered by them.

C. C. SOULE. — My views are contrary to those of Mr. Crunden and agree with Mr. Montgomery. From experience, it seems to me to be very much the wisest way, for the library and the librarian, to have, first, a business session of the trustees, and then call in the librarian as soon as the affairs of the library are to be discussed and the minutiae and business operations to be taken up. This has worked admirably at the Brookline Public Library, and there is no distrust between the librarian and the trustees. There are possibilities of misunderstanding, which are avoided by that method. I am still very strongly of opinion that is far the best arrangement, especially as the trustees are trustees, and the librarian is not; he is no part of the trust, but a salaried officer, and the trustees are responsible sometimes for very delicate conclusions.

Dr. B. C. STEINER read a paper on

THE COST OF PREPARING BOOKS IN PUBLIC
LIBRARIES.

(See p. 32.)

R. R. BOWKER. — I think I was responsible at

a Council meeting some time ago for suggesting the consideration of this subject, and I should like to say a word on this very vital matter. There is a feeling in the community that the larger amount should be spent for new books; and yet we all of us know it is more economical and effective to spend money on the other side, first putting books on the shelves and then circulating them. At a later session the practical question will be, How much can be saved by practical co-operation in the largest sense? I think there is a very large opportunity for economy in cataloging. Dr. Steiner's paper serves as an admirable introduction to the subject, although it scarcely goes further; and I do wish to impress upon the Association, and perhaps chiefly upon a possible committee on library statistics, the desirability of getting this subject threshed out. It is perfectly true that there are a great number of matters which enter into the question, much depending on the size of the library, number of books bought in any year, etc. But after making allowance for this, we should, I think, be able through a statistical investigation to get some practical line of guidance; and my own feeling is, that such a practical and statistical investigation should lead to the saving of a considerable sum of money to libraries.

W. I. FLETCHER. — I had hoped this paper might assign certain proportions of the expenses to cataloging, and another proportion to the mechanical work, and so on. But, passing by that, I should like to remind the Association that some years ago a statement appeared in one of the Boston papers in regard to the Boston Public Library, stating that it cost about \$1 to catalog a book after it went into the library and that the cost of the volume was perhaps not much above that amount. The most important phase of this subject is the difficulty with which we can assign the right proportions to one item or another of this work.

Dr. STEINER. — If you take all of the items properly charged to the account, you cannot prepare a book for the public in a circulating library for less than dollar for dollar of the price of the book. In a reference library with more costly books the ratio would be less.

C. W. ANDREWS. — I want to ask anybody who can give figures on this subject to speak out, because I am later to present a paper where this will come in, and what is troubling

me most is to get information as to the cost. Until Dr. Steiner gave his paper, I had no definite information about what libraries were paying. I had tried to make them out from financial statements, but this was very unsatisfactory. We spend 60 cents for actual cataloging, of which fifteen cents go to the printer for the cards.

MR. CRUNDEN.—That does not include shelving?

MR. ANDREWS.—No. When you include that, and accessioning, I think the cost would come very close to Dr. Steiner's figures.

MELVIL DEWEY.—What we want is to take actual account of every process, and see what it costs to accession and label books in a library. The estimate of a librarian is very likely to be astray. When we get down to actual statistics we frequently find this. The first thing is to get at the facts, and I shall be disappointed if this Association, when it gets those facts, cannot reduce the cost, whatever it may be, by a fair amount. If this work is going to cost dollar for dollar on the price of the book, we had better fortify ourselves with some mighty strong statistics, or we shall be called down by the men who are paying the taxes. We have got to put into our library administration the same keen business sense needed in business, that will reduce the cost a tenth of a mill, if necessary. We are handling such vast quantities of books through libraries nowadays that I believe this matter of cost is the great problem, and that nothing more practical can be done than to appoint a committee to get at the bottom of the facts—down to dollars, cents, and mills—and I shall be much disappointed if we don't find some opportunity to reduce the cost.

C. K. BOLTON.—It seems to me fair to charge a dollar to get a popular book on the shelves and into the hands of the reader, especially when one considers the great difference in cost between any manufactured product and the raw material.

MR. DEWEY.—There was a time when a book was a luxury; but it has now come to be a necessity, and it must travel from the producer to the consumer at the least possible cost. We stand before the public and say: "Books are no longer a luxury, but a necessity of life, and are put into the hands of every man, woman, and child at the least possible

cost." We want to give "The best reading for the largest number at the least cost."

J. C. DANA.—I want to protest very vigorously against the conclusions of this paper going out as our statement of the cost of preparing books in a library. The title is: "The cost of preparing books in public libraries;" it may give the impression that we accede to this estimate that it costs a dollar to prepare every book put into the library. As this whole matter is merely a matter of assertion and denial, I wish to deny, as strongly and emphatically as anybody can, that it costs a dollar to prepare a book for a public library.

R. R. BOWKER.—May I bring into this discussion actual manufacturing experience? In handling a business amounting to about \$2,000,000 a year, it became necessary that the minutest figures for unit of product should be known, and they were known to me, month by month. I got them from the practical men handling the several departments; and that result was brought about by an application of the library decimal system to practical business facts. In other words, I made a classification on the lines of the classification of books, with certain modifications; and a piece of work that I hope to take up on the library side is, the preparation of a schedule which will show to the minutest detail the expenses of the several divisions of a public library. I believe that the preparation of library statistics in this direction will result in a large saving, and I don't think the American Library Association can give its time and thought to any subject more likely to produce good results than this.

A. E. BOSTWICK read a paper on

VOLUMES AND CIRCULATION: A STUDY OF PERCENTAGES.

(See p. 29.)

Adjourned at 12.45 p.m.

FIFTH SESSION.

(CONVOCATION HALL, PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE,
MONDAY MORNING, JUNE II.)

The meeting was called to order by President THWAITES at 10.30 a.m.

W. I. FLETCHER announced that the first three numbers in the series of "Library tracts," authorized by the Atlanta Conference, had been issued by the Publishing Board, and

that numbers 2 and 3 were at hand for distribution.*

R. R. BOWKER read the

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

(See p. 91.)

The report and the accompanying resolutions were adopted, and referred to the Council for action.

J. C. DANA spoke on behalf of the

COMMITTEE ON CO-OPERATION WITH LIBRARY
SECTION OF THE NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

I wish to bring sharply to your attention the National Educational Association. This association, the largest organized body of teachers in the world, now has a library department, a department which is in some measure of our creation. For its success we are to a modest degree responsible, though it is, to be sure, now well upon its feet. Through it we can, if we will, get into close touch with many thousands of teachers and secure their aid in our work.

I would not like to be considered as either the Cato or the Jeremiah of this Association. The titles are not deserved. No one among us is more ready than I either to approve or to prophesy good. Yet I would like for a moment to call your attention to one or two things which will lead us, perhaps, to think less highly of our calling and our power in the world than we usually do,

A leading member of the A. L. A. has said, "The function of the library is the enrichment and development of the entire community through the medium of the printed page." The definition is a good one. But consider for a moment what is in those words, "the printed page." They include, do they not? all that is printed. And look frankly, I beg of you, at all that is printed in this closing year of the 19th century. It begins with the yellow journals which in a few of our leading cities actually circulate more copies of the printed page every day than all of the libraries in the country circulate of good books in a whole year. For myself, I am not such an opponent

of the yellow journal, as that term is generally understood, as are many, if not most of you, and therein I am the optimist and you are the pessimists. The yellow journals, as I see them in the hands of our brother-men in every city and hamlet of our land, remind me often of a saying of John Swinton's. In a lecture before a Boston audience not long ago he remarked that the greatest event in human history was when Cadmus brought letters to Caliban; when the cylinder press and wood-pulp paper made it possible to put a great penny illustrated daily into the hands of even the poorest among men. These journals may be doing some bad things. It is hard to say just what. But certainly they are welding together with the bond of common thoughts and ideas the great masses of this country. They are not degrading or debasing the tastes of our people, as so many suppose. They are appealing to a class to which the printed page never before appealed, a class which we through our libraries can as yet scarcely touch. These journals reach those who are just coming up into the wider view. They are a step or two in advance, we may believe, of most of those who read them. Readers are coming up by the million from the levels of the unintelligent and the uninterested, and as they come these journals are at their hands and meet their awakening interest and lead them into the broader view and the clearer thought. Is this pessimism? Rather, you will, I fear, say it is foolish optimism. It is optimism, I know; but I think not foolish. Consider with me, also, for a moment, the illustrated journals and the nickel libraries of what you call the yellow journal class. Millions upon millions of these printed pages, such as never come within the walls of our libraries, are circulated every week in this country and go into the hands of people young and old whom we as yet never reach. Tousey, and Street & Smith, and other like publishers, have branch libraries for the distribution of their publications on every street corner in every city of our land. And through these branches they circulate millions of their nickel-shockers. These nickel books, too, are not as bad as many of us think. They are perhaps good reading for most of those who read them. They are certainly part of the "printed page."

The people of the United States are being

* These tracts are: 1. Why do we need a public library? 2. How to start a public library, by Dr. G. E. Wire. 3. Travelling libraries, by F. A. Hutchins. They may be obtained of the A. L. A. Publishing Section, 10½ Beacon st., Boston, at 5c. per single copy, or \$2 per 100, express unpaid.

educated and elevated by the printed page, we hope and trust. But the printed pages which are thus enlightening our fellows do not come through us and our libraries, save in very small measure. The educational work we are doing, compared with that being done by the current press of the country, is as molehills to mountains. Where this educational work is good — and much of it, remember, is taking letters from Cadmus to Caliban — let us rejoice; where it is bad, let us try to counteract it. Where is our best chance at this? Through the children; and they can best be reached through the teachers. Through the teachers we can come, as I have already said, into close contact, almost personal contact, every day with many million of young people, our nascent citizens. And what are some of the definite things at which we can aim? For one, we can, with the teacher's help, familiarize the children with some of those things which are the common heritage of our race, the old-time things in history, literature, myth, religion, and conduct, which, being held by us in common, bind us together, give us a national spirit and make of us a people with a soul. Common knowledge and common thoughts, these are the cement which binds together the individual units into society. They lead to the wish and the wisdom to co-operate; and skill and willingness in co-operation, these mark us as civilized, these are civilization itself.

We can also, through the teachers, put good books before the young people of the country, before some of them at least, in such a way as will enable them to learn a little of the possibilities of clear thinking; as will impress them with the amount of careful observation and calm reasoning that has been done in the world; as will teach them to stay the hasty judgment and the verdict of the passing emotion, and so will make it less easy for them to feel, for example, that the demagogue closes his argument when he waves a flag. Not many can think deeply; we trust that the most can learn to think clearly. Not many can see far; the most we hope, can learn to see straight.

To send a vote of thanks to the National Educational Association that they have established and now maintain a library department, and to say to them that we are more than willing to co-operate with them and that we need their help — this seems a small thing to do, but

in its possibilities it is a large thing, and this is what I beg you to do.

F. M. CRUNDEN. — I take great pleasure in rising to second the motion for a vote of thanks from this Association to the National Educational Association for the work it has already done towards bringing about a closer connection between schools and libraries, and through the publication of its pamphlet on the subject. I believe that we all realize that the best work libraries can do is through the schools. You must catch you readers early if your work is to be most fruitful; the earlier the better. I believe in beginning with them even before they can read, and we are quite sure that our best work is with the youngest children. We are doing our best work with the first four grades, because we believe the children are most impressionable at that age, and, indeed, after the first four grades a lot of them go out of school altogether. We cannot hope to realize the possibilities of the public library unless we secure hearty co-operation between libraries and schools, and I think one of the best means of effecting this is by the distribution of this pamphlet prepared by a committee of the N. E. A. It contains many interesting articles relating to the establishment of public libraries, and methods of co-operation between libraries and schools. It is such a pamphlet as we might have gotten out through our own association; but as the N. E. A. has taken up the task of publishing it, the best thing we can do is to promote its circulation.

The motion offered by Mr. Dana was adopted.

F. M. CRUNDEN. — I wish now to move that this Association unite with the N. E. A. in the distribution of the pamphlet on the relations of public libraries and public schools. I understand that many thousands of copies have already been distributed; but I believe that few of these have reached my neighborhood, and I think I could get a copy into the hands of almost every teacher in the city.

F. A. HUTCHINS. — I second that motion. I was fortunate enough to secure two or three copies of the report, and they have saved me a great amount of time. They give to the teachers just the information they want, and they will save time to busy librarians in answering questions from teachers. I wrote to the state school superintendents in our part of the world, and two of them decided to reprint the reports,

as the N. E. A. furnishes the plates without cost, for distribution to the teachers. I presume librarians in other states might get their department of education to do the same. *Voted.*

C. W. ANDREWS, in the absence of Dr. Billings, presented the

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL CATALOGUE OF SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE.

Your committee regrets to be obliged to report that Congress having failed to act upon the recommendation of the Secretary of State, to make the necessary appropriation to enable the United States to be represented in the International Catalogue of Scientific Literature, it would seem not possible to have this government officially connected with the matter at the present time. The final conference is held in London on June 12, 1900, and as delegates of governments must, under the call, be charged with full powers, no representative of the United States will be present.

Should the London Conference decide upon a plan and determine to begin the work on Jan. 1, 1901, it is not unlikely that if the request be made, the Smithsonian Institution would consent *ad interim* to undertake the cataloging of American scientific publications for the catalog.

This, however, could hardly be looked upon as a permanent arrangement, and it seems most desirable that effective means should be taken to secure favorable legislation from Congress.

JOHN S. BILLINGS.

C. W. ANDREWS.

CYRUS ADLER.

The report was accepted.

The

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON transliteration OF SLAVIC LANGUAGES

was read by title, and ordered printed.*

W. H. BRETT read the

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON SYSTEM OF LIBRARY EXAMINATIONS AND CREDENTIALS.

Your committee on library examinations and credentials beg to report that they regard it as desirable to provide a means of discriminating between thorough and correct training for library work, and that which is insufficient or incorrect. The subject, however, involves certain practical difficulties and should be considered in connection with the subject of edu-

cation for librarianship. They, therefore, recommend that, in case the committee on library instruction which has been recommended be appointed, the question of examinations and credentials be further considered in connection with their work, or in case this is not done, that its further consideration be otherwise provided for.

WM. H. BRETT.

FRANK P. HILL.

The report was accepted.

An intermission of two minutes was taken, during which those specially interested in questions of cataloging withdrew to attend a Catalogers' Round Table, held in one of the adjacent halls. The general session then entered upon the consideration of

CANADIAN LIBRARY AND LITERARY TOPICS

which was opened by JAMES BAIN, jr., with a paper on

CANADIAN LIBRARIES.

(See p. 7.)

Mrs. EDWIN HANSON read a paper, prepared by Miss E. E. LAIDLAW, on

THE ABERDEEN ASSOCIATION.

(See p. 27.)

W. D. LIDTHALL read a paper on

CANADIAN POETS AND POETRY.

(See p. 25.)

Dr. S. E. DAWSON read a paper on

THE PROSE WRITERS OF CANADA.

(See p. 11.)

Adjourned at 1.15 p.m.

SIXTH SESSION.

(CONVOCATION HALL, PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE, MONDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 11.)

President THWAITES called the meeting to order at 2.30.

C. A. CUTTER read a paper on

PHOTOGRAPHS AND PHOTO-PRINTS: GETTING, SHOWING, KEEPING.*

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

President THWAITES. — The election of officers for the ensuing year will begin to-morrow morning, at 9 o'clock, the polls closing at 10.30. The chair appoints as tellers for the election, S. H. Berry, of Brooklyn, and Charles E. Wright, of Erie, Pa.

* This report will appear in a later issue of the *Library Journal*.

* Mr. Cutter's paper will appear in a later number of the *Library Journal*.

The meeting then entered upon the consideration of

CO-OPERATIVE CATALOGING.

Dr. E. C. RICHARDSON, vice-president, chairman of the Co-operation Committee, presided, and W. J. James acted as recorder.

Dr. RICHARDSON presented the

REPORT OF THE CO-OPERATION COMMITTEE

as printed in advance.

(See p. 71.)

He then reviewed the special features of the report, bringing up the various recommendations of the committee for discussion and decision.

Recommendations 1, 2, and 3 of section 5 of the committee's report, regarding the relations of the A. L. A. with the Institut International de Bibliographie and with international co-operative work, were reviewed, and Dr. RICHARDSON said: In connection with the sixth subject—co-operative cataloging—it has been called to my attention that in the University of Illinois, where they require a thesis (similar to the very good ones which have been published by the State Library at Albany), two of these for this year bear upon the subject of our cataloging: "International bibliography, co-operative cataloging, and printed cards, 1850-1898," by T. Jahr and A. J. Strohm; and "Printed catalog cards and their value," by Ida E. Sawyer. In connection with the practicability of these for our work, I hope we shall be able to include among our recommendations one to the effect that some way be found of printing them for our instruction, and I hope some one will move to refer all these recommendations to the proper committee for their consideration and such action as they may see fit to take.

Voted, That the recommendations be approved and referred to the Council for consideration and report.

Chairman RICHARDSON.—Coming to the matter of co-operative cataloging, it has been taken up by the Association so often that it will not be necessary now to go into detail of the economic wastefulness of duplicate cataloging. Special attention has been given to the matter this year, and the essence of the combined wisdom of the committee, with such advice as was from time to time given in various discussions, is embodied in the two recommendations

in section 6 of the committee report. It is for the sake of having a definite plan that this has been submitted as a basis for our discussion at this time. It has come to our knowledge that there are various other propositions as to the ways by which the thing can be done; *e.g.*, by an individual great library, such as the Library of Congress; or it might be undertaken by the method proposed by Mr. Brett and Mr. Elmen-dorf. I have also received a note from Mr. Bowker on the possibility of commercial organization of the same work. The plan, so far as we have outlined it, is given in the committee report.

The matter of adjustment and organization will be briefly discussed in papers by two or three members of the committee before throwing it open to general discussion. The gist of the thing is in the resolution for getting some way of reference to the Executive Board for constituting a proper organization; so that we get at something definite. Where there are at least five schemes in the air, we want something which shall not let us fall between the stools.

W. C. LANE made a

REPORT ON ADJUSTMENTS AND ORGANIZATION.

(See p. 80.)

T. L. MONTGOMERY.—Has any comparison been made as to the relative cost of cataloging under the old system and under the printed card system? It seems to me if the order list has to be made out, sent off, and received again, and the cards compared with the list, and classification, author number and subject heading put upon the cards, there will be a very small margin of economy, especially if you take into account the delay there will be in printing the cards.

Chairman RICHARDSON.—This is very much to the point, and I have no doubt Mr. Andrews will have something to say about it. We thought, however, of having the papers first, and letting the discussion take place later.

C. W. ANDREWS gave a report on

CO-OPERATIVE CATALOGING: ESTIMATE OF COST.

(See p. 78.)

Miss A. B. KROEGER gave a report on

CO-OPERATIVE CATALOGING AND THE A. L. A. RULES.

(See p. 73.)

Miss NINA E. BROWNE spoke on

THE A. L. A. PUBLISHING SECTION AND CO-OPERATIVE CATALOGING.

The first thing we realize in taking up these cataloging questions is the failure of so many to comprehend the difference between the essential and the non-essential. Uniformity of indentation, fulness of entry, order of imprint, etc., are in reality non-essentials, yet librarians have said that co-operative cards cannot be used in their libraries because they are not uniform with the forms already in use.

The use of a pseudonym on the co-operative card as a main entry, when the library uses the real name, or the use of a nobleman's title when the library uses the family name, may possibly be real obstacles, yet even these may be overcome by a believer in co-operative work.

The real difficulty in using such a card is in filing it in its proper place. If the real name is to be the main entry and the card uses the pseudonym, then mark it in some conventional way so that the card may be filed under that name rather than under the usual first name on the card, e.g., Twain, Mark (*pseud. of Clemens, Samuel Langhorne*); file under Clemens.

On the printed cards have been given suggestive subject headings, a non-essential which is a stumbling-block to many a librarian, because the heads suggested do not harmonize with those already in use. Why not treat them as Charlotte Perkins Stetson did with *Prejudice* in her poem?—

"I walked directly through it,
As if it wasn't there."

In revising the cataloging rules, the difference between a written and a printed card should be considered. A reason which holds good for a written card may still hold good for just the opposite usage on a printed card. For example: The A. L. A. rules give the place and date as the last item of the imprint, that position being most conspicuous. The printed card for the same reason gives them first of the imprint items, because they begin a new line and the type is changed.

When the work is done by co-operating libraries and edited at a central bureau, every item which will help the editor should be given. One great difficulty which the editor encounters is that of identifying authors of articles indexed by different libraries. Brackets, en-

closing names or parts of names supplied, are a great help, but have not been given in the present series of periodical cards. The brackets need not be conspicuous. Tiny light-faced brackets placed on the line of the letters enclosed will answer every purpose.

Another helpful bit of information, which need not necessarily be printed, is giving the title-page in full. Often the page gives the author's name, followed by the names of two, or three, or four of his works. Another book gives the name in a different form, but followed by "author of" with two or three titles, perhaps the same as on the first book. This gives the clue to the identity of the author of the two books.

In a library where the books can be referred to this information is not necessary, but to the central bureau it takes the place of the books and can be referred to in cases of doubt.

These illustrations show some of the special difficulties which we have at present, and perhaps discussion will bring out more.

W. I. FLETCHER. — I suppose no member of the Association has watched with keener interest than myself our progress towards a measure of co-operative cataloging and our success, in a certain measure. It is interesting to observe that we seem to be beginning where the library conference in 1853 left off; and yet there has been much progress in that time. We ought to recognize how much we owe and are likely to owe in the future to the new inventions, the linotype and the new method of making electroplates. As to having books cataloged in different places, it is really wonderful that we have been able to produce as good work as we have in the cards for serials, as the result of cataloging work done in five different libraries and adjusted in a central office. We have achieved fair success in that, but in order to get best results the work should be done, from first to last, under one direction of authority. It is impossible to have rules so exactly defined, and so exactly understood by different people, that we can get sufficient good work in cataloging in different places, and then have it brought together satisfactorily. If we are satisfied with some makeshift, why that might answer. I think Mr. Andrew's opening remark is one we should all subscribe to, viz.: "If it is going to be done, we want it done in the best possible manner."

Cannot we lay it down as a first principle that we must have this work done as well as it can be, and for that purpose the cataloging must be done at a central bureau.

E. B. HUNT. — The material or data which would be perfectly feasible for a library of 25,000 or 50,000 volumes is wholly inadequate for one of 400,000 or more, and the difficulty is that it increases in proportion, geometrically or otherwise. A card which would be satisfactory for a library of 50,000 volumes would be unsatisfactory for larger libraries; but all possible data required for the books can do no harm in the very smallest library, and therefore I believe the very highest standard should be adopted, not only one that will give a fair amount of information, but one that will give all information possible. It is an awful thing to contemplate a change which affects 2,500,000 cards, and, inasmuch as in our own library we have our own cards, which are fairly satisfactory, I don't see how it is possible for the Boston Public Library to go into this scheme very largely. If there could be some understanding by which the larger libraries might have these books and analyze them, there is a field in which the want might be met.

W. H. BRETT. — I have been much interested in listening to Mr. Hunt's remarks, because he is connected with a library which has the largest and best equipped printing establishment in the country. My belief has been that the most practical co-operation would be a money subscription to the central bureau, at which the work could be done.

W. I. FLETCHER. — It seems to me there is one aspect of this matter which is being overlooked. I am not quite ready to follow Mr. Hunt in saying the small library does not want what the larger one does. We could not benefit the library work of the country more than by bringing to the catalogs of the small libraries these best-of-all cards. If we can start such a movement it will be the same as if we put the best catalog in the country into these small libraries. We shall be doing a great benefit.

H. L. ELMENDORF. — It is hardly necessary for me to state my interest in this matter. I don't think we can be called economists until we stop the present great waste in cataloging. I can pledge the Buffalo Library (of course with the consent of my board, of which I am sure,

on account of saving in administration in order to provide funds) to the support of any plan which receives the sanction of the wise heads of the Association for cutting down this expense. The difficulties in the way have been heretofore in finding a plan allowing libraries to get the cards they wanted and not obliging them to pay a large proportion of the cost of printing the cards of larger libraries in which they have no interest. Something should be done to let them have their cards and perfectly correct information. It seems to me the action taken by this Association should be to arrange for some practical test by which certain libraries, buying practically the same books, should contribute on some plan which may be devised, and allow those who could use the cards to take them the first year to get some test made of the experiment.

S. H. BERRY. — On behalf of one of the smaller libraries, I wish to say we do want the very best work that can be had. The smaller libraries want the best work that can be had, though I am not in a position to pledge our library board to any definite support.

T. L. MONTGOMERY. — I don't think there is any library which would subscribe to the scheme sooner than the Free Library of Philadelphia. In fact, I am sure we will heartily support it; but it seems to me details would have to be worked out very closely to save ten cents. Of course the plate is a great advantage.

MELVIL DEWEY. — It is quite clear that we want better cataloging. We have talked about it for 25 years. It appeals to trustees and business men more than anything you can suggest. Even if we are mistaken as to the amount of saving, I think it would appeal to them. We shall have to have a simple catalog, and if we are going to do the thing, we shall have to have it done in the best way. I would like a show of hands or a rising vote: first, as to those who feel pretty sure they will enter substantially upon this matter; second, as to those who think they will be able to support it. If there are only three or four who would take it up, it would be a little discouraging; if we find ten, twelve, or thirteen, it would give us all new courage. We don't want to talk it out now and stop here; we have talked it over for 25 years. The essential thing is to find out how many will join. If we can get enough to settle the thing, then let us start the machinery

and let each go in enthusiastically and try and make it a success.

Chairman RICHARDSON. — How many could probably use these cards if they could order what they want, with information enough on them?

W. H. BRETT. — May I suggest you ask first, how many would probably take the entire set?

Chairman RICHARDSON. — We don't want anybody to take the entire set unless they wish.

MELVIL DEWEY. — Let's have a show of hands on it. It won't take over three seconds to see, and otherwise it might take an hour to discuss it. I should think a complete set a cheap investment, as a bibliographical aid, giving a list of the rare books. Many would, no doubt, buy these cards so that they could have such a supplementary bibliographical list.

Chairman RICHARDSON. — How many libraries think it would be valuable to take the whole series? 8.

MELVIL DEWEY. — Let us vote on how many will take what they want.

W. C. LANE. — When you put that vote you had better mention a maximum price. How many libraries would subscribe if the cards are not over ten cents?

C. W. ANDREWS. — Sixteen subscribers would give us cards at five cents.

Chairman RICHARDSON. — How many are there here who think they could use these titles on the basis of five cents maximum — only the titles they want? 54.

MELVIL DEWEY. — How many librarians are there here who, without pledging their trustees or board, are pretty sure they could join with the co-operating libraries?

C. W. ANDREWS. — The question really is, how many libraries are willing to make a pre-paid subscription for the work the first year, at the highest price, until the thing goes through? I think trustees might hesitate, as it were, to make a subvention to the Association, or a gift outright, to be returned later, but they would not hesitate to authorize the subscription and prepayment to the bureau, which would let it go through, with the understanding that if for any reason we ran against a snag they might get a fair proportion of their money back.

Chairman RICHARDSON. — How many libraries think they would stand behind a subscription at a higher price, so as to secure success?

H. L. ELMENDORF. — I, for one, think the mat-

ter could be presented to my board of trustees with success; and while I don't feel like pledging them, I think there is little doubt of it.

Chairman RICHARDSON. — How many will present the matter to their trustees in pretty good hope that it will be agreed to? 10.

MELVIL DEWEY. — I move that we request the Executive Board to put this co-operative machinery into execution at once. We have had enough responses to show that it can be carried through. *Voted.*

C. W. ANDREWS. — Probably the John Crerar Library is more interested than any other in the question of type and style. If we could induce the Association in any way to follow our lead, or rather Harvard's lead, if they would adopt anything which would work in well with the present linotype, we would be glad to present to this Association copies of our linotypes. We could start with 20,000 titles, covering the last five years.

W. C. LANE. — This is entirely too large a subject for the Publishing Section alone, as at present constituted, to handle. When it is taken up by them and discussed, I shall probably recommend them to appoint a committee to co-operate with them, on which committee the libraries already using printed cards would be represented. I am very much encouraged at the large number who state that they would be glad to take the printed cards if they might select what they wanted. I would like to call to your attention the fact that the Publishing Board is now printing cards for the articles in a considerable number of periodicals, some of which are wholly special in their nature, and naturally most of us don't want them; but the list includes a great number of serials and periodicals which are found in all libraries, and I have wondered why more don't subscribe to them.

Adjourned at 5.15 p.m.

SEVENTH SESSION.

(CONVOCATION HALL, PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE,
TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 12.)

The meeting was called to order by President THWAITES at 10.30 a.m.

AMENDMENT TO CONSTITUTION.

Secretary CARR. — The Council recommends to the Association the adoption of the following amendment to the constitution:

Amend Section 17 by striking out the words "of the Association" where they occur in the ninth line thereof, so that the section shall read:

§ 17. *Duties.* The council shall adopt by-laws for the association. It shall nominate officers of the association and trustees of the endowment fund, and shall include on a printed ballot other nominations filed with the secretary by five members of the association 24 hours before the election. It may, by a two-thirds vote, establish sections of the association. It may, by a two-thirds vote, promulgate recommendations relating to library matters, and no resolutions except votes of thanks and on local arrangements shall be otherwise promulgated.

President THWAITES.—Under the constitution this amendment will have to come up one year hence for ratification, due notice being given by the secretary before next year's meeting. *Voted.*

INVITATION FOR 1903.

Secretary CARR announced from the Los Angeles Public Library and from the Chamber of Commerce of Los Angeles an invitation to the American Library Association to hold its meeting for 1903 in Los Angeles. *Voted,* That the Association express its thanks to the board of directors of the Los Angeles Public Library for the extension of this invitation.

F. M. CRUNDEN presented the

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the gratitude of this Association be expressed to Mr. Andrew Carnegie for a munificence without parallel toward public libraries, in their establishment, extension, and maintenance. Mr. Carnegie ever bestows his benefactions with wisdom as well as with a lavish hand, seeking to enlist public co-operation with his personal initiative; and, as far as the pressure of his labors may permit, he follows with paternal interest and aids by sagacious counsels the fortunes of the many foundations which have risen from his bounty. And beyond the broad bounds of his own large gifts he has been happy in impressing other generous men with the conviction that no benefaction has worthier or more abundant fruit than a public library judiciously planned and wisely administered.

Voted, by a rising vote.

Resolved, That the American Library Association desires to place on record this expression of sincere thanks to McGill University and to the other institutions and individuals who have co-operated in the cordial reception tendered to the Association during its conference in Montreal, which combined in so happy a manner French graciousness with British heartiness:

To Principal Peterson, the Governor and Fellows of the University and the affiliated colleges, for their warm welcome and the generous hospitality which not only provided suitable places of meeting but also carefully looked after the material comfort of their numerous guests;

To Librarian Gould, for his untiring and successful efforts for the welfare and enjoyment of every member;

To the Committee of the Westmount Public Library and the Mayor and Council of Westmount, for the delightful afternoon reception in their beautiful library grounds;

To the Committee and Librarian of the Bar of Montreal for the entertainment and instruction derived from our visit to their interesting library; to the Hon. Justice Baby and the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Montreal, for the greatly appreciated opportunity to view the quaint Chateau de Ramezay and the valuable collections therein contained;

To the Montreal Royal Golf Club and to the Dean and Faculty of the College of Medicine, for their courteous invitations;

To the Rev. Arthur Edward Jones, S. J., Librarian and Archivist, for the remarkable exhibition of manuscripts and rare books illustrative of the history of New France, particularly of the work of the Jesuits therein, loaned from the archives of the College of St. Mary; and to the Hon. Justice Baby, Mr. J. B. Learmont, and Mr. W. D. Lighthall, for the loan of old and valuable books which enhanced the interest of the collection.

To the Hon. Senator and Mrs. Drummond, Mr. James Ross, Sir William and Lady Van Horne, and the Montreal Art Association, for extending to our members the privilege of their galleries of artistic treasures; and to our hosts in general for the various delightful excursions and social functions provided for our entertainment.

While the Montreal Conference will be noted in the annals of the Association for large attendance, profitable papers and discussions, and important action, as our first meeting on Canadian soil it will be especially memorable for the hospitality of our brethren of the Dominion, whose fraternal regard we so heartily reciprocate.

Voted, by a rising vote.

S. H. BERRY, on behalf of the tellers, announced the

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The result of the balloting was reported as follows:

President: Henry J. Carr, 107.

1st Vice-president: Dr. Ernest C. Richardson, 115.

2d Vice-president: Mrs. S. C. Fairchild, 114.

Secretary: Frederick W. Faxon, 116.

Recorder: Helen E. Haines, 114.

Treasurer: Gardner M. Jones, 116.

Trustee of Endowment Fund: George W. Williams, 82.

A. L. A. Council: Charles C. Soule, 113; Charles H. Gould, 111; James K. Hosmer, 109; Herbert Putnam, 107; Miss Caroline M. Hewins, 104; Miss Katherine L. Sharp, 104; James L. Whitney, 104; Frank P. Hill, 103; George Iles, 101.

W. J. JAMES. — There should be some vote determining the election of the Council: five members are to be elected for five years, one for four years, one for three, and so on. Two or three have the same number of votes, and I therefore move that the Executive Board settle the term of office for the members so tied. *Voted.*

Adjournment was taken at 11.40, subject to the further call of the chair.

The final session of the Montreal Conference was held on the evening of Saturday, June 16, on board the steamer *Canada*. The meeting was called to order at 9.20 p.m. by President

THWAITES, and Secretary CARR presented the following supplementary

RESOLUTIONS OF THANKS.

Resolved, That the American Library Association tenders its sincere thanks to J. D. Guay, Esq., Mayor of Chicoutimi, P. Q., for his kindly courtesy toward the Association upon the occasion of its recent visit to that picturesque community; to President William Wood, and other members of the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec, for their cordial hospitality during the Association's visit to the places of historic interest in and around Quebec; to the Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Co., and its representatives upon the steamers *Canada* and *Carolina*, for their admirable treatment of the Association party from beginning to end of the journey; and particularly to Mr. C. H. Gould, librarian of McGill University Library, for his unwearied efforts on behalf of this post-conference tour, which largely owing to his superior management and constant thoughtfulness has been one of the most successful in the history of the Association.

The resolutions were adopted by a rising vote; and the 22d general conference of the American Library Association was declared adjourned.

COLLEGE AND REFERENCE SECTION.

ON Friday morning, June 8, a meeting of the College Section was held, devoted to consideration of phases of *College and Reference Work*.

The meeting was called to order at 10.45 in one of the lecture halls of the Presbyterian College, McGill University, by Dr. E. C. RICHARDSON, chairman.

Dr. E. C. RICHARDSON. — While the members are coming in let me offer you three things: An observation, a parable, and a conundrum. The observation is this, that the library profession is not a profession in the sense of law and medicine, but is a profession in the sense of teaching, comprising, as it does, all grades from the primary school to the teaching of lawyers and doctors. The parable is this: There were three librarians who started out to catch a train; one had too much dignity to walk fast, one would walk fast, but his dignity would not let him run, the third could run in case of an emergency. The one who could run got there, the others didn't. The moral of this is, that there is a disjointed hand, a library hand, and an

ordinary running hand. If you have plenty of time the disjointed hand is the best, if not anything that will get you there is best, even a running hand. The conundrum is: "What is a pamphlet?"

W. I. FLETCHER. — I would like to ask if we can't have discussion immediately after the reading of each paper? It would be much better to allow a proper amount of time for immediate discussion of each subject after the paper.

The chairman ruled that discussion might follow each paper.

J. T. GEROULD read a paper on

THE CARE OF SERIAL PUBLICATIONS.

(See p. 44.)

S. H. BERRY. — It seems to me better to leave periodicals and continuations on the shelves, because they are easier to be got at when wanted. And I also find it an advantage to have a linen tape to tie them with before they go to the bindery so that they won't get creased.

E. C. RICHARDSON. — I was just going to ask Dr. Billings what it has been possible for him

to do in this connection at the New York Public Library.

Dr. JOHN S. BILLINGS. — We receive about 3500 periodicals, and they are all kept in the periodical room until the volume is completed, or until it is definitely ascertained that it is not going to be completed, and from this they go to the binder, with the exception of the reports of various institutes, etc., which are treated as Mr. Gerould has suggested. We index about 700 of our periodicals, and for this we use cards upon which is stamped a statement that this is a magazine article and that the reader should call for the magazine.

S. H. BERRY. — There is another point, the advantage of arranging periodicals in just the same order that they are arranged in "Poole's index." It is a great disadvantage when attendants waiting upon the public are unable to find the previous issue of a periodical, and to know just where to find them is a great help. We have also indexed many technical works, not included in the general indexes, but we arrange them in the same way, except they are not in the catalog and another set of indexes are kept separate for them.

W. C. LANE. — Some one has said that instead of scattering all loose articles which relate to one subject it is better to bring them together into one place. I approve of that scheme and have applied that plan myself. It is better to bring them together in one collection, as it gives the special student the advantage of seeing most of the special periodicals, and at the same time there is an important end to be gained by bringing the periodicals together so that elementary students and students in other fields may see what they are, and get an idea of what others are doing. One other thing Mr. Gerould noticed is the asking for missing numbers and the method of their record. We have a plan, which has now been in operation for over a year, and we find it works well. We ask for missing numbers at the time the acknowledgments are sent for gifts—of course I am not speaking of current periodicals subscribed for, but society reports, and state reports, and publications which are received constantly by gift. We have lately developed a series of cards for recording such publications, the cards for books being somewhat different from those for the periodicals or continuations. We find them a great convenience. In the

first place, the scheme being just started, the record opens with a schedule of what the library already has; as successive parts come in record is made of these parts, and if any number is discovered to be missing a request is sent for that number in acknowledging the gift.

One other point I would like to ask Mr. Gerould a little further about. I do not quite understand in what cases he made entry on the cards in the catalog of independent numbers. I think it better to avoid entering upon catalog cards independent numbers, or numbers of current continuations, so as to avoid either taking the cards out or meddling with the catalog.

J. T. GEROULD. — We enter everything except what is known ordinarily as a periodical on the supplementary card in the catalog. This supplementary card is arranged in such a way that it does not conflict with the main entry and can be removed more easily, and it will easily go back in its place. We do not use the card for monthly publications and quarterly publications, or anything of that sort, but we should use it for reports of societies, state reports and publications of that nature.

C. K. BOLTON. — I would like to ask Mr. Gerould what he does in the case of annuals? We have had two or three cases lately, as I suppose every library has, where annuals do not come. In one case an annual came in just a month before the next issue was due.

S. H. BERRY. — I find it is useful to go through our lists and find out what is due about a certain time, and if it is overdue to send a postal card. I allow a couple of weeks for receiving overdue papers or periodicals, and if they don't arrive, I then send out a notice calling attention to the fact.

F. B. GAY. — I hoped that Mr. Gerould would tell us something of how the large libraries collect title-pages and indexes. We waste money and time, which is more than money, in getting title-pages and indexes from foreign publishers. Those publishers take our money in advance, thus with a contract implied that they will furnish us complete volumes, and you sometimes cannot get the title-page and index without paying a considerable sum. I would urge the American Library Association to start a crusade against these publishers and compel them to furnish us, without so much added trouble and expense, with

the title-pages and indexes of the periodicals that we purchase from them. Take for instance the *Antiquarian*—you see in the March or April number that the title-pages or indexes of such a year in the past will be sent on the receipt of twopence. It will cost you at least five cents to send for it, and it will take perhaps a dollar's worth of time before you get it.

MR. FLETCHER. — I wonder what the Columbia University Library does about its own university publications. I remember writing to the publishers and there was no response, but I supposed that there had been no title-pages and indexes prepared. Another time I wrote to another publisher on the subject, and he replied that there was no index prepared for the volumes in question, but referred me to one of the professors of the college, who replied that for the university he had typewritten tables of the contents and that he advised me to do the same. I did it.

C. W. ANDREWS. — I would like to add a word to what Mr. Fletcher has said. I have in my mind at the moment the name of the firms of P. S. King & Co. and the Macmillan Co. If you want a title-page or an index from them you have generally got to write for it every time, and they won't take a general statement that when you order the periodicals you always want the indexes and title-pages. You have to ask for each one separately.

MR. BOLTON. — I once spoke to a New York publisher about this matter, and he said that nine-tenths of the people who read the magazines never looked at the indexes, and that therefore it was of no interest to them whether there was an index or not.

A. H. HOPKINS. — I wonder if something could not be done to induce publishers to send title-pages in a proper way. They generally send them rolled up in soft paper, and as they are not carefully handled in transit they are not in very good shape to put in the volume when we receive them.

MR. GAY. — Why could we not try to boycott offending publishers, and say that we won't subscribe to their periodicals unless they furnish us properly with title-pages? This ought to be effective.

MISS I. E. LORD. — Don't you think it would be better, before paying the bill for periodicals, to get all the title-pages, etc., that are wanted, and if you get them through an agent to tell him in

advance that you want these title-pages, and that you must have them if he expects to be paid for his periodicals?

MISS E. E. CLARKE. — It seems to me that the way in which the Association could bring the most influence to bear upon publishers is by each member individually writing to the publisher and finding out if there is no title-page or index. I have in mind at the present moment the case of *Harpers' Bazar*, which has changed its form from a folio to an ordinary octavo in the middle of a volume. This, I think, is a much more serious matter than difficulties with title-pages or indexes, and I would like to inquire how many libraries have done what I have not done, written to the publishers, complaining of this and calling their attention to the fact that it is a bad thing for the *Bazar*.

A show of hands demonstrated that four of those present had entered such complaint.

CHARLES MARTEL. — It has not infrequently happened that I have had a volume of a periodical supposedly with the title-page missing and with the index missing also, and have accidentally found these to be in the last issue somewhere, but not at the end nor at the beginning. The person in charge of the periodicals had simply missed finding them.

T. L. MONTGOMERY. — This question of indexes is apparently an interesting one, but, with the class of indexes that we are at present getting, as far as I am concerned the volume is quite as complete without an index as with one. If the American Library Association could do anything to have the *quality* of indexes improved, it would be doing something much more effective than complaining of their unsatisfactory delivery.

MRS. M. C. SPENCER. — In regard to writing to publishers, I have written many appealing letters, full of pathos and sentiment, and I have never received any response except perhaps a card saying that there was no title-page or index. I do not think you can work on the sympathies of publishers.

JOHNSON BRIGHAM. — I do not think an individual protest amounts to much. Three men may go out from any legislative assembly and go away and keep on talking individually, and their talk will not amount to much; but if they go out as a company or an association and then go back as representatives of that association they will be heard. Now I think we might

learn a lesson from the politicians and send a joint and united request rather than keep on writing individually and waiting indefinitely for a response.

Dr. RICHARDSON. — Certainly, we shall make a united protest through the committee on this subject, of which Mr. Fletcher is chairman.

Dr. STEINER. — I wish to call attention to a point which should have been noted before. It is the diabolical habit of some publishers of preparing American editions of English periodicals under different dates. The *Strand* does this, and there are several others, but *Cassell's Family Magazine* and the *Illustrated London News*, I believe, do not. There are, however, several others which are very nearly as bad in giving the same date to numbers that do not contain the same material at all.

E. P. VAN DUZEE read a paper on

REFERENCE WORK IN THE GROSVENOR LIBRARY.*

Miss ISABEL ELY LORD read a paper on

THE COLLEGE VS. UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

(See p. 45.)

Dr. RICHARDSON. — We have among us to-day Mr. Andrews, of the John Crerar Library. Mr. Andrews represents one of those libraries alluded to by Mr. Van Duzee, and I want Mr. Andrews to make a few remarks.

Mr. ANDREWS. — It is true that I am in charge of one of the few libraries similar to the Grosvenor Library, but while the scope of such libraries is rather limited, they present just the same problems and they cater to nearly the same classes of the population as the more general libraries. This fact leaves me in the position of the man in the House of Commons who always rose and said "ditto to Mr. Burke." As I listened to Mr. Van Duzee's paper, I noted that it gave as much information about the reference work of the John Crerar Library as it did about that of the Grosvenor. Still there are two points on which I would like to lay a little additional emphasis, as I think that they are of special importance.

The first is one of cordial agreement with Mr. Van Duzee's statement that no library is complete without a catalog in three forms, author, subject index, and classed catalog. The usual assumption is that the classed cata-

log is a substitute for the alphabetical subject catalog, and I believe that most of the Library Association think that it is a rather bad substitute. Our own experience has been directly to the contrary. We have a very wide range of reading, and the readers in all circles find the classed catalog easy to understand and easy to use. Still it is not complete without the subject index. You all know that I am in favor of the printed cards, and it is the printed card which makes it possible, without too great expense, to have these three forms in our catalog. You will find our solution of the problem in the sample catalog which is on exhibition in the library collection, and I think will find sufficient detail given there.

The other point on which I wish to speak is one where I differ with Mr. Van Duzee. I do not believe that perfectly open shelves in a large collection of books is advantageous to the reader. Miss Lord's paper has brought out the matter so well that it is not necessary to dwell upon it. There is great danger of an inexperienced reader being misled by out-of-date books, and where a great amount of time is spent in securing the best books they should be shelved in a way to emphasize the distinction between them and the great majority of works in a library. Therefore, I believe that Mr. Foster's plan of a standard library is a better solution of the problem than unrestricted access to the shelves. It is in that line that we are working at the John Crerar Library. I would like to have something like 10,000 volumes of the best books in the library made available to the public without the slightest formality; then we would not have to answer in detail the question, "What do you consider the best books on botany?" or "the best reference books on zoölogy?" but simply send people to the shelves to find out for themselves. We have prepared a bulletin, the first printed from our electrotypes of titles used in the card catalog, giving this collection as it stands at present. It is expressly stated in the preface, however, that this edition is issued only to obtain criticisms and suggestions for the improvement of the collection. We hope that the second edition will contain the best 3000 volumes in the different lines of our work.

One other point on which I differ from Mr. Van Duzee is the desirability of the establishment of the departmental system. So far as I

* This paper was not furnished for publication.

can learn the general tendency in reference libraries now is away from it. There was a time, a few years ago, when we all considered the question of the departmental system for university libraries, and when it was strongly urged for reference libraries in general. My own experience, however, is that while the plan may be the ideal one and may be necessary in certain lines, as, for instance, Medicine and Patent Reports, where it is desirable to separate a certain definite class of readers, yet it seems to me that in general the tendency is toward the plan of the British Museum Reading Room as the most economical in administration and most desirable for its general results.

I will close by entering my objection to the division by which Miss Lord excluded the libraries of the Institutes of Technology from university libraries. The Germans are not wrong when they call such institutes technical universities. If an institution does research work, if it increases knowledge in the sciences and the arts, its real spirit is that of a university. I believe that the research work done at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology is the crown of its work, and that it is catered for by its library as a university library would cater for the research work of its instructors and students.

Mrs. SPENCER. — In regard to the withdrawal of books, I would like to ask some questions. In the Michigan Law Department as well as in the Michigan State Library, of course we have a large number of law books which, from a commercial standpoint would be perhaps of no great value, but as a history of the development of the law from its foundation to the present time these books have a value beyond all calculation. It has been a fixed plan in the Michigan State Library never, under any circumstances, to withdraw any one of those books from the shelves; it would be considered a damage to the library. We have sometimes eight or nine or ten editions of the one text-book and every one of the old editions is religiously put away and kept for reference and as a historical study for law students.

As regards text-books, it would seem to me that every text-book has a certain amount of historical value. I know that collections of old text-books sometimes bring large prices from the very fact that they are considered valuable in that line, and it seems to me that it would be

contrary to the spirit of library work to withdraw those books from any library.

Miss LORD. — In the first place, I said in my paper that the Institute of Technology is, as Mr. Andrews suggested, doing university work. To its being called a technical university, I have no objection whatever, but at the same time I hardly think that it can be called a university in the sense that the "studium generale" implies. And in the second place I certainly agree with Mrs. Spencer that old text-books should be kept for historical interest, but not for reference — the question is different.

Mr. FLETCHER. — In regard to the relation of the alphabetical subject catalog and the classified form, I would like to speak of some recent experimenting of mine, which seems to point to excellent results. Having given our readers in the delivery room copies of the shelf-lists in many departments to be used as class-lists, we have withdrawn from the dictionary subject catalog all the cards under such subject headings as form divisions in the class-lists, substituting for them a mere reference to the class-lists. For examples of such headings I would refer to Sun, Moon, Venus, etc., in astronomy. Ultimately we hope to reduce very considerably the pressure on the card catalog by thus dividing the burden between it and the class-lists.

Mr. ANDREWS. — I do not like to rise again, but want to say "ditto" to Mr. Fletcher. I have had the honor of the same solution of the problem.

W. C. LANE. — I think a little light has been thrown on this point by the subject index of the Harvard College Library. This index is practically what a dictionary index would be except that it is made of references instead of entries. Now, there are comparatively few entries there which do not refer to more than one part of the class catalog, and, as I understand Mr. Andrews, his plan and purpose is to bring these entries, which are not together, into one place in the class catalog, side by side under the dictionary heading; in the other cases where only one reference would be necessary, everything would be found in the catalog.

Just a word in regard to the question of exclusion. It seems to me that Miss Lord and Mrs. Spencer are both right. Miss Lord's remarks apply to small libraries whether they are college libraries or general libraries, and these should unhesitatingly exclude books which du-

plicate those already on their shelves, or books which are offered which they do not need. And I hardly think it a wise plan to keep every text-book, because these keep on increasing in number indefinitely and there would be no space for them unless a library had unlimited room, and no library has that; but it is not necessary to burn them. If there is any college or other library which has made a practice of collecting and keeping all those old text-books, these text-books should be turned over to them.

W. P. CUTTER.—The law of the United States absolutely forbids the destruction of public property except by a board of condemnation. It must be sold or given away, otherwise it is impossible to exclude a book once it has got into the shelves of a public library, except it is voted out by three men. In regard to the placing together of a number of periodicals or continuation parts that will be completed some time in the next century, I leave everything on the shelves except the current number of the periodical. There is only one classification and there is only one place to put them. I have no reference library or special collections and this is the only method that I know about.

E. B. HUNT.—As regards the periodicals on the shelves, our method was to leave them on the shelves tied up in bundles until we had the complete volume; but we were constantly losing one or more numbers, they were a source of unending trouble, and finally we adopted the system that everything which is included in books, bound volumes and parts, is kept in one room for preservation, the current numbers only being on the shelves. We make a note in our catalog to the effect that the current numbers of such a periodical are on the shelves, but that the back numbers are to be found in the periodical room. We do this particularly in the case of the scientific and technical works. We find that keeping the current numbers on the shelves is difficult.

C. K. BOLTON.—We have a sort of a duplicate system in our library. As soon as we get a new edition of one book we take the other and put it upstairs, so that upstairs we have a duplicate collection of books that are rarely used or are somewhat out of date. This would meet some of the difficulties mentioned by Miss Lord or Mr. Andrews.

Miss CLARKE.—Miss Lord's paper urges all college librarians to get rid of everything that

they do not want and that is rather antiquated. I think this is very bad advice indeed, because we do not know how far a library or a college is going to develop. In Vermont we are a university, and we call ourselves a university, though Miss Lord would not call us one; but the difference between a college and a university is mainly a matter of funds, and we have generous friends who are worth many millions of dollars and may die within the next fifteen years, and so we may find ourselves a university, even according to Miss Lord's definition. What Miss Lord has advocated is sending books which we do not want to some library which makes a specialty of them. Now we do not approve of specialties in libraries. We think they are not desirable. Although we have never bought a genealogical book, we take everything that is offered to us, because we think that we may some time have funds to develop such a department quite as valuable as that of any other library.

Dr. STEINER.—Regarding the question of the exclusion of books, it seems to me that the librarian is rarely competent to do much excluding unless he is a specialist, because the subject of exclusion is a very important matter. It frequently happens in different editions of books that a certain edition is valuable for some special reason and it may often happen that a later edition is not as valuable as an earlier edition of the same book. Take for example the well-known legal text-book, Smith's "Leading cases." Any librarian will tell you that the ninth and the current editions are not as valuable as the eighth edition because of the different editors. The man who edited the ninth edition is not as able a man as the one who edited the eighth edition. But unless I happened to find that out I would take the eighth edition out of my library and keep the ninth edition. It is the same in many other works where we may put aside a valuable edition of a work and keep on our shelves one that although later is not as valuable. It seems to me that this is a matter that should be gone about in a very careful manner.

Dr. BILLINGS.—I am very much disposed to agree with Miss Lord as to the policy to be adopted in college libraries. As Dr. Steiner says there are certain editions of text-books and other books which are more valuable than

others, and it is true that a complete collection of editions has a historical value. In the Washington Medical Library I have placed series of ten, twelve, or fourteen editions of books no one of which has any special value. But the general principle enunciated by Miss Lord, regarding the collection of the college library, and even of the small general library, is the same as that enunciated by Mr. Adams in regard to the Quincy Library, that it is not where books on special subjects are piled up that they will be the most use, but that it is where they will be called for.

I do not care to have a long series of editions of text-books on arithmetic in the New York Public Library when I know that Columbia has a special line of books on that subject, and while we do get the principal books and do take the principal journals relating to education, as called for by the association of teachers, we are perfectly willing to do without an elaborate display of old and worn out text-books in this line. Out of date editions of common text-books are of no practical use in most libraries, but they give the attendants trouble in taking care of them.

With regard to the departmental system, its success must depend greatly on the users and on the plan of the building. We have adopted

it for certain lines; for example, Hebrew literature and Jewish history, which are in great demand by a special class of readers and require an attendant having special knowledge and accomplishments. The same is true as regards Slavic literature. When we get the new building arranged we will have a special place for our books and documents in connection with American history, which are now in the general library, and which it is not desirable for many reasons to place in the general reading room.

In regard to the catalog question, I should say that the plan described by Mr. Andrews of having a class catalog, an index catalog, and an author catalog is the correct one if the arrangements are made by means of printing, and if it can be afforded it is a wise expenditure. As regards the printing of class-lists in sufficient quantities to be available for readers, it is a great convenience, as then a searcher may have a dozen titles before him at once, and there is a great satisfaction in being able to see groups of titles, as in the British Museum Catalogue, instead of having to turn over card after card.

W. I. FLETCHER was elected chairman of the Section for the ensuing year, and the meeting adjourned at 12.50 p. m.

LARGE LIBRARIES SECTION.

TWO meetings of the Large Libraries Section were held, one a joint meeting with the Trustees' Section, conducted as a regular session of the conference (*see* p. 131), the other a meeting devoted to the consideration of

OPEN SHELVES IN THE LIGHT OF ACTUAL EXPERIENCE.

This meeting was held on the evening of Friday, June 8, under direction of W. H. BRETT and Dr. B. C. STEINER, respectively chairman and secretary of the section.

The meeting was called to order in Convocation Hall of the Presbyterian College, at 8.45, by W. H. BRETT, who said: This is the third annual meeting of the Large Libraries Section, the first having been held at Lakewood in 1898, and the second last year at Atlanta. The section was organized for the purpose of discussing questions which have to be met by those in

charge of libraries which are large enough to require division into departments and extend their work by branches. The meetings of the section thus far have been devoted to such questions.

Dr. B. C. STEINER read a paper, by S. S. GREEN, entitled

TO WHAT CLASSES OF LITERATURE, IF ANY,
SHOULD ACCESS BE ALLOWED?

(*See* p. 34.)

T. L. MONTGOMERY.—It is impossible that this paper should go on record without some objection being made to it. I don't think it makes any point worthy of consideration, except as it touches on literature for children. I see nothing in it that calls for closed shelves; I see no argument for saying that certain portions of every library are shut off from the public. That is done in open access libraries purely for

the reason that the books are either valuable, in which case it would be silly to expose them unnecessarily, or that they are not needed by the general reader. I don't think Mr. Green's point in regard to making thieves has any value. You might as well argue for locking a child in a room so that he will not steal. If there is any good reason for supposing free access to shelves to be a failure, I would like to know it. I have the honor to be a trustee of a library that is circulating more books to-day than any other library in the world. It is an open access library, and, as far as I have anything to say in the matter, and as far as Mr. Thomson is concerned, it will remain open until some good reason for closing the shelves is given.

Dr. J. S. BILLINGS. — It would be better to postpone discussion until all the papers are read, as there are some different aspects of the subject to be presented. I wish to say, in Mr. Green's absence, that he is perfectly correct, within limits, in saying that open shelves hold out inducements to theft, and teach some children to steal. But many of the children may be thieves in the first place, and it is an open question whether a dozen thieves are not counterbalanced by the highly increased moral character that may be developed in the rest of the children.

W. E. FOSTER read a paper on

ACCESS TO A "STANDARD LIBRARY."

(See p. 36.)

H. L. ELMENDORF read a paper on

ACCESS TO A "SELECTED LIBRARY:" THE BUFFALO PLAN.

(See p. 38.)

A. E. BOSTWICK read a paper on

DUTIES AND QUALIFICATIONS OF ATTENDANTS IN OPEN-SHELF LIBRARIES.

(See p. 40.)

In the absence of P. B. WRIGHT his paper on

CHARACTER OF PERMITTED ACCESS TO THE SHELVES

was not read. It is printed elsewhere. (See p. 35.)

Dr. STEINER. — I had great pleasure two years ago in visiting the Buffalo Public Library and a year ago in seeing Mr. Foster's projected building, and it seemed to me we had there two ideas which would work out in such

a way as to give such access as was proper for the public and not give that which was improper. Mr. Foster has pretty clearly explained everything, but Mr. Elmendorf has not explained two or three things, and I should like to ask him a question or two. Mr. Elmendorf, you spoke of having introduced additional safeguards, so as to considerably diminish the loss. Would you tell us what they are?

Mr. ELMENDORF. — In the first place the charging desk was put immediately by the door where everyone had to go out of the room, and in front of the door were a pair of turnstiles, through which people, in coming in and going out, were compelled to pass; immediately in front of these was a sign: "Please have your book charged before leaving this room;" so that a book taken is a book stolen, and not taken by misapprehension.

C. W. ANDREWS. — Where do you put reference books?

Mr. ELMENDORF. — We have a reference room of 2000 books, which immediately adjoins the selected library. The rooms are open, and we have had no trouble with any noise that would interfere with reference work in the room immediately adjoining. This room is occupied on an average by 60 people the whole time, and it frequently has as high as 150.

F. P. HILL. — Mr. Elmendorf spoke of the total loss in his library as 728 volumes, 400 of which came from the open access room, and the balance, I suppose, from the stack room. How many from each room?

Mr. ELMENDORF. — Two hundred, and a few over, we lost in the children's room. The others, I think, were lost in the open reading room by putting books which belonged to the stack in the open-shelf room. We filled in with books which did not belong there, there was such a demand for them.

Mr. HILL. — How many of those stolen or lost have been returned?

Mr. ELMENDORF. — I cannot tell you now, though we keep a record.

Mr. MONTGOMERY. — I would like to say in reply to the remarks of Dr. Billings, that our experience in Philadelphia has been that children don't steal books in large quantities. There may be something in the hereditary influence of New York which is different from that of Philadelphia. Our worst experience has been in the class of books representing the

engineering section, where we have had more losses than in any other class.

Dr. BILLINGS.—It would be rather interesting, I think, to get some data as to books stolen. My experience is: first, text-books; then school books, then engineering manuals; and at certain seasons of the year, guide books and books of travel. If you put cookery books on the shelves, they also disappear—and I don't think they are taken by children or by men. The New York Public Library at present is on the edge of a section of the city where the residents are not criminal, but are ignorant and disposed to be vicious; and the younger portion have a keen thirst for information. The number of persons who steal books for the purpose of selling them is not large; and I don't think children ever begin in that way. Boys of 15, 16, or 17 begin by taking books they are going to use. Shorthand manuals, for instance, are dangerous things to have on open shelves. But after a time they find they can get 10 or 15 cents for a book, and the quickest way of raising the money seems to be to go in the library and look over the books and take one. In most cases, the persons who buy these books tell me that generally they have been stolen by youths of from 16 to 19 years of age.

F. P. HILL.—It would be interesting, I think, to know what steps have been taken by Mr. Elmendorf, Mr. Thomson, and Dr. Billings to secure stolen books from the second-hand bookstores, where, possibly, they have been sold, or whether the second-hand booksellers are on the lookout for such books. In Newark, where we have made some little attempt at free access, we have lost very few books, and we are in such close touch with the booksellers that we have been able to trace most of those.

Miss A. R. DOUGHERTY.—We had open shelves about 13 months ago, and about 10,000 persons have used them. They contain 8000 books, 1500 of which are exceedingly valuable; and of these 1500 not one has been lost or mutilated, as far as I can tell. Of the other books, there is to my knowledge but one missing, and it is of comparatively small value. It was bought for general circulation, and was rebound, and probably not returned to the shelves.

S. H. BERRY.—We have over 40,000 volumes for absolutely free access. There has been no loss shown by the one inventory we

have taken; but that does not prove much, as we are six floors from the street, and everyone must pass in and out by an elevator; this gives us protection.

Mr. MONTGOMERY.—Stewart & Co. and George H. Rigby, second-hand book-sellers, of Philadelphia, know the marks on the Free Library books, and return them to us without comment.

Mr. HILL.—How many do you get?

Mr. MONTGOMERY.—Last year about 40.

WESTON FLINT.—I don't believe children steal books. I suppose some books are taken by persons who take them away carelessly. I have had experience of about 11 years in the Patent Office Library, and have had about a year and a half in the Washington Public Library. In the Patent Office Library we had stolen books sent back to us about every second week, and in this library the people were not allowed to borrow books out at all; but in the Public Library during a year and a half we have not lost a book. The first year the Public Library was open we had about 12,000 volumes, and a circulation of about 120,000; we could have circulated five times more if we had had them.

Miss E. G. BROWNING.—Perhaps children don't steal books, but when we last took stock we found 300 books missing from our children's department.* In the branches, of which we have five, after four years' experience, two branches, without entire access to the shelves, have lost no books, and the other three have lost from 15 to 20 each.

L. L. WARD.—I find that children do steal books, and that the greatest vigilance on the part of the attendants will not prevent this. Many of the losses in a department of which I at one time had charge could not be explained in any other way. The books taken are almost always children's books. I feel chiefly concerned in such cases as this because it teaches the children larceny. The first book taken leads to taking another, and this may lead to worse things. I believe in open shelves, but I believe that safeguards are necessary.

Mrs. SANDERS.—My experience has been

* Miss Browning sends a correction of this statement. She says: "Our July inventory showed that all but 10 of these books have been returned; that part of the supposed loss was an error on the part of an attendant making the inventory, and that the rest of the books were evidently borrowed (not stolen) by children who supposed that was the way to take them."

that all the books we have lost have been taken by scholarly people.

E. M. FAIRCHILD.—From my study of children it seems apparent that in every community there is a certain proportion who will steal any thing they can lay hands on; they possess a certain predatory instinct.

Mr. BOSTWICK.—In my experience also, children steal books, and in many cases the loss from the juvenile portion of the library has been equal to that from all the rest of the library put together. What Mr. Fairchild says is quite true; many children steal books just to show what they can do, and the one who steals most is looked upon with admiration. I think there is undoubtedly a strong predatory instinct in a certain class of boys, and we must guard against it.

J. K. HOSMER.—While it is true children steal books to some extent, we dread grown-up people more than children; and we dread most the scholarly people. We lose more books from our branches than from the central library; at one branch in particular the percentage of loss was more than double that of the central library.

Mr. ELMENDORF.—Children do steal books, as they steal other things. The predatory class exists everywhere, and I would rather believe in the inaccuracy of an inventory which gave no loss in a circulation of 120,000 volumes a year, than in the honesty of children, because dishonesty exists everywhere. I want to say one thing most emphatically: we don't *teach* children to be thieves. Many a child who has stolen a book, and been found out, has been led to reform. We do nothing to encourage stealing by throwing our shelves open. We try to make good citizens by laying the responsibility of stewardship upon the children.

F. M. CRUNDEN.—I can add further testimony as to whether the child steals books. We have caught him red-handed, and our shelf list shows the abstraction of some 400 volumes in one year. We assume the child did it; but I don't believe we are therefore making thieves. Whatever course we are going to pursue, there is no use shutting our eyes to the facts of the case. We are running the risk of losing books; there is no question about that; but the question is, Is the risk of losing a few books a year greater than the risk of turning people away from the library? We are seeking to invite

people in to the library. To me the question of open shelves is no longer an open question; I settled it in my own mind some time ago—at the close of the discussion in Atlanta—and I am of the same opinion now. I don't think the public have any desire to get into the stack of a large library. They would be lost there. They would see books, the titles of which, perhaps, they could not read, and which would be of no service to them. But they do want to look at the popular books of the day, and when you allow them to do that they are perfectly satisfied; the rest of your books can be kept in perfect order. If the books get out of order in the open-shelf room, nobody is particularly harmed, because if a person wants a particular book, he goes to the counter and gets it; and if he looks for it in the open-shelf room, he perhaps finds it in a wrong place. It will not do because we lose a few books to restrict their owners from access to them. I believe open shelves invite and develop honesty. I believe the great losses at Buffalo during the first few months were because the people had not been taught to use their freedom.

A. H. HOPKINS.—I have been sorry to hear that the youngsters have so black a name. It was announced in print last winter that in a university, which I will not name, the losses of books had been very heavy, and that about 400 volumes stolen were from the department of theology. I make this as a statement of fact, for I obtained confirmation of it.

T. L. MONTGOMERY.—In all this conversation there has been nothing at all said about the advantage of the open-shelf system to the reader. The case has been presented by two people avowedly opposed to the open-shelf system, and we have been allowed to defend ourselves. I would suggest, that at the next meeting, the open-shelf people be allowed to present the case and that the others should controvert anything that may be excepted to.

J. C. DANA.—This question was closed for me over ten years ago, and closed of course in favor of free access. This was not through any special insight on my part, but largely through reading the things that had been said on the subject; things that even then, seemed to settle the matter. Mr. Herbert Putnam, in particular, presented the whole case in a paper read before the A. L. A. at San Francisco in 1891, a paper which says all that need be said

to convince us all that a free public library is not a free public library until it is open to the public. In the same year, when the A. L. A. came through Denver on its way to California, and saw the little library I was then managing, with free access to everyone, the comments were to the effect that "you in the far West may do this with a small library, but in the East, you know, with a large library, you cannot do this sort of thing." This, in spite of the fact that it was being done, and had been done for some years by Mr. Brett, of Cleveland, Mr. Putnam, of Minneapolis, Mrs. Sanders, of Pawtucket, and by others. The idea had then taken root, and it began to grow. In 1894, when the matter was under discussion at the Lake Placid conference, of the two or three hundred library people present, very few, if I remember rightly not much over a dozen, were willing to show hands in favor of open access. Last year at Atlanta the opinion was overwhelming in its favor, and it evidently is at this meeting this evening. The question seems now to be not so much how shall we answer the arguments against this system as how shall

we find opportunity to tell of its excellencies!

I would like to call attention, Mr. Chairman, to the fact that the subject under discussion is the access of the public to the shelves of their library. The subject that is actually being discussed is, do children sometimes steal when they have the chance?

C. A. CUTTER.—There is one thing which I think is rather important. We seem to be considering this matter entirely from the point of view of large libraries. I want to urge upon the representatives of small libraries that they should not be very much affected by what has been said about large libraries. All that has been said in favor of open shelves in large libraries applies to small libraries, and much that has been said against open shelves in large libraries has no application whatever in small libraries.

W. H. BRETT.—It is undoubtedly true that if a large library in a large city can conduct open shelves successfully, any library in a town or village can do so.

Adjourned at 10.30 p.m.

CATALOGING AND CATALOGERS: ROUND TABLE MEETING.

AN informal "round table" meeting for the discussion of questions in cataloging was held on the morning of Monday, June 11, in one of the lecture rooms of the Presbyterian College. No set program had been prepared, but under the direction of the chairman, A. H. HOPKINS, a number of propositions, submitted by prominent catalogers, were roughly classified and written out on a large blackboard. These were read in turn by the chairman, and submitted to general criticism and discussion. About 125 persons were in attendance.

The meeting was called to order at 11.20 a.m. by A. H. HOPKINS, who said: Let me say that this session of the Catalogers' Section is a preliminary one and, in a sense, a test session to see if there is sufficient interest to warrant the formation of a permanent section. The meeting is to be wholly informal and there are absolutely no set papers or speeches to be presented. The time is to be devoted to discussion and the expression of personal opinion.

With a view to forming a line for general guidance of the discussion a number of proposi-

tions have been formulated and are written on the blackboard before you. This does not form a program, however, and may be varied from at any time to admit discussion on other subjects of interest which may be brought up. It will doubtless appear, as we proceed, that a number of the propositions point strongly toward co-operative cataloging. Indeed, the atmosphere seems electrical with this subject, and I invite full and free expression of personal opinion at this meeting.

J. C. HANSON.—I would suggest that number 2 at the bottom of the board be taken in connection with number 1 at the top, as they pertain to the same subject, and it strikes me that number 2 will cause more discussion than number 1.

The CHAIRMAN.—I will read the propositions (*reading*):

1. A pseudonym may be used instead of the real name, with cross reference under the latter, when an author is known in literature by the pseudonym only.

2. (*At bottom of board.*) A book published anonymously or pseudonymously shall be entered

under title or pseudonym respectively, even if the author be known, or supposed to be known; in this case information as to the authorship shall be given in a note and added entry made under the name of the author.

The rough classification shown on the board was made hastily, and these two propositions may well be considered together.

Miss THERESA HITCHLER. — While I was cataloger at the New York Free Circulating Library I made a rule to refer in every case from the pseudonym, when the real name was known. Since I have been connected with the Brooklyn Public Library I have put everything under the pseudonym when the pseudonym is better known. I find that it is best to stick to the rule of putting everything under one name. If I think a pseudonym is better known to the people who come to the library then I put the main entry under the pseudonym. Of course in a reference library the case may be different. People's knowledge of authors depends upon where they get their knowledge of books. We really can hardly form any exact opinion ourselves. The best way is to stick to a certain rule, but there will always be exceptions — if you decide to put Marlitt's books under Marlitt and to put Samuel L. Clemens' books under Mark Twain, because they are both better known under those names, you will probably find people who will know the books only under the names that are just the reverse of the way in which you have them. The great point is whether names in a few cases like George Eliot and Georges Sand — where the real name will never become generally used — should not be put in a note under the pseudonym as main entry.

Miss R. F. DOANE. — I should like to ask in the case of some recent books where we are not certain whether the name is a pseudonym or not — Do you put a note in pencil and change it when you find out the truth? Of course you could change it in time for the catalog.

Miss HITCHLER. — At present, I leave the original entry. Take for instance the case of Marlitt. That name was so long familiar that even after the real name was better known I simply left the entry in our records as Marlitt and I think I will leave it as Marlitt. I think it is better to leave books under the names by which the writers are best known to the public. Consider, if we entered a library as most readers do, we should not be familiar with all such de-

tails. We tell the public to consult the catalog; but the catalog is Greek to them and they do not know about its details. We ourselves were once as unfamiliar, and certainly the public cannot be expected to know a catalog as a librarian does. People do not care to know from a catalog how many pages there are in the book. I believe in having the catalog for the public just as simple as possible and also in having an official catalog for the librarian which shall be just as full as possible, giving almost all the particulars that may be available about a book.

Miss SULA WAGNER. — For nine years we have entered under the pseudonym. It is not an experiment and has proved very successful. In some cases we make two entries; in other cases we refer only to the real name of the author until it becomes decidedly better known than the pseudonym. We have the change of one author's name under consideration — Sara Jeannette Duncan; she is becoming known as Mrs. Cotes to some of our readers and we have been considering the question of changing the main entry to that name, but have decided that it is not necessary. We treat married women as we do pseudonyms.

Chairman GIFFORD. — The next proposition reads:

"A society is to be entered under the first word, not an article, of its corporate name with references from any other names by which it is known, especially from the name of the place in which its headquarters are established."

Miss EDITH E. CLARKE. — I cannot agree with that. I deal with historical societies a great deal and their names to a large extent begin with the word "Historical." If we adopted this system we would have no end of entries under the word "Historical" in our catalog. There are also many state historical societies which use the word "State" in their corporate names. It seems to me that these should be entered in the ordinary way and referred to by cross reference.

J. T. GEROULD. — I think the same as regards the various German academies, whose names generally begin with a lot of adjectives of one sort or another. I would be surprised to find any reader able to remember the beginning of the names of these academies, and if these are entered under the first word of title there is no possible means of showing the extent of the collection. It seems to me much better to index

according to the system of the British Museum.

The CHAIRMAN. — Proposition 4 is :

"A book by more than one author shall receive as heading the name of the first-named author only, with additional entries for the other author or authors."

You will note that this points towards the printed card.

W. P. CUTTER. — I object particularly to this, because in the case of very many scientific works the man last named really wrote the work, under the supervision of the director or professor whose name heads the entry.

E. B. HUNT. — It seems to me that this would lead to a great deal of confusion, because there is a radical difference between the work that a man does himself and the work that another does.

F. M. CRUNDEN. — I would ask for a show of hands on this question to see what the general opinion is.

A show of hands was taken, with the result of 16 in favor of the proposition and 50 opposed to it.

W. H. TILLINGHAST. — I should like to say that my vote was purely an expression of personal preference, and is not to be interpreted as a disinclination to adopt the other scheme if the co-operative catalog requires it.

C. W. ANDREWS. — As I understand the matter it would not endanger the system of co-operation if the votes were one way or another.

F. M. CRUNDEN. — I think that minor differences of opinion are insignificant compared with the advantages and saving to be derived from the co-operative system. But there is a great deal to be said on the other side, and I think it is desirable in voting on this question that we should vote in regard to what we think is really the best.

Miss E. E. CLARKE. — If this affects the co-operative catalog I should wish to give my vote on both sides. You cannot make such a rule without numerous exceptions, and it is too large a question to be voted on without further explanation. It seems to me that we ought to consider the matter very carefully.

Mr. HANSON. — I voted in favor of the rule on the understanding that it would be easier in furtherance of co-operative cataloging to follow one rule simply and make certain exceptions that will always be the same. Certain

exceptions may also be made in different libraries, I think.

The CHAIRMAN. — One word of explanation in regard to these propositions. They were made with a slant of the eye towards the co-operative catalog and what we want to get is opinions.

The next proposition was read, as follows :

"All editions of the same book are to receive the same heading ; thus an anonymous edition of a book afterwards published under the author's name is to receive the author's name as heading, with a note : 'published anonymously.'"

C. W. ANDREWS. — My objection is that I hope we will all use the printed cards before long ; the use of the printed cards will affect many of these details and will make unnecessary a number of the questions that are now being asked ; and I think that the words of the title-page should as far as possible be on the printed card. I am not sure that it is worth while filling out the authors' names. In the matter of the names of societies, I think they should be entered under their corporate names, even the names of the German universities. I think also that we ought to say in these discussions, what kind of a library we are speaking for.

I suppose what is generally wanted is a scholarly bibliographical description, and I do not see why, with the use of the printed cards, all cannot have it.

Miss WAGNER. — Do you mean that you would not make an entry of the author's name in the catalog, that you would only mention the name of the book ; or would you make a double entry ?

Mr. ANDREWS. — Where the author is well known it is not always necessary, but generally there would be two entries, and each would be complete.

C. A. CUTTER. — It seems to me, if this scheme is adopted we will have to change many of the rules we have at present ; but we should not hesitate to change our rules to keep up with the conditions of the present time.

W. S. BISCOE. — I think we are looking forward to the day when we will all have a co-operative system. I agree with Mr. Andrews. A good many libraries have the printed cards and it is not wise to have a lot of cards printed and then to change them. It seems to me that the larger number of libraries that have their

cards already printed are not going to change the form.

Mr. BARNWELL. — My reason for opposing is that I think, as a general principle, the heading of the main entry of the book should be in the form in which the book itself is published; that is, if it is published under an autonym let the autonym be given, if under a pseudonym, then let the pseudonym be given, and if the book be anonymous, then let the fact be stated. Any other information that you want to give can be supplied and enclosed in brackets, but the main entry, I think, should be held to that form of the author's name, or of the title of an anonymous work, in which it was published. A great deal of confusion arises periodically, from the indexing of certain pseudonymous authors' work under names by which they are not as well known as their real names, and sometimes vice versa. Now, the general public knows a book chiefly by the way in which the title-page reads. The catalog itself is made chiefly for the use of the catalogers or librarians, it is not made for the general public according to this system; but is this correct? No, it certainly is not, the catalog should be for the public generally and not for the use of the few who happen to be librarians or catalogers, and I maintain that the form of the heading should be in such phrases or words as would be most easily recognized by persons of ordinary intelligence. Of course, I would supplement the information given by a cross reference under the name of the author, or supposed author, because in very many cases these are not the real names of the authors but merely are supposed to be.

Mr. HANSON. — If all could afford to make duplicate entries, they might index under the pseudonym until the real name has been found; make a double entry, one under the real name if known, and another if the book has been published anonymously and the author's name has been afterwards found out; and in the cases of books published under initials, spaces might be left and the initials afterwards filled up. In a large library, such for instance, as the Boston Public Library, I think this biographical method could be followed, but there are certain reasons that militate against it.

The CHAIRMAN. — Do you mean in connection with the printed cards?

Mr. HANSON. — Yes, sir.

CHARLES MARTEL. — May I ask what would be the objection to making a general reference index as mentioned by Mr. Andrews and others, and making a bibliographical entry showing different editions to save duplication of entries. Take for instance the Waverley novels, which if there are various editions might be put under Sir Walter Scott. It seems to me that a good many duplicate entries might be saved in that way. The author's name should I think be always on the catalog, save it was an anonymous work, when a note to that effect might be put in instead.

Mr. CRUNDEN. — Mr. Barnwell's principle I think is correct. The catalog should be made so that it will be easily understood by the public. Of course the cataloger himself can understand it, no matter how bad it is, for he has made it himself, but the public is to be considered. His deduction from that principle is the direct contrary of what it ought to be, and it is from that principle that we accept Mr. Andrews' conclusion that the entry ought to be an exact transcript of the title-page of the book, though we want to do as Mr. Barnwell says, make it so easy that the public can understand it. I have yet to find on what principle a catalog can be constructed that can be used by a person unblest with intelligence, I don't care what method of entry is followed, a person without common sense cannot use a catalog. I can see no possible gain in fully entering the title-page because the book has been published anonymously, more than if it was published under the author's name or if the author's name is discovered. I can see no possible gain in making the entry in bibliographical detail. I think the old system that starts out with a cross reference settles the matter once for all. It seems to me if you make an entry for each edition when you have several editions nearly alike, it might be done as we do in our own library where we enter half a dozen editions in the same card when there is no variation that would change the alphabet. If there is a change in the title we put them in the catalog separately, but always under the author's name.

A show of hands resulted in a practically unanimous vote in favor of the proposition.

The next proposition was as follows:

"Noblemen are to be entered under their titles unless the family is decidedly better known."

E. B. HUNT. — May I ask, in case that is

adopted, what you intend to do in the case of books published under the title of a gentleman who afterwards acquires a higher title? For instance, we have some pieces of music and some critical writings by Lord Burgersh, who later acquired the title of Earl of Westmoreland. What are you going to do with the writings of Westmoreland? Why not have one entry under his real name?

Mr. BARNWELL.—I should answer that question, Mr. Chairman, on the same general principle that I have already advocated. I would put it in the catalog under the name with which the book was published, and then make a cross reference to the other form of name.

The CHAIRMAN.—Here is a democratic heresy which I am inclined to favor: Let the main entry be made under the name with which the man was born, or which he received not long thereafter.

The following proposition was read:

"Names of places are to be given in the English form. When both an English and vernacular form are used in English works the vernacular is to be preferred."

Mr. BARNWELL.—I would suggest that we take these sections separately. "Names of places are to be given in the English form."

Miss E. E. CLARKE.—I would suggest that we leave the question of spelling to the United States Board on Geographic Names. I think that would be the most satisfactory. As I understand it where the English and foreign names are different we use the vernacular. "Porto Rico" is a poor example, but I cannot think of any other just now.

A MEMBER.—"Leipzig."

Miss CLARKE.—Yes—"Leipzig" for example. There is a question whether "Leipzig" is in general English use, which makes it a difficult question for the cataloger. But my suggestion was that when the United States Board on Geographic Names makes a decision as to the form of the name, that form should be accepted by the cataloger.

Mr. BOSTWICK.—Let me call your attention to the fact that the proposition on the board does not say "general English use." I would suggest that the word "general" be inserted there and the proposition would I think not be open to so much objection. We all know that in recent times there has been a public tendency to the use of foreign forms. You will find this

in some English books. We often find the form "Wien" for "Vienna." We use the form "Wien" in cataloging, and I think if this form is retained some method should be developed to show which names are to be given in the form as generally accepted.

Miss CLARKE.—Another example that I have just thought of is "Chili." It was formerly spelled "Chili" and now the spelling is "Chile." I do not think anyone is in favor of the spelling "Chili;" if anyone is I should like to know.

By a show of hands it was made evident that four favored the spelling "Chili," while over 20 favored "Chile."

The CHAIRMAN.—Miss Clarke, please put your proposition concerning the use of the decisions of the Board on Geographic Names again before the section.

Miss CLARKE.—I believe that the decision of the United States Board on Geographic Names as to the form of the name of a place is the correct one and should be adopted.

Mr. MARTEL.—The United States Board on Geographic Names has given decisions on a very small number of names as yet, and I do not know that it has any intention of making a complete gazetteer. What, therefore, would you do in regard to names on which no decision has been made by the board?

The CHAIRMAN.—As I understand Miss Clarke's proposition, it is simply to use the decisions so far as the board has at present made any.

Miss Clarke's proposition was submitted to vote, with a result of 30 in favor, 5 opposed.

W. S. BISCOE.—I agree to that so far as it regards the spelling of American names. I should not recommend it for the spelling of the names of places which are not American or American possessions.

G. W. COLE.—It seems to me that the Board on Geographic Names has decided so few foreign names that it is very easy to agree with them at present, but what about the future? We should not bind ourselves to anything, because we do not know what their supplementary lists may be.

The CHAIRMAN.—This meeting is merely for the expression of opinion; we oblige the Association to nothing.

Mr. COLE.—I would suggest that you change the proposition so that it would simply refer to

names of American places and American dependencies.

H. L. ELMENDORF.—I would be satisfied to let the American board decide for American names, and let foreign boards decide for their own names. The idea is that each board should decide the national usage of its own names.

C. W. ANDREWS.—I may add that Congressional documents must have the spelling approved of by the board.

E. L. BURCHARD.—And all charts and maps and publications of that nature.

The Chairman read the following proposition:

"A book with the name of the author given, not on the title-page but on the verso of the title-page, at the end of preface, introduction, or of the whole book, is to be entered under his name, enclosed in brackets, and with a note: 'Copyrighted by,' or 'Preface signed by,' etc."

E. B. HUNT.—If the author's name appears in the book itself that is sufficient. It makes no difference whether the name appears at the end of the preface or not; the cataloger has simply to put the name down as it appears in the book, with a note that it only appears in the preface. As for brackets in such a case, that appears to me to be nonsense.

The following proposition was read:

"Books by an author who has had different names at different periods shall in each case be entered under the name on the title-page, with a note explaining the change of name, and receive an added entry either under the present name or that by which the author is best known in literature."

Favored by 8; opposed by 25.

Mr. BARNWELL.—I have already advocated that rule, Mr. Chairman, although I had nothing to do with the preparation of the questions. It carries out my idea exactly. We are making our catalogs for the use of the public, and most of the public know a book by that form of the author's name which appears on the title-page of the book.

Mr. BISCOE.—I dissent entirely from that. The public may know a book under the title-page with which it appears, but the title-page under which a book appeared 50 years ago they do not know. What the public knows is the form of the title-page as it appears to-day.

The Chairman read a proposition, as follows:

"Initials of forenames are not to be filled out, except in cases of authors who sometimes use

only an initial, sometimes write out their full names."

How many are in favor of this proposition?

Miss WAGNER.—How do you know that the author is sometime in the future going to fill out his name? How do you know that he is not going to write out his name in full? This is not a practical suggestion.

Miss HITCHLER.—And according to this rule books by the same man would appear in several places, and the public might be led to think that they were by different people,

Mr. CRUNDEN.—It seems to me that we will all agree on the general principle that rules should be made so that there will be as few exceptions as possible. Now it is absolutely necessary in some cases to give the full name of an author to distinguish, perhaps different editions, where there is no other distinction. Such cases, then, give a simple rule to be generally followed, with the only exception in instances where you cannot find the complete name.

Mr. ANDREWS.—I wanted to say that there is one disadvantage in the printed card system, and that is the question of time that it will take to print the cards. Are you willing to wait two weeks or three weeks while we write and get the full name of the author?

Several members.—No.

Mr. ANDREWS.—This matter ought to be in your minds in this discussion. I came here this morning to learn your opinions on these points, which vitally affect the plan of the committee, because I suppose the largest single item is the preparation of the title; and in that the question of the full name of the author, the distinguishing of the different editions of the book, etc., all require a considerable allowance of time. Is it desirable that we shall spend much time in ascertaining full names, and if not shall we fill them out when we do know the names? In that way you would have to fill them out as you get to know them, and you will always have a catalog and index with some names filled out and some not. The matter is not at all clear to my mind.

Mr. BISCOE.—I have always found some names in a catalog filled out and some not. Is there any reason for omitting to fill out a name that we know?

Mr. ANDREWS.—No.

Mr. HANSON.—I think all libraries will have

to do a little looking up of names after receiving the cards. For instance, if the Publishing Section sends us cards with the initials filled in, and we don't want them that way, why nothing is simpler than to draw a line through the part we do not want.

S. H. BERRY. — There are a good many catalogers who make a name slip for every form of entry either of person, place or thing. We do this, and upon that slip we give our authority, which we look up once and for all, for everything that has been done, and I find that we save 20 per cent. of the time of eight or nine catalogers in our library; this makes these slips of some consequence. I found this particularly useful in the case of one man who had 13 different names; we cut them all out but four, and we had our authority for it on these slips. We have 26 trays, 16 inches in depth of these cards, and if carefully kept they are a great advantage.

Mr. CRUNDEN. — Since Mr. Andrews has said that the greater part of this work was the getting of the names, then we do not want to hunt up 13 names out of curiosity; and if we happen to find some of them, and they are on the cards, why we can cross out the superfluous ones.

A. R. SPOFFORD. — There is one question that occurs to me which I do not see written on the blackboard, and that question is this: The entry of titles is first prefixed by the name of the author, and there are many cases (in some cases they amount to thousands) in which persons of the same name have written books, and you have sometimes to deal with all these persons. The British Museum catalog may be mentioned as a conspicuous example. In that they distinguish writers of the same name by place of residence or profession, or by titles (of greater or less honor given by the universities and other institutions), and so on. But I do not find any systematic catalog known to me in which is used so simple a method of settling diversity of authorship as the one which I have used and will put before you. It is this: You know the full name of the author, and you can look up a little of his chronology; you can find his century at least, and you can find more than that in ninety cases out of every hundred; you can name the date of his death if he happens to be dead, and leave a dash after his name if still living. In this way people can find how old he was — and in some cases how

old she was, though not always the latter. Take for example Henry James the father and Henry James the son. Give for the father his chronology, 1811–1882 (the year of his death) — and then you have distinctive record, short, expressive, and a biographical fact. Then give for the son the entry "Henry James, 1843" (he was born in 1843), and leave a blank after that, as he is still living; and again you have a short biographical fact. I strongly advocate this system, and if it is properly kept it should prove of incalculable value to any library.

The CHAIRMAN. — I am happy to say that a considerable number of libraries seem to be doing this.

Mr. HUNT. — The same intelligent public for whom the catalogs are being prepared will in all probability take the dates for the shelf numbers.

Miss RABARDY. — The Boston Athenæum has been trying this date method for years and now we are erasing the dates and putting in instead note of profession or title, as, in the case of the Jameses, "Swedenborgian minister" for the son, and "Novelist" for the father.

Mr. TILLINGHAST. — We have been in the habit of using the place from which the writer comes, or some designation like "poet," "novelist," or something like that.

Mr. ANDREWS. — I heartily agree with what Mr. Spofford said. In the case of books written by men who are dead it is a great benefit, and it is also a great benefit in the case of posthumous works.

Mr. MARTEL. — It seems to me that it would be a great advantage if this could be put into the co-operative catalog, as there are so many variations in regard to the names. These details are hard to find, but speaking generally it would be a great advantage if they could be given.

G. W. COLE. — It seems to me that the proposition made by Mr. Spofford is the better one, for half the time when we go into a long designation of names or titles we are doing just what we want to avoid, and that is making our headings too long, and taking up too much space. The dates would give much better information in much less space.

Miss F. M. WINCHELL. — It may be of interest to know that Mr. Cutter nowadays adds the description after the name, such as "philosopher," "poet," "novelist," and so on.

The following propositions were read:

"In choice between country and subject, entry under the subject, with local subdivision for country, is to be preferred in the arts and sciences, including even such subjects as education, law, tariff, taxation, finance, banking. Under the name of the country shall be entered in general the historical, political, social, and descriptive works about the country." This proposition was approved.

Imprint: Order of imprint to be:

1. Place of publication, } In language of title.
2. Publisher's name, }
3. Year of publication.
4. Number of volumes, or of pages, if only one volume.
5. Maps, portraits, illustrations, etc.
6. Size.

The object is to get a uniform imprint, that is why this is proposed.

§ G. W. COLE. — I believe that the idea of writing the imprint immediately following the title, as is done under the Dewey rules, is more or less objectionable. I believe that it is a much better and shorter plan to begin the imprint at the top.

H. L. ELMENDORF. — In line 4 it reads: "Number of volumes, or of pages, if only one volume." I do not think that it is any more necessary to have the number of pages if there is only one volume than if there are 50. Why should there be a description given of the number of pages if it as a work happens to be only a one-volume book?

S. H. BERRY. — Because we want to know whether it is a mere pamphlet or a long disquisition on the subject. Of course if it is a many-volume affair we know that it is an extensive treatise.

W. P. CUTTER. — I think it would be best to have a formal entry on the card. The printed cards do not give prominence to the date of the publishing of scientific works, which is a very important feature in works of that nature. It seems to me as if the imprint should come first and then the publisher's name.

Mr. ANDREWS. — That is objectionable because it is not very nice to have a sentence that is partly in English and partly in a foreign language. We might drop down, however, the bibliographical information, and leave the place of publication, publisher, and date of publishing in the main title. The only person who will benefit by this omission of the full number of pages and full bibliographical details is the

compositor; there is plenty of room on the line and the omission will save work for him.

Mr. HANSON. — It may be necessary to print the imprint distinctively; that is to say as a different heading.

Miss A. S. TYLER. — It seems to me that the showing of the copyright date instead of the imprint date is very important.

The vote on this proposition showed almost all in favor; only about half of the members present voted, but there were only two voting against it.

The CHAIRMAN. — Now for the next proposition: "Instead of title-page date always give copyright date." We shall have to move swiftly because the time is short. We are to vote on the copyright date.

Mr. MARTEL. — I would like to ask if that proposition means that only one date is to be given and that that is to be the copyright date. If it does mean that, I should say that the date of the imprint must also be given.

The CHAIRMAN. — How many are in favor of giving the single date? None.

How many are in favor of giving more than one date? 40.

W. H. TILLINGHAST. — I think the proposition ought to be that only the different dates will be given if there is a difference between the imprint date and the copyright date.

F. B. GAY. — What would you do in the case of books that are licensed at the date of writing? They are never copyrighted, and they are printed at a much later date. Would you call that the copyright date?

W. P. CUTTER. — It is not a work until it is printed, and it makes no difference if it is licensed before it is printed. You cannot get an earlier date for a book than the date of the printing or making of the book, no matter whether it is licensed or not.

The CHAIRMAN. — The question pertaining to the actual copyrighting of books is one which we really have not taken into consideration here.

Mr. MARTEL. — There are many other dates to be found in books besides the copyright and imprint dates.

Mr. COLE. — I have in mind books which are reprinted from old plates and appear as new editions after a lapse of 15 or 20 or even 30 years. It seems to me that in order to identify editions it would be well to have the date of edition given.

Mr. TILLINGHAST. — I suggest that as much information as to dates as it may be possible to collect be given in addition to the imprint date and the copyright date or dates.

The CHAIRMAN. — We will pass to the next proposition. This one has been mercilessly cut down, and we shall have to hurry as the time is drawing to an end rapidly. (*Reading.*) "Omit imprint from the great mass of fiction."

Mr. BISCOE. — In the matter of the date of the imprint, I do not think it necessary always, and without exception, to enter it. Take the case of the large mass of novels which so often wear out, and are so often replaced, I think an imprint in such a case as this would be misleading and valueless.

S. H. BERRY. — For editions that are likely to become permanent and that are to be kept in the library, or editions of standard works, we should enter the imprint date, but for novels and pamphlets and such things it is not worth while taking the trouble to do so.

R. R. BOWKER. — How do you know whether a new author will be popular or not, whether you will keep him or not?

The CHAIRMAN, (*reading.*) — *Duplicating Methods*: What methods for duplicating cards have been tried and found satisfactory?

Mr. CRUNDEN. — The typewriter.

Mr. ELMENDORF. — The usual method of duplicating consists generally in taking a card and a typewriter and writing the card, and going through the same process again. I suppose there has really been no satisfactory method yet found.

Mr. BOSTWICK. — We are just about to try a modified form of hektograph, but of course we do not yet know how it will work.

Mr. BURCHARD. — Where typewriters are used, I have found it successful to use a carbon

slip between the cards for the purpose of making duplicates. It makes a fairly clear copy, and I find it to be a great saving of work.

The CHAIRMAN, (*reading.*) — "Methods for multiplying cards rapidly, more rapidly than by the library hand — Is the typewriter to be recommended? What is the ratio of gain in time of the typewriter as a duplicating machine over the library hand?"

Miss E. M. CHANDLER. — With regard to the saving of time by using the typewriter, we estimate that by its use we effect a saving of 50 per cent. of time in making copies and in straight-ahead cataloging.

Mr. HANSON. — No doubt it is a saving of time, but it seems to me to be very much harder work.

Miss WAGENER. — We use a "Remington" typewriter and find that we can average 60 or 70 cards per hour.

Miss CHANDLER. — I would like to add that we use the "Smith Premier" typewriter.

The CHAIRMAN. — Time is up and we shall have to call the meeting to a close. We have enough material before us to keep us going all day but shall have to leave the remainder of the program. We cannot possibly discuss it all.

Mr. HANSON. — It seems that from the appearances of this demonstration that a section of catalogers would be the proper thing for the annual meeting. — I have here a resolution which I would like to propose:

Resolved, That it is desirable to have at each annual meeting of the American Library Association at least one full session which shall be devoted to questions of cataloging and classification only, and, that the question of establishing a cataloging section be hereby referred to the Council of the American Library Association. *Voted*.

The meeting was thereafter adjourned.

OFFICERS OF STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS: ROUND TABLE MEETING.

A "ROUND TABLE" meeting of officers of State Library Associations was held in Convocation Hall, Presbyterian College, on the afternoon of Saturday, June 8. The meeting was intended for the free and informal discussion of questions affecting association work. There was no set program, speakers and topics having been left to the discretion of the chairman, W. L. R. GIFFORD, president of the Massachusetts Library Club. About 30 persons, all officers of library associations, were present, and the meeting proved entirely animated and interested.

The meeting was called to order at 2.30 p.m. by Chairman W. L. R. GIFFORD, who said: I wish to say a word about the object of this round table of officers of state library associations. It is the first time such a thing has been attempted at any A. L. A. conference, and the meeting is purely experimental. We desire to find out, by an interchange of opinions, how far the work of the libraries in the different states can be affected by attempting to organize associations on somewhat similar lines as regards constitution, and so forth; and in considering the program, it seemed to me we could attain far the best results by not attempting to have any set papers, but by making the meeting as informal as possible, so that all might feel free to exchange views. I was pleased at receiving from a few of the officers of the different associations suggestions to this effect. The one thing most desired was there should be no set papers. Consequently, I acceded in advance to that request, and the success of the meeting depends upon the audience, in whose hands I place it.

As for the topics suggested for discussion to-day, one of them was as follows: "The object of state associations should be to cultivate an *esprit de corps*. It seems to me that before we begin to discuss the details of the work we are attempting to do, we should first take up the object for which we have organized, and as Miss Ahern, of Chicago, suggested this subject, I will ask her to open the meeting.

Miss M. E. AHERN.—The chief object of the state association is to cultivate an *esprit de*

corps between the librarians of the state or the sections which it represents. Most of the librarians are far from the library centers and apart from the others particularly interested in the work in which they are engaged, and they must depend upon the inspiration and enthusiasm of the state library association for help to carry them through their work.

For this reason, particular attention should be given to arranging the programs for these meetings, both from the practical and social sides. In every association there will probably be members of the A. L. A. and on them devolves the duty of bringing the enthusiasm of the national association into the smaller gatherings, for the benefit of those who may not have had the privilege of attending library meetings. We come to our annual meetings and hear the conference subjects discussed, we get new points of view, and have the benefit of change, if nothing more, and there is a responsibility resting upon us to go back to our own states and take to others some of the inspiration, some of the altruistic spirit, which is so important a part of the spirit of the American Library Association. I am quite sure that if you could see the faces of the librarians of small libraries, when they hear for the first time what seem to us to be almost platitudes, if you could see the effect of their attempts to carry out these suggestions in small libraries, you would be willing to make a little more effort to be present at the meetings of your state associations.

The state association is no place for exploiting fine-spun theories on library work. The situation as it really exists must be treated with practical common sense, at the same time with the object in view of raising the standard of work a little higher at each succeeding meeting.

A mistake is sometimes made in placing on the program a bright and shining light of the community in which the meeting is held, regardless of the interests of the association, and the library spirit of many meetings has been smothered because the time and strength of the association were consumed in listening to long

dissertations having no reference to the matter in hand.

The meeting of the state library associations should be religiously guarded against lending its aid to the glorification of any one person, but the object should be kept steadily in view that the meetings are for the betterment of all and the progress of the work.

One of the detriments of the success of many library meetings is the failure to respond on the part of those who have consented to the use of their name on the printed program. Such procedure, when at all avoidable, is completely indefensible. It not only robs the association of others who would probably do better work than a person guilty of such an action, but it is a downright dishonest use of the association for the purpose of self-advertisement.

Every program should be prepared with the needs of all kinds of libraries in mind, the small as well as the large. If there are members who feel on account of their advancement in the work, that the program offers no food for them, then they have the opportunity to give out of the store of their abundance something that will help the less fortunate brethren.

One who attends a meeting with the disposition to help make it a success in every way possible, always comes away with the feeling "it was good to be there."

Chairman GIFFORD. — Miss Ahern has stated very clearly the objects for which the state associations are formed and the possibilities of the work we have in charge; and all of us here who have served on the executive boards of state associations will sympathize heartily in regard to the particular nervous strain that comes in attempting to arrange a program. As she has outlined pretty thoroughly the different phases of the general question, I shall not at present call upon any individually, but will throw the meeting open and invite you to speak freely on anything which may have been suggested by her remarks.

Dr. E. C. RICHARDSON. — I think the chief trouble with our programs is not the difficulty Miss Ahern suggested, but the difficulty of having the same persons in evidence all the time.

Dr. W. J. JAMES. — Miss Ahern touched a painful chord in my bosom. The Connecticut Library Association elects officers for two years in succession. Towards the end of my first year as president, I received a pleasantly worded

communication from the New York Library Club, of which I am also a member, asking me to suggest topics for papers, and intimating that the person suggesting should write upon them. I felt a victim to the invitation, suggested a topic, and was invited to write upon it. Within a month I received a second circular, saying they had already secured by this means sufficient suggestions to fill their program to the end of the year. At that time I had begun the preparation of a program for our February meeting. From the latter part of November until early in February I struggled with that program. I won't venture to say how many letters were written, or how long it was before answers were received. At any rate, the program was not ready until late in the first week in February; then at the last moment there came a hitch, and the program was not out until about ten days before the meeting. That experience called my attention again to the New York Library Club plan. We decided to do likewise, and well in advance of our next meeting we sent out a circular, as follows:

"The old methods followed in planning for the meetings of the Connecticut Library Association have not been wholly satisfactory to those having the matter in charge, and it has been thought best to try the plan used by the New York Library Club, in the hope of adding interest to the meetings. We, therefore, ask you if you will kindly suggest (a) any topic you would like discussed at the meeting; (b) any topic upon which you would be willing to speak or write. The subject may be any matter connected with books or libraries, and you may give either your own experience or your opinion, not confining yourself by any means to those connected with your own library or its methods.

"This request is sent to every member of the association, and when replies are received they will be collated, subjects selected, and a notice sent to each member as to when the subject suggested will come up, and when it is desirable that the paper or notes for discussion should be ready.

"There are many members of the association who have made no contributions to the program, and we especially desire such to take a part in the coming meetings.

"Kindly reply, if possible, within a week. Do not hesitate to suggest more than one topic, if you have more than one which you wish brought before the meeting."

Within a week we had 12 or 15 replies. Our membership is about 115. We received, in answer to that circular, 50 suggestions, by 25 persons, and of the 50 subjects 15 are covered by papers that are promised by the people sug-

gesting them. This large number of suggestions gave us one special advantage. Our programs had been usually of the chance order; there was no coherence, and the several papers had no direct connection with one another. As a result of these suggestions, we were able to get up a program for our next meeting that was coherent and logical. The programs were issued three weeks before the date of meeting, and the officers experienced a delightful sense of calm and rest. We gave the entire afternoon to matters connected with small country libraries. We hold three meetings a year, and there is, I think, every prospect that we shall be able to supply programs for the two remaining meetings of the year, and perhaps have something left over for the next. I believe that by some such method you will frequently get suggestions from members who do not take part in the program. Nearly everyone has some difficulty, or pet scheme, or fad, that may work in well. You can bring a good deal more force to bear upon them to produce a paper upon that particular topic, than if you suggest a topic to them yourself.

Chairman GIFFORD.—These points, I am sure, we can all confirm from our own experience. I know in the Massachusetts Library Club we have felt there were some of us who had talked just about as many times as the rest of the members wished to hear us, and during the past year we have been going outside a little more than formerly. I think Professor James's suggestion is a good one. Anything that will interest the great body of the members of a club, so that they will feel free and willing to contribute papers, and will have a little more vital interest in the club's work, is most desirable; but, above all, I must say I think the program ought to be interesting. There is one matter, on which perhaps Dr. Richardson can throw some light. One or two people have written to me, who queried how much time a busy librarian was warranted in giving to carry on state association work when the number of members was so small that the burden was necessarily a heavy one. This matter has been somewhat of a stumbling-block to a good many state officers. It does not, perhaps, matter so much in Massachusetts and Rhode Island, but in states where the distances to be covered are much greater, unless the interest in the club can be widespread, it is diffi-

cult to prevent the burden falling upon a very few members.

Dr. RICHARDSON.—The amount of time anyone can spend upon the work and the number of meetings he can attend are very closely related, because if you cannot afford to spend very much time, you cannot afford to go to very many meetings. It may be taken for granted that we of the A. L. A. know the burden of too many meetings, and I think when it comes to the state associations it is the same thing. In the New Jersey association we have two meetings a year—an annual meeting in the fall and a joint meeting. That is about all we can do. How much time can a librarian afford to give these association meetings? I cannot afford to attend more than two, and there are half a dozen other librarians in the state that are in the same case. I say, therefore, the librarian cannot afford to attend more than two state association meetings in the year.

J. L. WHITNEY.—In April we had a fine meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club, at Providence. We are now attending another library meeting, and week after next the Massachusetts Library Club is to have a second meeting, not far from Boston. This, it seems to me, is asking too much of librarians; it is asking too much of trustees to allow their assistants to go. Our trustees very generously, some time ago, set aside \$100 to allow the librarians of our branches to attend the meetings of the state club, because it was thought that, separated as they were from the central library, they were not likely to get in touch with what was going on except by attending such meetings. This has proved a great boon, but the money will soon be exhausted, though possibly another appropriation may come. Our trustees also give assistants their time for such meetings, and frequently pay their whole expenses, or half. This amounted to a considerable sum when they went to Providence, and to a smaller sum when meetings were nearer home. In the matter of material for these meetings, I think the small state associations have certain advantages over the larger ones. For instance, we can have lectures on bookbinding, or, as at Boston, a lecture on the processes of photography, with illustrations, and similar lectures on printing and engraving, and other matters that could not be given with advantage in a larger association.

Chairman GIFFORD.—As president of the Massachusetts Library Club, I may explain what might possibly be misunderstood from Mr. Whitney's remarks. The club last fall changed the date of the annual meeting, so that the executive committee was forced to have a meeting in June, otherwise we should have been glad to omit the June meeting, considering that it comes so shortly after the post-conference trip.

Dr. RICHARDSON.—How many meetings have you a year?

Chairman GIFFORD.—Practically on the basis of four meetings. We are obliged by the constitution to have two, but we usually have three or four.

W. J. JAMES.—We have three meetings.

Miss NINA E. BROWNE.—I think the trouble with the clubs in the past has been in having the same people over and over again. My feeling is that we should use the younger people who are trying to make a name. If they do well, some librarian says: "There is a person I will keep my eye on," while the very fact that the young person, just beginning, is asked to speak, gives stimulus for him to do well. The new members who make a place for themselves have a chance of doing good work. The executive committee should arrange with one or two of the familiar stand-bys to lead the discussion, and let the younger workers do the rest.

H. L. KOOPMAN.—What do you think of the frequency of meetings, Miss Ahern?

Miss AHERN.—I have been sitting here in a state of bewilderment to hear the easy way in which you talk about having two, three, four or more meetings in a year. We cannot do it out West; it is impossible. Most of the western state associations have an annual meeting, and that takes all the force, and strength, and power we have to make it good and effective. The majority of the members come from small libraries, and they cannot afford to attend more than one meeting in a year. Time is allowed by some of the libraries, a very few pay the librarian's travelling expenses, and the rest go at their own expense. With the distances we have to cover, it would be impossible to arrange for any kind of a satisfactory meeting more than once a year.

I want to emphasize strongly Miss Browne's suggestion, which to my mind is the only solution of the problem out West: it is to put the young and less experienced librarians on the program.

With us when ever a small librarian has told about her conditions of work, a majority of the meeting have been satisfied with the results. It has been what they call "an interesting meeting." When the same people are in evidence all the time, they get to say the same thing so well that it discourages those who are not so well versed, especially in public speaking.

Mr. KOOPMAN.—I was glad to hear Miss Ahern, because it seems to me we have brought out here a topic which is of importance, and that is, whether it is of value to a club to hold a great number of meetings. It seems to me it is possible to overwork a club in this way. In Massachusetts we have many librarians, and the distances are comparatively small. One meeting a year has been held at Boston, and other meetings at places outside. It is possible to have a great variety of topics to appeal to different grades of library workers, and also to make a local appeal to small places which have not been visited before. It seems to me a club can sometimes afford to sacrifice something of its own direct profit to that very element of local appeal.

Chairman GIFFORD.—One suggestion has been made on which I think somebody may have an opinion to offer. One librarian wrote saying she hoped somebody would present suggestions on how to interest librarians who never attended meetings, and how to get them to join the state association.

Mr. KOOPMAN.—Professor James has suggested something in that line, but there is another device that might be employed. Why not make it a matter of personal solicitation, of direct writing? One could easily invite the person in question, not to read a paper, but after the program was decided upon, to discuss some topic.

W. H. TILLINGHAST.—It has been the first object of the Massachusetts Library Club, so long as I have been acquainted with it, to interest the librarians of the very smallest libraries, and to attract them into the club; and yet, the club has been continually criticized that it did nothing for that class of librarians and for the assistants in the large libraries. I suppose our holding four meetings a year is one method of meeting that problem, by scattering the meetings about the state, in the hope that while all the members cannot attend all meetings, those in the immediate vicinity of each meeting will manage to attend. The invitations

are always sent to all the libraries in the immediate vicinity of the meeting, whether the librarians or any of the force are members of the club or not. They are urged to attend that meeting, and an opportunity is given them to join the club, if they wish to do so. That, however, has not been sufficient in Massachusetts. We could not get around the state often enough, and people in the district parts of the state, undoubtedly lost their interest in the club. They would join when a meeting came in their neighborhood, and after a year would drop out, not having had an opportunity of attending another meeting without going some distance from their library. The result has been the organization of two local clubs. One is in western Massachusetts, and takes in territory west of the Connecticut, and the other has its domain between the Connecticut and Worcester. These two clubs are affiliated with the Massachusetts Club, and contribute something to the treasury of the state club. They hold meetings independent of the state club, and these meetings are not always attended by officers of the state club; but one of the agreements of affiliation was that the state club, when called upon, should provide a speaker or speakers. That has sometimes been done, the state club paying the expenses.

This development has sometimes been criticised as weakening the state club; but it does not seem to me it has done so. I don't consider that any movement promoting the advancement of library interests in the state can be considered to weaken the state club, however slight the bond connecting it with the state club. Undoubtedly, much more might be done in combining or arranging the work of the clubs, so that state clubs and local clubs should pull together a little better than they have done. Whether it should be through closer connection or in organization, I am not sure. When I was on the executive committee of the Massachusetts Library Club, Miss Browne urged strongly that we should, at the beginning of the year, plan a campaign for the whole year, embracing the local clubs in its scope, as well as the state club. It so happened we could not do that at the time, but I think it an excellent thing to do.

Another method of interesting and helping the smaller libraries has occurred to me personally, but it has never been carried out in club

work. It has seemed to me possible for the club to undertake work independently of its meetings, and give instruction or advice to the smaller libraries, something in this way: hold in different parts of the state an extremely elementary course of instruction, the club making all the arrangements, selecting the speakers, and, if possible, paying them, so that the work should not come too heavily on the individual who had to execute it. These courses should be given in small places, yet convenient of access from other places round about it, and object lessons in library administration should be carried on. Such a peripatetic course would materially supplement the work of the club. Harvard College gives the members of its staff their time when they attend the Massachusetts Library Club meetings. When the club was first organized, and the question of the attendance of the staff came up, Mr. Winsor took the ground that attendance was library work, and should not be hindered. The time expended, however, was as far as he felt at liberty to go.

MISS AHERN. — I would like to know, by a show of hands, how many libraries pay the expenses and allow the time of their librarian to attend meetings of the state association? About six hands were raised.

How many have time allowed, but no expenses paid? About six hands were raised.

How many take such attendance out of their vacation? None.

I have made efforts two or three times on behalf of librarians who said they could not afford to attend a state association meeting. I brought two last year to the Illinois meeting by writing to the president of the library board and saying: "I have asked your librarian to attend our meeting and take part in its program, and I am sorry it will not be possible for her to attend on account of her small salary and the need of her in the library." In both cases time at least was allowed for the purpose. Some time I would like to publish the names of those libraries that send their librarians to state association meetings, and those that allow time or attendance, adding, "The rest take the time out of their vacation." The inspiration received at these meetings is doubly worth what it would cost a library to send its librarian.

W. J. JAMES. — You must leave out the colleges — the librarians of colleges, for instance. For on this principle a college would have to

pay practically the expenses of its entire faculty, sometimes two or three times a year, in attending meetings of scientific and literary organizations. There is no inclination on the part of colleges to treat their librarians otherwise than generously.

J. L. WHITNEY. — The Boston Public Library has paid the expenses of five members of its staff to this conference.

Chairman GIFFORD. — Is it wise to have a meeting in a place where the library has not joined the club? It seems to me it is possible for the club almost to invite itself, and the local institution might be fostered by the visit of so many people engaged in library work. Two or three years ago it had become almost a custom of our club, whenever it visited any of the smaller towns, to be provided with a free lunch, usually by some wealthy citizen who was on the board of trustees, or who could be persuaded to take a temporary interest in library work. In some cases it was all right, but some of us became alarmed at the precedent because we knew there were some towns that hesitated to invite us, simply on account of this expense; and so we arranged for a meeting where we gave it to be distinctly understood that we desired to pay our own bills. The former precedent, I am happy to say, is now entirely destroyed. All we ask is for the town to arrange with some caterer to provide the necessary lunch. Our secretary is informed in advance of the expense, and in the notifications of the meeting the request is made that members signify whether they wish to be served with lunch, at such-and-such a price. It has made several of the smaller towns feel that the entertaining of a club numbering over 400 members is by no means beyond the bounds of possibility.

W. J. JAMES. — How would you arrange in the case of a town of 500 or 600 inhabitants with no hotel accommodations?

Chairman GIFFORD. — I should recommend that the meeting be held in the summer, with a basket lunch.

Miss AHERN. — In the Illinois association we have pursued something of that plan, in the past year, at least. We have been trying to get the southern part of the state interested in our meetings, and so I wrote last spring to two librarians, saying we would like to acquaint them with library matters in the other part of

the state, and would like to go to their town and hold our annual meeting. In one case I received a most hearty letter; the other was a little more conservative, and asked what they would be required to do. I said we wanted a place to hold a meeting, and recognition from the public library. We accepted the second invitation, and I think we did some good missionary work. The board and librarian did everything they could to make us have a good time, and as a consequence, all will, I think, be at our next annual meeting.

Miss F. M. WINCHELL. — I have been careful to add, in asking for an invitation, that no hospitality in the way of lunches was expected, and that there need be no hesitancy to invite us on that account. In that way we meet in new places not visited by the club before, and we feel we may get librarians of small libraries interested who have not attended the meetings.

Chairman GIFFORD. — It seems to me that furnishes one of the reasons for the formation of the small local clubs. I think the Massachusetts Library Club will eventually be distinctly stronger because of the affiliated clubs that have been started in the state.

W. J. JAMES. — As to the four meetings of the Connecticut association held during my presidency, in every case we have had a distinct invitation to go to a particular place. We also have two invitations ahead now for future meetings. I don't think we often receive invitations from the large cities, but whenever it is necessary to have a central meeting we are at liberty to go to almost any one of the large hotels in the large cities. As to luncheon, as I understand it, in three cases the invitation included this. In the other, the librarian asked me if they would be expected to furnish it; and I said not at all, but that we would ask him to see that arrangements were made in the town, and that members of the club be informed where they might go, and of prices. With our small membership, a little over 100, and an attendance not much over 35 or 40, there would not be the difficulty you would have with 400.

Chairman GIFFORD. — In the Massachusetts Club we have had many invitations that have necessarily been held over, because it was only practicable to accept at just one season of the year. Our meeting in the spring or fall is usually a country one. The winter meeting is always held in Boston. In regard to the large

states in the West, how do they manage when the meeting extends over three or four days?

Miss AHERN. — So far as I know, the regular annual meeting of the associations in which I hold membership are not longer than two days, or two nights and one day. At one time we had almost a week in Indiana; but we did not call it an association meeting, but a Library Institute. It proved very attractive. The morning session was devoted entirely to the discussion of technical work. In the afternoon we had general library administration and literary topics, presented by competent speakers.

H. M. UTLEY. — In Michigan our library association has held an annual meeting for the last ten years, running through two days. It provided that those who attended it should be accommodated at hotels or boarding-houses, usually at reduced rates at the hotels. We have met in different localities each year. The main purpose and idea of the association was to interest the smaller librarians and get them to attend, if possible; and so the program has usually been made up with that end in view, and while to a few of us who have attended A. L. A. meetings, it was a threshing over of old straw, it was, nevertheless, of interest to the others. and it has been of advantage in the state in the creation of *esprit de corps*. It has awakened an interest not only among librarians, but among the people who are influenced by libraries and librarians. I have long thought that our association might do something more than hold a meeting, and we have recently undertaken a bibliography of the state. The matter came to the front more rapidly than we had anticipated, by a wealthy gentleman giving us the assurance that the material shall be printed when completed. Through the various libraries in the state we are undertaking that work. How rapidly it may go forward I cannot say, because it is all extra work upon the librarians themselves, and they must give it such time as they can afford outside their regular duties.

Chairman GIFFORD. — I am glad Mr. Utley has mentioned this, because I know of no other instance where a state library association has undertaken a direct contribution to library science. Similar work is being done, I think, in some states by the state commissions.

Miss AHERN. — The California Library Association has prepared a handbook of the libraries of the state.

W. H. TILLINGHAST. — It would be interesting to have the opinions of different associations on the question of the publication of their proceedings, and of the papers presented before them—whether those papers are best published in some of our library journals, or whether they can also be published and distributed among the members of the associations at their own expense. I should be very glad if some one could give an experience in the way of printing and distributing papers, and also if opinions might be expressed on the question: Would such publication interfere with the interests of the regular library journals?

Mr. UTLEY. — In Michigan the Superintendents of Public Instruction have always, of their own volition, consented to publish the proceedings, in full, of our association, in their annual reports. There is this disadvantage, that these come out somewhat late; that is, our annual meeting is usually held in September or October, and the report does not appear until the following spring. But I made an arrangement by which, when the matter was in type, for the mere cost of paper and presswork a thousand copies were issued for distribution among the members of our association.

Miss AHERN. — *Public Libraries* has on various occasions printed the proceedings of several state associations. They are sent for by librarians who were not able to attend the meetings. In the West it is impossible for the associations, many of them not having the money, to print their proceedings, and in one or two instances *Public Libraries* has been adopted as the organ of the association. We have presented the association with the full proceedings, not charging anything for it; and in every case it has been widely distributed, not only by librarians, but by school teachers. It certainly is worth while for associations to print their proceedings, if they can do so. I would present the matter of forming a permanent organization for the consideration of this general subject, and I would suggest that there be a special place for it on the program of the next conference. I will move: "It is the sense of this assembly that it will be for the welfare of the different state library associations to set aside a time for the discussion of matters pertaining to state library associations at the A. L. A. annual meetings."

Voted.

Chairman GIFFORD. — I think we may feel,

in spite of the small number present, that we have broken the ice. It was unfortunate, of course, that two subjects that have so many points in common as state library associations and state library commissions should have been put down on the program for the same time, but this was discovered too late to make a change. Another thing I discovered only

yesterday, was that some thought this round table was open only to those holding offices in state associations. It is to be regretted any such idea should have gone abroad, because it was desired that the round table should be attended by all who were interested in the subjects discussed.

Adjourned at 4.05 p.m.

STATE LIBRARY COMMISSIONS: ROUND TABLE MEETING.*

AN informal "round table" meeting of officers of state library commissions was held on the afternoon of Saturday, June 9, at which 10 states—Vermont, Connecticut, New York, Georgia, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota—were represented. F. A. Hutchins, secretary of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission, presided.

W. R. Eastman read a paper on

ESSENTIALS OF A GOOD STATE LIBRARY LAW

(See p. 49.)

to which an outline draft of a good library law was appended.

A spirited and useful discussion followed.

Miss Anne Wallace, of Georgia, called attention to local conditions in that state. The state library being already established, it would be difficult to change the character of its control. A law formulated by a commission would be most desirable. School and library should be kept distinct. The features of overlapping terms and library contracts were specially favored. The Georgia law now confines the tax for education to the instruction of children in elementary English, and the library commission is compelled to pay its own expenses.

F. A. Hutchins preferred to found a library by act of a city council or town board, rather than by waiting for a popular vote; he believed in striking while the iron was hot.

Melvil Dewey would make the law comprehensive and elastic; ask for what we want, and secure as much of it as possible. Make the law progressive, easy to go forward; difficult if not impossible to go back. Keep legislatures thinking. The library movement will bear the light.

Dr. G. E. Wire appealed for a short law, and a general law that might be broadly construed.

Johnson Brigham called attention to the need of commission secretaries imbued with a missionary spirit.

H. T. J. Lee, of Toronto, spoke of the situation in that city, where the library had been obliged to sue the city for the amount of money due it under the law.

Objection was made to any suggestion in the law of the possible abolition of a library.

Miss Katharine Patton read a paper by Miss Gratia Countryman on

LINE OF WORK WHICH A LIBRARY COMMISSION CAN PROFITABLY UNDERTAKE.

(See p. 51.)

In the discussion that followed, Miss C. M. Hewins explained the work of the library committee of Connecticut, and E. J. Hardy, of Lindsay, Ont., spoke of the working of the library laws in Ontario under supervision of the Minister of Education. In 15 years the libraries have grown from 100 to 400.

W. R. Eastman explained the duties of the inspector of public libraries in New York state, who reports on the quality of work of libraries asking for state aid, and promotes library organization throughout the state.

Miss Titcomb reported on the work in Vermont, where libraries have increased from 29 to 117 in five years. No town has received more than \$50. The commission issue a bulletin of suggestions and name recent books, and visit libraries to a very limited extent. A paid secretary is needed.

It was stated that in Connecticut the Colonial Dames have provided travelling libraries, of which some 30 or 40 are in use.

Ex-Gov. C. G. Luce, of Michigan, Mrs. M. C. Spencer, of the same state, and Mr. Brigham, of Iowa, continued the discussion, which was brought to a close by expiration of the time allotted.

* This report is prepared from notes kindly furnished by Mr. W. R. Eastman.

STATE AND LAW LIBRARY SECTION.

A MEETING of the State and Law Library Section was held on the evening of Friday, June 8, with H. A. Huse, state librarian of Vermont, as chairman *pro tem.* and Miss Mary L. Titcomb as secretary. The meeting was called to order at nine o'clock, and Dr. G. E. Wire read a paper on

STATE REPORTS, DIGESTS, AND STATUTES.

(See p. 57.)

C. B. Galbreath followed with a paper on

CO-OPERATION OF STATE LIBRARIANS AND STATE LIBRARY COMMISSIONS.

(See p. 54.)

Melvil Dewey spoke on the
LENDING OF BOOKS IN AND OUT OF THE CAPITAL CITY.

Mr. Dewey advocated wide development of this feature of state library work, and described its various phases, in travelling libraries, travelling pictures, circulation of lantern slides, and of books for the blind. He spoke of other work done by state libraries, in the selection and inspection of books for public libraries, a paid help department to conduct investigations for inquirers, and the use of the long-distance telephone to give information.

After the subjects on the program had been thus presented the meeting was opened to general discussion. Regarding the subject of state legal publications Mr. Dewey said in time the state library might be able to influence

the state bookmaking and secure a higher standard; the state library should be the book department of the state. New York now has a law providing that when any document reaches the public printer having no good index, he may send it to the state library and have an index made. Where index-making had previously been a political job, costing the state from \$900 to \$1000, it was now better done at a cost of about \$300.

Mrs. Spencer, of the Michigan State Library, said that in that state the printing and binding is done under contract by the Board of Auditors. At their last meeting she had submitted samples and advocated the production of better work; and some improvement had already resulted.

Johnson Brigham, of Iowa, disapproved of contract printing, and thought the state librarian should advocate a state binding and printing plant, and should serve as editor of the state documents.

Mr. Dewey approved of this plan.

C. B. Galbreath, of Ohio, said that at present the travelling library movement was the most popular phase of state commission work. In Ohio monthly meetings are held, and the commission is taxed to its utmost to meet demands. It has sent out 1300 of these libraries, and these have reached only a fraction of the people in the state.

Other speakers discussed phases of the subjects presented, and the meeting was adjourned at 10.20 p.m.

TRUSTEES' SECTION.

A BUSINESS meeting of the Trustees' Section of the A. L. A. was held on the afternoon of Saturday, June 9, to consider the subjects presented at the morning joint session of the Trustees' Section and the Large Libraries Section. C. C. Soule presided.

There was a good attendance, and after some discussion of the subjects presented at the morning session, and the opinions then expressed, it was

Resolved, That the officers (Dr. Leipziger and Mr. Montgomery) submit to the Council the following topics for discussion at the next A. L. A. meeting:

1. The practice of the librarian acting as secretary of the board.

2. Mode of selection of books.

The general opinion of those taking part in the meeting was that the librarian should be authorized to purchase such books as are needed immediately by the public at his discretion, and that lists be prepared and submitted to the board of all books not urgently needed.

3. How far is it wise for the board of trustees to subdivide into committees for active work?

4. Should members of the board of education be also library trustees?

5. Should the board be elected for life or for a term of years only?

THE SOCIAL SIDE OF THE MONTREAL CONFERENCE.

BY BESSIE S. SMITH, *Librarian Harlem Library, N. Y. City.*

THE conference this year, living up to its past reputation of enjoying to the utmost, proved that its zeal for sight-seeing was, as usual, almost limitless. Not only did every one enjoy thoroughly the pleasures so generously provided by our hosts but all apparently came with the intention of seeing everything which was of interest in the city. For those who were not fortunate enough to participate in the conference, let us "reminisce" a little.

On the evening of arrival, Wednesday, June 6, an informal reception in the parlors of the Windsor Hotel gave all an opportunity for the renewal of old acquaintances, and an exchange of greetings with our hosts, and although wearied by the day's travel it was with reluctance that at last we turned to rest.

Thursday afternoon, local entertainment in the form of a trolley ride about Montreal gave a beautiful and interesting view of the city. Its narrow streets and quaint houses awakened vivid memories of similar cities in foreign countries, and the unusual signs over the shop doors were a constant source of amusement—though it required silent meditation to decipher the meaning of such a one as, "Half Made Clothing Ready." After circling the foot of Mt. Royal we passed out of the city limits through a beautiful suburb until we finally reached the Westmount Library. Here, after a few words of welcome from Mayor Lighthall, of Westmount, and an inspection of the handsome library building a general exodus was made to the beautiful lawn surrounding the library. There we found again that Canadian hospitality which had so far impressed us with its cordiality, for while the guests listened to the strains of orchestral music, the ladies of the town of Westmount served delightful refreshments.

That evening there was a public meeting in Windsor Hall, where the presence of many of the prominent citizens of Montreal testified to their interest in our work, but the record of that occasion belongs rather to the business annals than to the social chronicle.

It was evident that our hosts were deter-

mined that we should not only see Montreal itself, but some of the many delightful spots in the vicinity, for which its city is famous. It was therefore arranged that on Friday afternoon a steamer trip should be made down the river, and a large number of the visitors had the pleasure of participating in this outing. The return was made by way of Lachine, and to those who had not previously "shot" the famous rapids this part of the day's trip was of especial interest.

As we had not yet delved into the historical features of Montreal, it was with pleasant anticipations that on Saturday evening we started toward the Chateau de Ramezay. On the way a pleasant visit was made to the Library of the Bar of Montreal, in the Court House, which had been richly decorated in honor of the occasion, and here an interesting address was made by Mr. Carter. Then came the visit to the old Chateau, where the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society most cordially opened their doors to the members of the A. L. A., who were received with an address of welcome by Judge Baby. Curious, rare old books, the old-fashioned historic rooms, the dungeon, the great kitchen, the old oven, all the quaint features of the Chateau were explored with interest, and it was late when the visitors departed, with a firm resolution that after their return home they would freshen their memories still further regarding the history of New France.

The following day being Sunday every one devoted themselves to the churches of the city. Friends met friends everywhere, from Notre-Dame de Bonsecours to the English cathedral, and rumor has given it to us that one enthusiast visited 17 churches during the day.

Thus far we had seen much of this beautiful city, but less of the great university which had so munificently opened its doors to us. It was therefore with special pleasure that on Monday evening we entered the doors of the Macdonald Engineering Building, where the Governors, Principal and Fellows of McGill University tendered a reception to the members of the American Library Association. The fine build-

ing was effectively decorated with both English and American flags, and brilliantly lighted, while on the top floor an orchestra played. If we thought we knew Canadian cordiality before, we discovered on this evening that there were still unfathomed depths. Our hosts vied with one another in their desire to explain the intricacies of the wonderful machinery, and the chief thought of every Canadian seemed to be to give their guests all the pleasure possible. We came away feeling in our hearts the warmth and genuineness of the cordial hospitality shown us.

Tuesday afternoon an unexpected treat was given by prominent citizens of Montreal. Hon. Senator Drummond, Sir William Van Horn, and Mr. James Ross generously opened their private art galleries, hardly equalled in this country, and there for several hours the visitors feasted their eyes upon Rembrandts, Teniers, Corots, Turners, and many other works from master hands.

But our record would be incomplete if it closed here — though Tuesday was the final day at Montreal — for while these good times filled the largest share of our trip, still they were not all that made the Montreal days ever memorable and delightful. There was the visit

to the famous Grey Nunnery, the scramble to the French market in the early morning, where among other wares were the fascinating *habitant* hats, promptly adopted as library head-gear. There was a morning spent at the Iroquois village of Caughnawaga; and beautiful drives and walks up Mt. Royal, from whose top is outspread a most glorious view of the country for miles around. And speaking of drives, how we revelled in them! One member expressed the sentiments of all when he said, "Cab fares are so cheap here that I feel I must drive in order to economize!" All these trips helped to add to the pleasures of our sojourn in Montreal.

Though anticipating the delights of the Post-conference we left the city, which had given us such a welcome, with feelings of regret. But each one of us also felt a personal appreciation of the untiring efforts and constant thoughtfulness of our host-in-chief, Mr. Gould. No request was so trivial that it did not receive his attention, and his one aim was for the comfort and pleasure of the visitors. It was largely to his zeal that the conference proved such a pleasure and a success, and though words are poor, we must again voice our gratitude for all he did for each one of us and for the A. L. A.

THE "CANADIANA" EXHIBIT.

ONE of the most interesting features of the Conference was the fine collection of Canadiana, displayed in McGill University Library during the week of the business sessions. This was prepared by Mr. C. H. Gould, from material loaned for the occasion from the treasure-house of the Archives of St. Mary's College, from the rich collections of McGill, Judge Baby, Mr. J. B. Learmont, Mr. W. D. Light-hall, and other sources. It included rare manuscripts, maps, "relations" and autograph letters, early Canadian and French imprints, a collection representative of Canadian poetry, historical portraits and views, medals, and water-color drawings of old Montreal and Canadian scenes.

The full value and richness of this collection can hardly be indicated in the space allotted, but a brief record of some of the material shown may give an idea of its extent and importance.

From the Archives of St. Mary's College,

Rev. A. E. Jones, S.J., Archivist, sent manuscripts that seemed to bring a touch of actual contact with the figures of romance, pathos, and sublime heroism that flit through the shadows of the past of New France. Here are a few examples:

Copy of the Sillery donation, autograph of Father Gabriel Lallemand, S.J., tortured to death by the Iroquois, March 17, 1649 (1639); Captivity and death of René Goupil, S.J., autograph of Father Isaac Jogues, S.J., who was slain by the Mohawks, Oct. 17, 1646 (1642); Original brief of Urban VII. in favor of the Huron Chapel of St. Joseph (St. Mary's Mission) (1644);

Sufferings of Father Isaac Jogues, autograph ms. by Father Paul Ragueneau, S.J. (1652); Autograph journal of Father Jacques Marquette, S.J., the discoverer of the Mississippi (1674-1675);

Marquette's map of the Mississippi;

Original ms. of the Relations (1672-1679).

There were also Huron and Algonquin primers and vocabularies; early grants and deeds, and petitions; a set of the "editio princeps," Cramoisy original edition, of the Jesuit Relations (1635-1672), and an interesting collection of portraits of the Fathers, in photographs and engravings, including Le Jeune, Ragueneau, Jogues, Lalemant, Charlevoix, and Brebœuf.

From McGill University were shown a collection of 46 portraits of governors, ecclesiastics, statesmen, and soldiers of Canada; Champlain's voyages, editions of 1613 and 1640; Du Creux' "Historia Canadensis," containing the rare plate of the massacre of the Jesuits (1664); and other early books and manuscripts.

In the Canadian imprints loaned by Hon. Justice Baby were 10 examples of Fleury Mesplets, the first Montreal printer, beginning with the "Règlement de la confrérie de l'adoration perpetuelle du S. Sacrement" (1776), the first book printed at Montreal; a religious manual in Indian dialect from Brown & Girmore, the

first Quebec printers (1767), with other early Montreal and Quebec publications; the collection of French imprints opened with *Le Mercure français* of 1608-39, and there were eight English imprints opening with "Complete history of the late war" (Dublin, 1763), and closing with Thomas Mantes's "History of the late war in North America" (London, 1772).

From Mr. W. D. Lighthall was shown an interesting collection of Canadian poetry, largely autograph or annotated copies, including numerous early and little-known examples.

The medal collection of Mr. R. S. McLachlan comprised all medals (with one exception) awarded as educational prizes in the Province of Quebec; while in Mr. J. B. Learmont's set of 28 water-color drawings were shown the old French Parish Church of Montreal, 1725; the St. Gabriel Scotch Church, 1805; three views of the Chateau de Ramezay, the Recollet school and church, the house of Père Charlevoix, the Caughnawaga Church, and many other noteworthy scenes of old Montreal, Ste. Anne de Beaupré, Tadousac, and other picturesque spots.

THE POST-CONFERENCE.

BY HELEN E. HAINES.

"For to admire, an' for to see,
For to be'old this world so wide—"

THE aspiration belongs to the Ballad of the True Librarian. Is it not one of the "objects" of the American Library Association—even if we do not find it in the Revised Constitution—and has it not inspired library pilgrimages by land and by water, from the Hudson to the Golden Gate, from the Gulf to the Great Lakes? It is a good aspiration, for work or for play; it improves the circulation of ideas, almost as important as the circulation of books; and it has a wholesome expansive influence upon personal schemes of "fixed location" in opinions and beliefs. Each year it leads its followers into fresh paths, giving to those who will receive it an outlook beyond the printed page, and quickening the mind and the spirit; and if we know its manifestation by the prosaic and familiar name of a Post-conference—What does a commonplace name matter, so long as there is an aspiration underneath?

There have been many Post-conference jour-

neys. The Rockies, the Sierras, the long blue line of the Tennessee ridge, Adirondack forests, bayou shores, even English hedgerows, hold their places in our memories of A. L. A. travel; but beside them and unsurpassed must now be found the great river, the cliffs, the rolling hills, whose beauties crowned the first Canadian meeting of the American Library Association. And there was more than natural beauty to make memorable this journey. It was a step into another country—akin in many aims and aspects; utterly foreign in others; full of interest and significance. There was the mingling of British and French—or rather, no mingling but a flux of two streams, together yet separate; there was the British constitution, touched with the quicker spirit of a young people, but fulfilling expectations in its assured convictions, its evident sense of duty, its standard of fair play, and—as Principal Peterson pointed out—its equanimity under some unfriendly criticism; there was the spirit of Old France, with its gaiety, its graciousness, its

laisser aller; there was the Church, pervading and dominating, whether hung with cloth of gold or with tarlatan and paper roses—materials of history, of romance, of politics, were there; and over all was the glow of kindly welcome, of thoughtful hospitality, that from first to last shone about the path of the library travellers.

It is not surprising that everyone wanted to go, and almost everyone did go. The Local Committee, at least, must have keenly realized the great modern development of the library profession, referred to in the President's address, as it strove manfully with the avalanche of applications, inquiries, demands, and recommendations that descended upon it in increasing volume. It is not many years since an attendance of 100 made a good A. L. A. meeting, and 50 was a fair average for a Post-conference; at Montreal 450 library people thronged the halls and avenues of McGill, and nearly 300 shared in the beauties of the Saguenay trip.

The evening of Tuesday, June 12, was assigned on the program to the Post-conference. Business cares had been laid aside in the morning, when about a fourth of those present had attended the final working session of the conference to vote for officers and despatch unfinished business. Then, for the remaining hours of the day the tribes scattered, some to visit churches or libraries that had so far escaped their pursuit; others to pay a farewell visit to the Mountain, lingering again over its revelation of sunlit city and river and distant hills; and others to spend a few delightful hours in the rich private art galleries, thrown open for the occasion, where the visitors realized again the depth and cordiality of Montreal hospitality. Early in the evening the clans gathered at the R. & O. wharf, where lay the twin steamers *Canada* and *Carolina*, chartered for the library party. Here also lay about an acre of assorted baggage, upon which the travellers precipitated themselves, each one requesting that his or her trunk be deposited in an isolated place aboard ship—for even steamer trunks did not fit into staterooms—and that no other trunks be placed on top of it. Considerations of baggage were interrupted by farewells to Montreal hosts and to the few mournful librarians whose conference ended here; but gradually the throngs on the wharf were transferred to the decks of the two steamers, and promptly

at nine o'clock the long thrill and ripple of motion told that the Post-conference trip had begun. Almost together the two steamers pulled away from the wharf, the *Canada* soon gaining upon her sister, and little by little the fast-receding lights of Montreal faded out, giving place to scattered clusters of lights that now and again told of the shore. The moon as well as the steamers had been chartered for the occasion, and it proved for most of the travellers more potent than sleep as a restorer of tired nature. What the non-nautical people called the "front" and "back" decks were well filled with deck chairs, in cosy combinations with golf capes, rugs, and steamer blankets, and "heart to heart talks" upon

"Ships, and Kings, and sealing wax,
And whether pigs have wings—"

with other topics relating to librarians, if not to libraries, filled a large proportion of the silvery hours of the night.

On Wednesday morning most of the travellers were up betimes, not to lose the full beauty of the approach to Quebec, whose majestic citadel of rock rose sheer above the shining river against its background of wooded shores and dim blue hills, while its high-piled tin-sheathed roofs and gilded spires flashed silver glories in the light of the morning sun. The steamers lay for an hour or so at the wharf, and the A. L. A. resolved itself into Exploring Sections, with varied aims but unvarying energy. The short time before the warning whistle sounded the return was not too short for visits to the Basilica, to Notre Dame des Victoires, to the Chateau Frontenac, for a glimpse of the Lower Town and the deserted market-places, for a stroll along Dufferin Terrace, or for a tentative investigation of the city's resources in the way of souvenirs. A few even ventured upon voyages of observation in the *calèches*, and others scrambled about the green slopes of the citadel, where they discussed fortifications and military science, and gathered buttercups and the brilliant coarse Canadian dandelions. Most of the explorers were athirst for historical information, and they sought it diligently and *en masse* of the One who Knew All About Things, evincing a certain soulful joy over the extraction of facts and dates. For all, the time was far too short, and as the loiterers hastened their steps steamerward, it was with regretful backward glances, and a de-

termination to make the most of the Saturday in Quebec that was set as the last act of the Post-conference drama.

Through the hours of the late morning and early afternoon there were ever new beauties and fresh interests. The retrospect of Quebec rock-crowned and dimming in the distance; the white gleam of Montmorency Falls, like a flag of truce fluttering in the hollow of the cliffs; the low wooded shores of the Isle of Orleans, with its white *habitant* houses clustering about the village church or scattered over the green farmlands; the increasing majesty of the scene as the pine-clad hills drew closer to the river's edge—these and many more are pictures stored in the galleries of memory. It were idle to touch upon the "points of interest" that one by one were left behind. Is not their catalog set forth in the guide books with precision and poetic fire? Let us recall rather the keen breath of the wind, the sunshine, and the steady onrush of motion through the dancing waters, where the white whales gleamed and sank, and flashed again in iridescent half circles. In the early afternoon the steamers entered the broad expanse of Murray Bay, and halted at the long lower horn of Point au Pic, where a sturdy French population thrives amid the cottages and hotel eyries of the summer visitors. Here scattered search parties sallied forth, soon returning at the whistle's call, with triumphant allusions to the beauty of the view of river, lake, and shore, as seen from the wooded heights that overhang the village.

Twilight was gathering as the steamers drew near the Bay of Tadousac, the great turning-point of the journey. For the glories of the closing day, as the sun sank, a ball of ruddy fire, behind the purple mountains and cloud tints of amethyst and pale rose waxed and waned and cast a million shades of beauty across earth and sky and river, this chronicler has no words. It was thus we first saw the Saguenay, as it joined its waters with the vast expanse of the St. Lawrence—in the gloaming, tinged with the sunset afterglow, bordered by rounded rocks and mountains robed in shadowy pine forests. Tadousac marks the entrance to the great river of the north, and the steamers drew alongside the wharf, in a narrow creek on either side of which rise the rounded rocks that give to Tadousac its name. Here, for an hour or so the travellers rambled, under the

spell of a picturesque and rugged beauty. Tadousac has no level ground. From the foot of the surrounding mountains rise and fall rounded terraces, sometimes of sand mounds, sometimes of gray or vine-grown rock. The amber waters of a mountain tarn mirror a broken mountainside, and a rushing weir makes its impetuous way to the great river below, on whose further side walls of rock rise against the sky. There is a Government salmon hatchery near the tarn; and down beyond the village on a broad bay of the river is the old chapel of the Jesuit mission, built 150 years ago on the site of a still more ancient church—a bodily reminder of the days when Tadousac was an outpost of trade and of religion in New France.

Evening had fallen as the steamers drew out from the narrow stream into the great walled flood of the Saguenay. Then little by little the beauty of the night revealed itself, as the moon shone out upon the untroubled waters, touching with magic the wild cliffs and forest clad mountains that rose on either side, while overhead, "the floor of heaven was thick inlaid with patines of bright gold." The wind was keen, but with rugs and cloaks and steamer blankets that mattered little, for, as the guide book sapiently observes, "if the night is fine and the moon high in the heavens, the traveller will linger late on deck." Muffled forms in groups of twos and threes and half dozens were to be found from the roof of the pilot house and sheltered corners by the paddle-boxes to the bow of the lower deck; and the arrangement of two chairs beneath a single swathing of blankets appeared to be etiquette for the occasion. Only one criticism of the night was heard—and that was from the Poet, who lamented that he had looked in vain for the maiden in the moon, of whom legend tells; but it was pointed out to him that if he had followed the example of others and looked for the maiden on the deck instead, the results might have been more satisfactory.

As the steamers drew steadily northward, the air became obscured and heavy; a veil of smoke, faintly resinous, hung over the world, dimming and at times drowning the moon's radiance; then here and there along the mountain-side to the left torches flared, until a hundred funeral pyres flamed "beacon-like above the rapt

world." Fierce forest fires these were, that had raged for eight days and had destroyed the little town of St. Etienne, one of the settlements of the Price Lumber Company, where some forty families had been rendered homeless. For an hour or two their smoke hung fog-like over all, while through the mountains, far and near, their fiery serpent trail glowed and broke, and appeared again in deep patches of flame. The fateful majesty of the scene was interpreted by its watchers in various language. Some spoke of altars burning on a hundred hills, of Olympian funeral pyres, of the smoke-hung shores where Dante wandered; to others it recalled Pittsburgh as seen at night; others calculated the loss in cordwood, and discussed the influence of such fires upon the lumbering industry; each in his humor and after his kind. But as the night wore on the smoke lightened, the fiery serpents disappeared, and the beauty of moon and stars shone forth again, undimmed over river and mountains. It was under such heavens that half an hour before midnight the steamer drew with hushed pulses under the naked cliff of Cape Eternity, and paused in the rounded bay at whose further horn rise the stupendous triple terraces of Cape Trinity. There were many who had banished sleep for this, and for them there can be no words to shadow forth the mystery of that enchanted basin, moonlit, unfathomable in the circle of the hills, or the dark wonder of those rock-masses that rose to meet the midnight sky.

Of the later hours of the night, this chronicle saith not. At some unearthly hour the steamers reached Ha Ha Bay, where they lay until morning. Thursday opened with a fine, steady, drizzle of rain, but the A. L. A. regards not the elements, and a number of the travellers turned out in rainy-day trim, to explore the town of St. Alphonse, some attending mass at the village church, while others visited the little school and heard the small, dark-eyed *habitants* read and recite in Norman-French. All through the morning the rain fell steadily and a strong wind blew, driving many to the cabin, where a Council meeting was held, to the premature extinction of an amateur concert organized for the occasion. By noon the shower ceased, and as the steamers neared the wharf at Chicoutimi, there was now and then a vagrant gleam of sunshine.

Chicoutimi is the limit of the Saguenay journey, and here a three-hour halt was made. It lies at the mouth of the river of the same name—a busy little lumbering town, with streets wherein the pedestrian sighs for alpenstocks, and high-roofed cottages perched on the rocky hillsides. All the civic dignitaries of the place welcomed the librarians, in the person of Mayor Guay, who advanced to greet the visitors as the *Canada* made fast to the wharf. Chicoutimi evidently believes in the centralization of power, for M. Guay combines with his duties as Mayor the offices of Chief of Police, Chief of Fire Department, and Magistrate of the County; he is also a lay officer of the Cathedral; owner of the large pulp mill by and for which Chicoutimi lives and moves and has its being; owner of most of the real estate of the region; proprietor of a fleet of schooners and of the Chicoutimi telephone, telegraph, and electric light companies; and the owner, editor, and publisher of the chief daily paper—in a word, *l'état, c'est lui*. His welcome was as ample as the dignities with which he was invested. The electric lights furnished a midday illumination in honor of the visitors, and the Mayor himself led the long procession of conveyances in which those whom *Le Progrès du Saguenay* termed "*plusieurs centaines de personnes distingués des États Unis*," were taken to the points of interest of the town. Chief among these was the Mayor's pulp mill, a scene of whirring activity, where soft sawdust quashed beneath one's feet, and the fragrance of freshly cut wood filled the air. Here we saw the long logs guided through the chute at one end of the mill, to emerge finally as damp dough-like sheets of pulp, then to be stamped and packed in great bundles, and finally to start for Germany in the freight cars that stood on the railway below. Then there were the beautiful falls above the mills—a wonderful mountain torrent, amber-clear, falling in clouds of white smoke over wild rocks and crags; while still further up a beautiful stretch of rapids foamed and fretted against their impeding rocks. The little chapel built for the workmen of the great Price lumber mills, and marking the site of the old Jesuit mission chapel erected for the Indians 200 years before, was visited. Some of the sightseers found time to inspect the fine sailors' hospital and the well-kept convent; and all visited

the large cathedral, the pride of Chicoutimi, with its altar-piece of St. Ambrose receiving the Emperor Constantine, said to be "un vrai Rubens," brought from Rome 22 years ago by the present Archbishop of Quebec, then Bishop of Chicoutimi.

There was much still to see when the steamers sounded recall; but after all the laggards had gathered at the wharf, time and tide were forced to wait until copies of that day's issue of the Mayor's paper, *Le Progrès du Saguenay*, evidently the "official organ" of Chicoutimi, had been pulled damp from the press, for distribution as a parting souvenir. There were other souvenirs—squares of pulp from the mill, birch bark, mosses, ferns, even a young cedar tree tenderly boxed in its native soil, grass baskets, and green Seminary scarfs—and it was with kindly feelings toward Chicoutimi and its executive that the travellers waved farewell as the steamers ploughed their way again into the river, headed on the homeward way.

All through the later afternoon the most wonderful part of the great river, seen the evening before by moonlight, was revealed through mingled rain and sunshine. The steamers drew close to the wild shores, seeming to skirt

"the very base

Of the mountain where, at a funeral pace,
Round about, solemn and slow
One by one the pinetrees go,
So, like black priests up, and so
Down the other side again.

Here and there the cascade of a mountain stream hung its white plume down the wall of a great cliff, or a patch of lingering snow gleamed in the pine wilderness, while the veil of fine rain, constantly broken by brilliant sunlit pauses, cast a thousand varying shadow effects over river and shores. The showers, indeed, were an added beauty; and as the great twin capes loomed ahead and the rapid beating of the engines stilled in their presence, suddenly the mists were broken and swallowed up in sunshine, and across blue sky and rain-fresh earth hung a double rainbow, spanning the mountains and smiling back from the depths of the waters. Almost beside the steamer's rail rose the triple promontory of Cape Trinity, stretching upward in sheer reaches of stone that the eye wavered to follow, a figure of the Virgin on its second terrace, and a white cross rising near its crown, while across the dark guarded basin of Eternity

Bay towered its giant sister, robed with the pine forest and veiled with a floating shroud of cloud. It seemed to many enough to absorb it all in silence and lose the pettiness of self in the spirit of elemental nature; but the true tourist spirit is rather a trivial, childish curiosity, and there were some to give it vent in a Philistine assault of stones, aimed at the mighty cliffs, while the austere silence of the wilderness was broken by the wanton din of steam whistles blown to wake the angry answer of the echo.

The shadows of evening had fallen when the steamers drew in a second time to the Tadousac wharf, where they were to lie until tide turned at break of day. Here, despite lowering clouds and the grumble of thunder, most of the travellers turned out for further explorations. They found their way again to the salmon weir, and thronged the ancient church, with its relics of a wild and romantic past, they were caught in a heavy thunder storm, and sought refuge in hospitable homes, where French kindness, gave them a gracious welcome; and then they walked steamerward along the hilly village street under a radiant canopy of stars. A number gathered in the Tadousac Hotel, where there was dancing and refreshments and where the passengers on the *Canada* and *Carolina* exchanged greetings and experiences. For those who remained aboard a Library Auction was held, in the cabin of the *Canada*, announced in a huge placard as "Fonds de banqueroute à profit de l'acheteur," where the prices paid for "unique" copies of "Queen of the air," "The red badge of courage," "American Catalogue, part 1," and other rare works deserve record in "Book prices current"; while for many deck chairs and moonlight still held their charms.

Early on Friday morning Murray Bay was reached again, with a fair time allowance for exploration. Many yielded to the fascination of the *calèche*, and joined the long procession that moved along the shores of the bay and over the hills; others climbed the steep hillside to the Hotel Richelieu, and enjoyed the fine view spread below; some visited the little village school, with its piquant, vivacious mistress; and sooner or later all thronged the Indian basket shop, and met in the hurly burly of the great library raid on "Fraser's" that must be long remembered in Murray Bay annals. For at Fraser's were rolls upon rolls of homespun

linens, delicate counterpanes, rag-carpet in dull Persian greens and blues and yellows, homespun stuffs in soft æsthetic tints, at sight of which the three hundred was moved with a true "bargain day" frenzy. High officials in the A. L. A. were pressed into service in measuring off yards of stuff and making change, and the raiders withdrew only as the whistle sounded the return at 10 o'clock. Once afloat again, a "loan exhibit" was promptly held in the cabin of the *Canada*, where the vari-colored rugs and draperies made a brave show as they were hung over the gallery rails, each labelled with its owner's name. The hours of morning and early afternoon passed quickly, and at 3 o'clock the steamer made fast to the long pilgrims' wharf at the village of Ste. Anne de Beaupré, for a two-hour visit to the shrine of "la bonne Ste. Anne."

How can we tell, in the space allotted, of all that was seen and done? Down the long wharf the procession made its way, past the round building which in staring signs announced a Cyclorama of the Crucifixion, into the open square before the church, with its booths of rosaries and sacred emblems. Here they were met by one of the priests in charge, who led the way into the great church and pointed out its chief beauties—the altar rails of carved marble, the great organ, and the many rich decorations. At the head of the center aisle, before the chancel, stands the statue of Ste. Anne, with a jewelled relic case set at its feet; while all through the church are the offerings of the faithful—cases of jewels and trinkets, great stacks of crutches, cases of spectacles and eyeglasses, tokens of the healing sought by thousands of worshippers. The various chapels were visited, and in the sacristy the many souvenirs of the shrine bought by the visitors were blessed by one of the attending priests. The old church of Ste. Anne, built in 1658, and restored some 20 years ago, was also visited, as was the elaborate chapel of the Scala Santa, from whose platform was revealed a superb view of river and shore. There was still time for a ramble through the quaint streets of the pilgrim town, where religion permeates every activity. Here, along the roadside, rose the enclosure of a holy hill, the stations of the cross marking its winding paths; there the little shop of a statue-maker opened from the street, an Angel of the Annunciation on one

side of the doorway, a rotund Punchinello of a Napoleon I. on the other. A Chinese idol kept guard further back, hobnobbing with the Infant of Prague, while Ste. Annes of various sizes and complexions filled out the group. There was a foreign touch and color about it all—the old streets with their quaint French houses, the open shaded square, across which babies played and women chatted, the crosses and the chapels dominating all—and one longed to see it all more freely and more fully than an excursion program permits. Small wonder that it was after five before the last laggards were safely aboard and the steamers drew away towards the final stage of their journey.

The sun was sinking as the citadel rock of Quebec again rose before the voyagers. The steamers made fast at the R. & O. wharf, there to rest as floating hotels for a night and a day, and the three hundred scattered in squads and detachments to make the most of the twilight and evening hours in this city of old-world enchantment. There is no space to chronicle all their doings. The majority had been inspired by the happy thought of supper in Quebec, and sought "characteristic" restaurants with hungry energy, from the historic "Chien d'Or," rather conventionalized as a tourist show-place, to the sweet-shops where one might indulge in ice cream at twenty cents for three plates, or the quaint foreign places in the Lower Town where one might secure "repas à toute heure." The trolley cars offered to many opportunity to gain a general view of the city; and a number made their way to the Plains of Abraham, and wandered over fields and meadows—unconscious trespassers—in search of Wolfe's Cove. It was found at last, after a troublous campaign wherein thickets and barbed wire fences were carried successfully with only one casualty reported. Historical reflections were indulged in as the adventurers gazed down from the steep, wooded heights to the strand below and recalled that daring attack; but these were interrupted by the realization that while Wolfe ascended others must descend, and the adventures of the past were lost in the immediate perils of the present. It was learned later that the explorers had lost their bearings, and that further on an actual road existed, leading to the cove below; but for those who gazed upon that steep acclivity, tangled with underbrush and set with

ankle-twisting stones, and saw their goal in the shore road far below, the Ascent of Wolfe's Cove counts for little—the Descent of Wolfe's Cove will long remain an historic memory. How it was accomplished, let those who know tell; if they will. Then came the long walk around the cove road through the cramped and half-deserted streets of the Lower Town, that had in some strange fashion lingered over from the 17th into the 20th century; and the trip by *ascenseur* to the broad expanse of Dufferin Terrace, where the A. L. A. mingled in the picturesque stream that moved in steady cross-currents back and forth upon the beautiful promenade. There was good music from the Royal Victorian Band; there were fascinating Tommy Atkinses; there was moonlight and balmy air—it is no wonder that midnight had come and gone before the wanderers were home again in the familiar staterooms of the *Canada* and *Carolina*.

Saturday opened with a morning visit to the Champlain Market, in its broad open square with surrounding booths and central market buildings. Entirely foreign and delightful it all was, from the sturdy *habitant* farmer squeezing two wildly protesting pigs into an inadequate sack, to the marketwomen with their maple sugar molds and their high stacks of baskets. To the baskets most of the visitors succumbed; and to the steeple-crowned *habitant* hats in their gay colors; and to the bright-dyed sheep-skin mats; and to articles sundry and various. There was a special joy, too, in the purchasing process, for, of course, every one was resolved to try his or her French upon their victims, and some of the French thus administered could be taken safely only in small doses. "Combien?" and "oui" were the chief standbys of the visitors, "n'est ce pas?" seemed to be also generally regarded as a sure resource; but even with this equipment strange results were sometimes produced, as in the case of one young librarian from whom was evoked the startling acknowledgment that the small hats she had just bought were for her "deux enfants."

From the market and the shops the visitors assembled for a trolley ride about the city, tendered under the auspices of the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec, which was represented by its President, Capt. Wood, by Sir James Le Moine, Mr. P. B. Casgrain, and several other members.

A long circuit through the city was made, showing the old and new, the modern suburbs, and the unchanged heart of the old town. At the Plains of Abraham the party was led by its cicerones to the various historic scenes, none of which, perhaps, touched the spirit so strongly as did the slender shaft of the Wolfe monument, with its inscription so simple and so potent—"Here Wolfe died Victorious." From the Plains a trip was made to the citadel, where red-coated soldiers, polite and immaculate, and so delightfully in accord with one's expectations, conducted the A. L. A. about the Barracks, and accepted with calm satisfaction their charges' delight at the wonderful view outspread below the ramparts. Most of the party lingered to share by their presence in the solemn operation of firing the noonday gun, and many were taken to see the small old cannon, which, they were told, had been carried off from Bunker Hill—a remark that evoked the prompt reply, "Yes, you got the cannon; but we got the hill!"

The afternoon was spent in varied fashion. Some lunched at the peaceful convent of Le Bon Pasteur; many sought souvenirs in the fascinating shops; the majority, perhaps, drove in *calèches* or went by train to the beautiful Falls of Montmorency, nine miles out. That trip deserves more than a title-entry. The drive lay through a true French countryside, with its quaint houses of two centuries ago, its market carts that jogged along the white road, with their cheerful walnut-faced drivers; its wayside crosses; and the long straggling village of Beauport. At its end, within a park enclosure, were the beautiful Falls, revealing at every fresh view-point a new loveliness that held time captive. Besides all this, Quebec itself held a thousand lures. All through the town decorations were in progress for the great Corpus Christi festival of the morrow. Long rows of fragrant young pine and fir trees lined the streets, intersected with evergreen arches, while from windows and balconies hung banners with devout inscriptions, as "O Salutaris Hostia," or "Panis Angelorum," mingled with French, British, and Irish flags. In the churches there were special preparations. The chancel of the Basilica glowed with many-colored electric lights, and in the older quarters of the city especially a general atmosphere of festivity prevailed. Many there were who yielded to the fascination of it all, and as the

time came for the return to Montreal the steamer contingent was somewhat thinned, and a large library delegation remained for Sunday in Quebec.

At seven o'clock the *Canada* slowly moved on the last stage of her trip, the defection from her original passenger list having been made up by the transfer of the travellers from the *Carolina*. In the evening, in her spacious cabin, a meeting of the Association was called, at which supplementary resolutions of thanks to those who had made the post-conference so memorable a pleasure and a success were unanimously carried, and with three hearty cheers for Mr. C. H. Gould—though to him no vocal organs can express the true measure of our thanks—the Twenty-second General Conference of the American Library Association came to an end.

But there were still *disjecta membra*. Sunday both at Montreal and at Quebec will long be remembered. The Corpus Christi festival in both places gave to the visitors a little journey to Europe. There were the crowded streets, gay with bright dresses—"every French girl in Montreal she's sure got to have a new dress for Corpus Christi day," it was explained to one group of sightseers; there was the long procession, with its magnificently vested priests, its lines of white-veiled girls from the convent schools, its marching phalanxes of priests and sisters, each body bearing rich-hued banners, while at the end was the gorgeous canopy under which was borne the Host. The procession wound through the evergreen-lined streets, and at every intersecting arch a pause was made, while the choir boys scattered flowers, and the deep-toned swell of chanting rose and fell.

The eastern section of the A. L. A. saw but the beginning of the festival, for at 10 o'clock they left the Grand Trunk station on the homeward trip through Burlington, of which record follows elsewhere. For those who had remained in Quebec there was opportunity after the Corpus Christi celebration for drives and rambles before departure at three o'clock by the Montreal boat; while the few who had spent their Sunday in Montreal scattered in the early evening on their homeward way for New York and Buffalo and Boston.

BURLINGTON AND LAKE GEORGE TRIP.

It was a fairly large party, mainly from New

York and New England, that filled the two special cars in the Grand Trunk station on Sunday morning, bound on the final Post-conference excursion, with Sunday at Burlington and a trip down Lake George to follow. Burlington was reached soon after noon, and special cars carried the party to the Van Ness Hotel. The afternoon was spent by many in visiting the Billings Library and Ethan Allen's monument, and in a drive, of which Red Rock was the objective point. In the evening Miss Hagar received the Association at the little Public Library, doing good work in its inadequate quarters.

By nine o'clock on Monday morning the New Yorkers and New Englanders were disposed in deck chairs in the bow of a Champlain steamer, enjoying the beauty of the scenery—so peaceful a contrast to the wild majesty of the Saguenay. At Ticonderoga adieux were again in order, for here New York separated from New England, and set forth upon its Lake George route. Here let the tale be taken up by one who shared the pleasures of that Lake George journey.

DOWN LAKE GEORGE AND THE HUDSON.*

When the *Vermont*, with a boat-load from Burlington, tied up at the wharf beneath the forsaken earthworks of old Fort Ticonderoga, it was a company of about 70 souls who walked down the gang-plank. They were to form a new party of adventurers, the proper designation of which would be "The Lake George & Hudson Company." The New England party, who thought to see us well started on our journey by coming with us this far, crowded the steamer rail, and a waving of handkerchiefs from boat to train, with a return salute, rounded up one more of the many links in the Post-conference chain. Another was already begun.

The *Horicon* soon hove in sight at the Baldwin pier, making a beautiful contrast between her white sides and the bluest of blue waters. The wearers of the Montreal badges, accompanied by numerous satchels and bandboxes, then walked two by two into the little ark, to engage again in the momentous conflict of body and spirit that on so many numerous former occasions has beset the travelling members of the American Library Association—whether one should be faithful to the ideals of

* The account of the Lake George and Hudson trip is by Edward L. Burchard, Librarian of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.

spirit and feast upon the passing beauty or retire to hold and replenish the inner man. But the steamer *Horicon* allowed one to do both. The entire dining-saloon was above water and lined with glass windows, so that there was an unbroken prospect of wooded mountain and ravine, summer homes, and rippling blue waters.

After some eight or 10 miles of this American Switzerland the boat whistled at Green Island, and the party was soon on the steps of the Sagamore Hotel. Such a union of green things and blue waters and tranquil stillness made all the cares of books and travel slide away, and in their places crept a delicious and soothing sense of quiet and of pure enjoyment of nature. The broad piazzas of the hotel invited to repose, but before long the party was scattering in the woods or by the shores or down the road to the other end of the island, where the guide-book said an earthwork had been thrown up during Revolutionary days.

The movements of one party out gathering flowers were suspicious. The quantities of buttercups, ferns, and other green things they picked, and the clandestine way they carried them back to the hotel indicated that something was in the air. These suspicions were confirmed when Miss Baldwin and Miss Wallace, penetrating into the recesses of the immaculate kitchen, sought out the *chef* and proceeded to press him into the service. Miss Wallace instantly detected in the broad grin of the son of Ham, a descendant of the Georgia plantation, and quickly clinched a bargain for a birthday cake that should be iced and decorated in the highest style of the art. It was not until 6.30 that evening that the mystery was cleared. When the company moved upon the dining-room Mr. Hill at once escorted Mrs. Wood to the seat of honor at a center-table, which was gaily decorated with flowers, and where she was soon surrounded by her friends and the whole contingent of librarians. It was then revealed that Mrs. Wood, who is the mother of Mrs. Hill, had added to the other attractions which had endeared her to all with whom she was associated on the trip, an 80th birthday, and this her friends proposed to celebrate with all the rites befitting the occasion. In the midst of the festivities the great birthday cake was brought in, borne aloft and reflecting from its iced surface a border of lighted candles.

While the others were gathering flowers Miss Hannah P. James had been preparing a wreath. This she now presented:

1820 - 1900.

LOOKING TOWARDS SUNSET.

Towards the sunset sailing fair,
Fresh verdure on the hills and in the heart,
God's sunshine on the earth and in the air,
In all thou hast a part.
For life to thee, both here and there, is one,
Where eternal years forever glow
With brightness of the everlasting sun,
And here where glimpses of that glory show.
Thine eighty blessed years thou hast not lost
For there their treasure lies beyond the sight,
Till Cape Eternity reveals to thee
A sunset glowing with unfading light.

HANNAH P. JAMES.

Mr. Montgomery then voiced the general "era of good feeling" in a few words of jollity, proposing a toast to Mrs. Wood in which all joined, and which was responded to by Mr. Hill in behalf of Mrs. Wood.

The ceremony being over, each one of the "immediate family" took possession of a lighted birthday candle, a procession was formed, and there was a grand march down the corridor and verandas, ending with a Virginia reel in the parlor, our lady of four-score leading the procession and starting off the reel with as much sprightliness as a bride of twenty. The evening closed with a few boating parties on the lake.

At 8.30 in the morning the 68 "New Yorkers," for as such we were registered at the Sagamore, boarded the diminutive steamer *Mohican*, and after about an hour's ride glided up to the wharf near old Fort William Henry, at the town of Caldwell. Here the comforts of water travel were exchanged for the soot and heat of two cars, and the next stop was Saratoga Springs, where we were left behind to spend part of the day. A short stroll through the midst of the huge caravansaries that line the main street brought us to the steps of the American Adelphi Hotel, where we reluctantly expended our last "meal coupon." A drive through the town followed, and then came the return. Albany was the next stop, where the Library School claimed its own; then followed the daylight ride down the Hudson.

West Point, Peekskill, Stony Point, Tarrytown, Irvington, told off the few remaining miles of our long journey; and it was with a deep sense of obligation to each one of the planners and promoters who had organized such a long round of recreation and pleasure that at last the good-byes were said and the "Lake George and Hudson" section of the Post-conference adjourned.

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ABBREVIATIONS: As., Assistant; F., Free; L., Library; P., Public; Rep., Representing; Sch., School; Tr., Trustee.

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* Indicates participation in Post-conference excursion.

† Indicates participation only in Post-conference excursion.

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Assistants.....	27	128	155
Library Bureau, booksellers, etc.....	16	8	24
Library students.....	2	19	21
Others.....	8	63	71

Deduct those counted twice..

455

3

452

BY GEOGRAPHICAL SECTIONS.

9 of the 9 No. Atlantic states sent.....	287
4 " 9 So. Atlantic states "	15
3 " 8 Gulf states "	3
8 " 8 Lake states "	100
1 " 8 Mountain states "	4
1 " 8 Pacific states "	2
Canada and England "	41

Total..... 452

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Me.....	3	Tenn.....	1
N. H.....	6	Ky.....	1
Vt.....	10	Ohio.....	29
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R. I.....	9	Ill.....	20
Ct.....	15	Mich.....	11
N. Y.....	112	Wis.....	8
Pa.....	33	Minn.....	11
N. J.....	11	Ia.....	7
Del.....	1	Mo.....	5
Md.....	1	Neb.....	4
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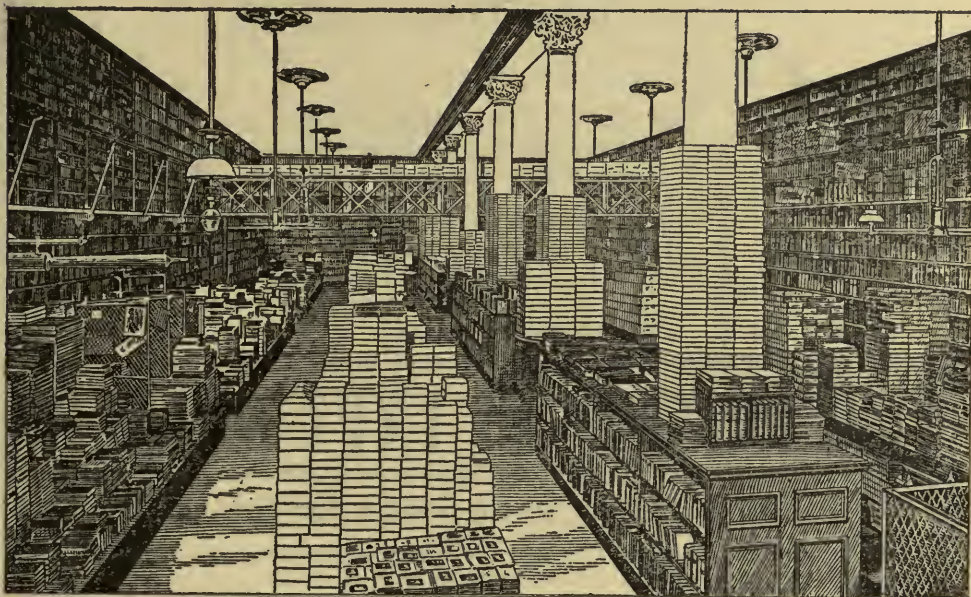
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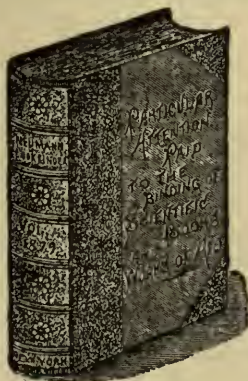


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CHIEFLY DEVOTED TO

Library Economy and Bibliography

VOL. 25. No. 9.

SEPTEMBER, 1900.

Contents.

	PAGE		PAGE
EDITORIALS.	569	LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA.	590
The International Catalog of Scientific Literature.		LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.	591
The Library Congress at Paris.		Annual Meeting 1900.	
Trades Unionism in Library Work.		L. A. U. K. Yearbook 1900.	
COMMUNICATIONS.	570	AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.	591
Lighting of the Providence Public Library—a Correction.		STATE LIBRARY COMMISSIONS.	591
Construction of a Testator's Requirements.		STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS.	591
<i>The Revue des Deux Mondes</i> for French Students.		LIBRARY CLUBS.	595
INDIVIDUALITY IN LIBRARY WORK.— <i>H. J. Koopman.</i>	571	LIBRARY SCHOOLS AND TRAINING CLASSES.	596
NEW ENGLAND'S PRESENT LIBRARY PROBLEM.— <i>Rev. G. A. Jackson.</i>	574	New York State Library School.	
LIBRARIANA: Outline of the Literature of Libraries—II.— <i>F. J. Teggart.</i>	577	University of Illinois.	
INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF LIBRARIANS, PARIS, AUGUST 20-23, 1900.— <i>Mary W. Plummer.</i>	580	REVIEWS.	596
REPORT OF A. L. A. COMMITTEE ON TRANSLITERATION OF SLAVIC LANGUAGES.	582	Crawford. Cataloging.	
THE INTERNATIONAL CATALOG OF SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE.	583	Davenport. English Embroidered Bookbindings.	
REPORT ON WORK AND WAGES OF LIBRARIANS.	587	Nichols. Bibliography of Worcester.	
LIBRARY SECTION OF THE N. E. A.	588	LIBRARY ECONOMY AND HISTORY.	598
CIRCULATION OF NEW YORK LIBRARIES.	590	LIBRARIANS.	601
		CATALOGING AND CLASSIFICATION.	602
		BIBLIOGRAPHY.	604
		HUMORS AND BLUNDERS.	604

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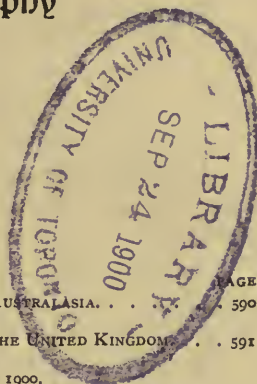
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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

VOL. 25.

SEPTEMBER, 1900.

No. 9

At the same time that the American Library Association was making practical preparation for the long-discussed comprehensive system of printed catalog cards, a still more important conclusion was reached at the conference in London as to the proposed catalog of scientific literature, originally suggested by the Royal Society. Delegates from 16 countries, the United States and Belgium being the most noteworthy absentees, joined in taking the final steps toward an international catalog of scientific literature, in the shape of annual volumes, each covering the literature for a year current of 17 distinct scientific subjects. It was computed that the enterprise could be supported on a sale of 300 sets, approximately at \$5 the volume, or \$85 for the 17 volumes proposed to be published each year. It is hoped that at least 45 such sets will be subscribed for from the United States, and this number should certainly be covered by our Government bureaus, larger libraries, and scientific societies. While annual volumes on specific subjects are far from the general catalog of scientific literature originally proposed, the enterprise as now planned will be distinctively a step forward, and if it succeeds in keeping up with the literature of the 20th century it ought to be possible later to go back to the literature of the 19th and catalog that on the best possible basis. It may be added that the Publishing Board of the A. L. A. is actively at work on details connected with the home project, which although on different lines will be of parallel importance with the scheme referred to, and may pioneer a general co-operation in bibliographic work in other countries. Of course, the final ideal will be general co-operation in a bibliography both of scientific and of general literature for past as well as for current work, issued both in volume bibliographies and on printed catalog cards. The 20th century will doubtless see this ideal realized; meantime every step counts.

THERE seems no question of the success of the international library congress held at Paris last month, in connection with the Paris Exposi-

tion. The attendance of over 200 was fairly equal to expectations, and the international character of the gathering was notable, especially as regards the European countries. No explanation has reached us of the lack of English participation in the conference, and it is to be regretted that only one representative, though this a most capable one, was present from the United States. Naturally, the subjects presented dealt largely with the field of pure or antiquarian bibliography—always predominant in transatlantic library circles—but there was much variety in the program. The establishment of libraries exclusively for periodicals and newspapers was one suggestion that awakened general interest and was supported by a resolution. The bookworm also seems to have been accorded special recognition. Almost an entire session was devoted to a discussion of the various insect enemies of books, their ravages, and the methods employed to destroy them, with the result that an investigation was directed, to conduct experiments and formulate means of preventing or remedying such injuries. A stimulus to effort in this direction was given by two anonymous delegates, one of whom offered two prizes, of 1000 francs and 500 francs respectively, for the two best essays presented before Dec. 31, 1903, on worms or other insects injurious to books, and their destruction, while the other announced a prize of 1000 francs for the best essay on the same subject, dealing especially with injuries to bindings. Reform in the present system of copyright deposit in France was urged, as was also need of greater freedom in conducting exchanges of duplicates between libraries; and an interesting resolution approved the issue of printed catalog slips for new books and recommended the development of the plan under editorial direction of the Cercle de la Librairie—an indication of the strong trend toward co-operative bibliographical record. The general satisfaction with the congress was evidenced by a resolution to hold another similar meeting five years hence, when it will be interesting to observe how many of the suggestions made at the present meeting have had practical result.

A CAREFUL and candid report has been made by the committee of ladies in Philadelphia who a year ago were instrumental in starting a movement looking toward an association of library assistants somewhat on trades union lines, and their suggestions, printed elsewhere, will be interesting to all in the profession. Certainly every member of the American Library Association is interested in maintaining a high standard of library work, and most of them are individually interested in maintaining as high a rate of salaries as is practicable. Whether these aims would be furthered by a form of organization like that originally outlined seems to be a matter of doubt—or perhaps it should be said, in the minds of the most of those responding to the circular, a matter of no doubt. For the plan has evidently had little encouragement from the majority of library workers, and it has failed to receive any endorsement from the library schools. The alternative suggested for country libraries of opening fewer days, so as to pay a nominally higher wage, is really a criticism on the whole method proposed. It is true that in many country places, and in some cities, volunteer workers have often lent a hand actively in library development, but it is very doubtful whether this has deteriorated the remuneration of other workers in the manner suggested.

As library work has developed the standard of payment has increased, it will probably be found, with the standard of work, and this is the normal method of growth. It would be interesting to follow out in relation with the different classes of libraries what would happen in case a minimum standard of salaries were enforced, and particularly what would happen to those graduates of library schools who have developed only a moderate capability for library work. A remarkable feature, so far, of these schools has been that their graduates have generally found positions of fair remuneration more promptly than those of almost any other class of professional schools, and it is questionable whether the welfare of the students and the prospects of the schools would be increased under any of the plans proposed. The suggestion that the American Library Association should open an employment agency and make that incidentally a means of improving library standards and maintaining library wages would, we opine, find little favor throughout the membership of the Association.

Communications.

LIGHTING OF THE PROVIDENCE PUBLIC LIBRARY—A CORRECTION.

WHETHER your types or my manuscript should be held responsible I do not know; but in the account of the Providence Public Library building, on p. 232 of the May LIBRARY JOURNAL, "1000 lights" is incorrectly printed "10,000 lights." 1000 proves to be sufficient.

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CONSTRUCTION OF A TESTATOR'S REQUIREMENTS.

AN interesting case, in view of its possible application to library bequests, is that of Lackland *et al.*, trustees under will of Henry Shaw, *versus* Walker, Attorney-General, appellant, Missouri Supreme Court Reports 151:210-279. This affects the continuance of the famous Shaw Botanical Gardens of St. Louis, Mo. Mr. Shaw left an estate largely in real property, valued at about one million dollars, for the support of the botanic gardens, museum, and library. This property was not to be sold under any consideration, but that part of the city was settled rapidly, and betterments were assessed against portions of the property amounting in all to \$100,000, which the trustees, under the will, were not able to pay. So they applied to the courts for relief, and this decision gives them the right to sell certain portions of the property in order to pay for these improvements and also for the support of the charity. It is another application of the principle that courts of chancery will favor the continuance of a charity, though not on the exact lines laid down by the testator.

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THE very useful list of fiction in the French language published in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, printed in the June number of the New Haven *Library Bulletin* suggests the following comments: It illustrates strongly the important place of that periodical in the literary history of France; also the fact that it would be an unsafe guide as to the most popular authors, since the editors never seem to have secured any contribution from Alphonse Daudet. Other popular authors are represented by numerous, and, in some cases, by their best work. What, however, is peculiarly interesting and useful to the student of French is the list of novels by writers in English, translated by authors who are distinguished French novelists, notably novels by Aide, Aldrich, Eggleston, Henry Kingsley, Holmes, Ouida, and Meredith. There is no better exercise for the student of French than the translating of an English novel, and the comparison of the result with the translation by a master of the French language. Students can easily procure the few numbers which contain the particular work in which they are interested.

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INDIVIDUALITY IN THE LIBRARY.*

BY HARRY L. KOOPMAN, *Librarian of Brown University.*

IN a story by Stockton, written while the charming craze of archery was prevalent among us, there are characterizations of two archers, from whose fortunes, I think, we may draw a lesson of practical value in our profession. One archer was represented as a model of correctness in methods, yet singularly unsuccessful at the target. His rival, slouchy, and scornful of all rules, managed nevertheless to score among the highest.

Though it sets out with this illustration, my paper must not be construed as a plea for intellectual or administrative slouchiness. Rather, it is by implication a plea for a clear recognition of the real point we are aiming at, the "gold"—the bull's eye—of public service and self-approval; the attainment of which, and not our employment of any given methods or forms, is the final test of our achievement. Explicitly and directly my paper is a plea for the principle of individuality in the library, which will be considered in its two aspects, personal and impersonal; personal in the library staff, and its relations to the public; impersonal in the book collection and the building.

In the first instance, it may mean, for example, that every member of the library staff shall have work recognized as his own, do it in his own way, so far as is consistent with the co-ordination of the library work as a whole, and shall bear the full responsibility for his work and get full credit for it. Individuality in the collection may mean, for one thing, the encouragement of special lines of development in different libraries, so that all college libraries, for example, shall not be mere repetitions of one another so far as their numbers coincide; but, the Harvard library, to specify one variety of difference, will be famous for containing a superb Dante collection, while the smaller library at Brown is made notable by its unique Harris collection of American poetry; the special collection in each case conferring upon the library a distinction which could not have been attained by a far larger amount of even development.

In discussing, first, individuality in the library personnel, the point to be considered is simply

this: Will that work be done best where every worker does his own part with a consciousness of individual freedom and its attendant responsibility; or where, in routine fashion, he simply turns out work that is lost in the general mass? The question almost answers itself. Even in the army, where individual assertion is all but annihilated, rewards are bestowed for deeds of personal heroism. In the library, which is, on the other hand, a highly intellectualized organism devoted to conservation, not destruction, the application of the principle of individualism seems appropriately not exceptional, but at once the regular order of action, and the surest pledge of its efficiency,

In applying the principle of individuality to the every-day practice of a library, I do not forget that conditions would vary in different libraries as would also the views of different administrators; facts, indeed, that are involved in the premises. I can therefore only offer, by way of illustration, certain practical deductions which have occurred to me, and which may have the merit, at least, of suggesting to others more fruitful applications of the principle.

First of all, every library worker should have his own work, which he should be encouraged to do in his own way, and to invent improved methods of doing, regard being, of course, had to the unity of the entire work of the library, and for this individual work the responsibility, with the credit or blame, should belong solely to him. For instance, the head cataloger is understood to be responsible for the catalog as a whole, but, if there are several assistant catalogers, it will be best to divide the work in some way, so that each shall be in charge of a distinct portion, such as the foreign books, the English books, the scientific books, or the books of fiction. The handwriting of the cards may, within reasonable limits of speed, be a proper matter for pride or emulation in point of clearness and beauty; while, if the cards are type-written, the operator may show a laudable ambition in regard to the speed, neatness, and accuracy of the work. Even printed cards afford scope for excellence in style, arrangement, and proof-reading. I have chosen the catalog as an illustration because it might seem,

* Read before the Connecticut Library Association, March 7, 1900.

under division of labor, a difficult field in which to apply the principle of individualism. As a matter of fact, there is no department or subdivision of library work, from the co-ordination of the whole down to the sweeping of the floor, for the efficient performance of which may not be enlisted the powerful stimuli of personal freedom and personal pride.

It is idle to say that a piece of work is a piece of work, and it matters not by whom or under what conditions of satisfaction to the worker it may be done. It is well known that no two engineers will drive the same engine exactly alike. With a given amount of fuel one engineer will get a certain speed, while with more fuel another driver may get less speed and perhaps throw the engine off the rails. As to the importance of satisfaction on the part of the worker, we have only to recall Homer's lines that "Jove upon the day that makes a man a slave takes half his worth away"; or, for its positive action, we need but consider the effect upon the speaker, the actor, the ball-player, of applause, the reflection of his success already won, which increases the efficiency that occasioned it.

It may seem a slight point to raise, but I believe it is worth attention, that if the members of a library force have their work publicly recognized they will receive more respect from the public; while the patrons of the library will better enjoy dealing with persons of importance than with mere undistinguished attendants or "hands." If Mr. A, for instance, has charge of the information desk, he should be known to the public by name, and his work should receive personal mention often enough to afford himself and his work public recognition. If a fiction catalog is published that is not the work of the general department, it should bear on its title-page the name of its compiler or compilers. Still more in the case of a more pretentious catalog should the cataloger's name be made prominent. It may be suspected that I am relegating the library chief to a position of nonentity. But this is by no means the case. While I have known heads of institutions who clearly acted on the principle that any distinction won by a subordinate detracted from their own importance, it has also been my happier experience to be associated with men who recognized the true state of affairs, that the success of a subordinate is always reflected in a measure upon his chief; though, of course, it behooves the chief to per-

form his own work of administration so well that he is chief in fact as well as in name.

There is a practice in harmony with this principle which I have not happened to see in operation, but which for years has seemed to me desirable wherever circumstances admit of it. Its adoption in a college library would for most subjects be unnecessary, since the different professors are expected to look after the proper development of their own departments of the library, while the reference librarian naturally sees to keeping up the reference outfit of the reading room, and the chief should endeavor to secure a certain harmony in the building up of the library as a whole. But, under the different conditions of a public library, it might be advisable to assign to every member of the staff a section, large or small, of the library for him to oversee, to be the authority on, and to be the chief adviser in its development. I know with what enthusiasm I should have applied myself to such a task in any of the libraries in which I served as a subordinate, and if I might very likely have set out with more zeal than knowledge, the correction of my fault would have come in great measure through the prosecution of the work itself.

To take a case in point. If Miss M has special charge of the Harris collection in the Library of Brown University, and a student of our literature visits the library to consult some unique or rare volume of American poetry, while I should no doubt be able to help him find what he wants, I should prefer to call Miss M into my office, introduce her to the visitor as the person best acquainted with the collection, and request her to render him all desired assistance. As a result, the reader will be more readily served, in many cases at least, than he would be by me, while any personal distinction that might accrue to me in the eyes of my visitor from my more immediate connection with the coveted volume, I am willing to resign in behalf of increased efficiency and enthusiasm in the service of the library.

There can be no doubt, moreover, that in thus laying stress upon the recognition of the individual we are but anticipating the attitude that society must take toward all work if a better order is ever to evolve from the present. On this point collectivists and individualists are at one. Says Mr. Howells, in commenting upon the White City of the World's Fair, in his "Letters of an Altrurian Traveller": "In Al-

truria every man who drove a nail or stretched a line, or laid a trowel upon such a work would have had his name somehow inscribed upon it, where he could find it, and point it out to those dear to him and proud of him. Individuality! I find no record of it here, unless it is the individuality of the few. That of the many makes no sign from the oblivion in which it is lost.' If all our libraries were frankly to recognize this principle of Altrurian individualism, who could limit the importance of so widespread and respected an example?

But we have a more direct way of impressing the public than even by example, namely, by our attitude toward our readers themselves. For our freedom should not be limited, like that of an oligarchy, but should be like that of democracy, universal.

Does any one *like* to trade in a bazaar store, where he is treated like an impersonal appendage to a cash-delivery system? Do we not all prefer when we can to deal in stores where we come into direct contact with a responsible tradesman who gives us service as well as goods? No development of so-called business methods should ever be allowed to bring into the library the faintest suggestion of the bargain counter. Readers should be met by intelligent, well-informed attendants, who will respect their wants and strive sympathetically to satisfy them. The movement for open shelves is certainly in harmony with this principle; though, personally, I consider it a question of the greatest good to the greatest number, which must be answered differently under different conditions. This principle of respect for the reader must also be applied in the selection of books. Our book committee should buy not the books that they think they ought to think the public ought to read, but the books that they know the public wants;—unless, indeed, the public has distinctly called them to be its schoolmasters, a piece of self-abdication, which I think the grown-up public seldom intends to perform. I, as one of the public, certainly resent patronizing and “goody-goody”-ing; and, for my part, I feel sure that no book committee ever made out a list of books that were better than the real public really wanted in its library. The public may resent good books that it has no use for; it never finds books too good that it has a use for.

As to my second contention, that it is desirable for a library, as a collection of books, to possess an individuality of its own, this is

merely recognizing and emphasizing what is always to some extent inevitable; for two communities are never exactly alike, and even if they were, the choices of their two book-committees would seldom coincide, so that a large variety in the book outfit of the libraries would infallibly result in time. But my own interest is not mainly in this natural library differentiation, and I mention it merely to approve it, and to deprecate any effort to lessen its development. I have in mind a more distinguished as well as a subtler type of individuality, not necessarily nor chiefly confined to the book collection. The Lenox Library has a distinct character derived from its book rarities; so has the Crerar Library, from its limitation to science. But does not the Boston Public Library, or the smaller Providence Public Library, call to mind just as distinct a library personality, if we may use the term? Yet it is no special collection, nor even the totality of the volumes, individual as in each case this certainly is, that imparts this definite character. In fact, a library's personality is in origin largely the same as that of a man. It is made up not merely of what he has already attained, but even more of what he is in purpose and effort, and of what he tends ultimately to become. Age, with a wise and generous tradition consistently maintained, is certainly an element in this library character. Nor need there be any fear that breadth of purpose fixed by tradition, or by a written constitution, will fail to confer distinction. The single liberal aim to assemble and preserve the best of human knowledge, thought, and aspiration—an aim such as with remarkable uniformity has characterized the various administrations of the Boston Public Library—is clearly sufficient to confer a distinct and distinguished library personality.

“But, suppose, you have it,” objects the practical hearer, “how is it better than the conditions to be found in any library in which the money has been economically spent, and the public is promptly served?” My reply is, that a person accustomed to a library of the second type is not apt to realize the difference until he has come into contact with a library of the first type. Then there comes over him like a revelation the vast odds to himself in point of culture between a book sample-room and a literary treasure-house.

A well-earned distinction for originating methods of work, of daring to be “the first by whom the new is tried,” of venturing into

fresh fields of library usefulness — such a distinction as the New York State Library has achieved — is indeed one to be envied, though, in the nature of the case, it is not one to be widely emulated.

Undoubtedly the readiest and showiest distinction that can be attained by a library comes through the acquisition or upbuilding of some important, especially unique, collection. This is certainly both desirable and praiseworthy. It may perhaps attract to the library that kind of attention which results in gifts of other special collections or of money. But, to my mind, at least, there is a distinction of a higher power in the possession by a library of a character for scholarship or intelligent helpfulness that is able to attract human souls, and hold and enrich them. Such a ministration will impress them with a fealty more precious to the library than any bestowal of books or money.

Just a word now as to the library building. The last 25 years have seen an approach to agreement among librarians on many points of library construction. Does this mean that ultimately our libraries are all to be built in uniform extensible sections, like our iron bridges, and put up in lengths to suit? Anything but

this, I should hope, and firmly believe. Let the library building be made for its own collection, its own public, its own staff, its own site, its own climate, and there is no danger that any approach to uniformity will result in sameness. But let us make sure that the building is designed in conformity to all these conditions. We shall not then set Venetian palaces on Copley squares, nor compel Romanesque churches to masquerade as Richardsonian libraries.* We shall have what Providence is about to enjoy, and what New York is confidently awaiting, library buildings fearlessly adapted, inwardly and outwardly, to their individual conditions.

In an attempt to realize on every side of a library's existence the thorough-going individuality that I have outlined, the discouragements will be many, and the fruit will be slow in ripening, while much of his harvest will never be revealed to the husbandman. But if our calling is something more than mere routine, or even the sharing of knowledge, if we are in any degree soul-shapers and character-builders, is there not in an effort of the sort here outlined a suggestion toward a genuine distinction for our calling, and a worthy satisfaction of our own individual aspirations?

NEW ENGLAND'S PRESENT LIBRARY PROBLEM.

BY REV. GEORGE A. JACKSON, *General Theological Library, Boston.*

THERE are recognized stages in library problems. In New England we have grappled with and measureably solved the primary questions with which many western states are now wrestling, and which most southern states have yet to encounter. That is to say, we already have our local libraries — in Massachusetts everywhere, in the other states in all large towns, and on the way to establishment everywhere. We are passing on, therefore, to another stage of our work.

It is, indeed, a great thing thus to have founded public libraries of any sort in these many hundreds of communities, and to have accustomed so many people, who, a generation ago, hardly knew what a library was, to the familiar handling of books. But, beyond the *esse* of our libraries, we are now aiming at their *bene esse*; and we realize that this involves wise measures and enthusiastic effort, next only to what was required to found them.

Our stronger leaders, especially those who

are concerned in the development of our system in the several states, realize that in this new work they must take thought, not so much for the few wealthy centers, which could, somehow, make shift for themselves, as for the average towns and smaller cities.

How shall we secure for these, not simply books but the very best of books?

It is evident that the average board of trustees will not, in its purchases, go much beyond the current everyday books which all the world are reading. If some board does get ambitious and ventures out into special lines to meet the wants of scholars, or experts, or professional men, the chances are that the next town meeting has a tilt over the misappropriation of public money and there is a change in that board—as in exaggerated cases of the kind there should be. But, all the same, these scholars and professional men, to be found in every community large enough to have a public library, should be provided for. And since the towns — just as

they reach their limit in providing common and high schools and cannot supply a college education—have done all they can in furnishing good, often most excellent, general libraries, we must look elsewhere for our high-class books.

Now in New England we look for a college education to special institutions, having only a quasi connection with our public school system. And in the same way we must look for the higher or special classes of books to *special libraries*. The clergyman, the lawyer, the doctor, the litterateur, the scientist, the historian, should each be able to look to some professional storehouse upon which he may draw for his literary tools.

Such specialization has already begun, in fact, has long obtained among us, as witness the valuable Social Law Library, the Medical Library, the General Theological Library, the Libraries of the American Academy of Arts and the Massachusetts Historical Society, and others in the city of Boston. But no organized plan has yet been matured to relegate entirely to such special libraries the accumulation of all books, or at least the rarer and costlier of them, in their several departments, and *then to make these books accessible to all who are pursuing studies in their various lines*. It is to just this work that we are now addressing ourselves.

A practical beginning is making by one of the special libraries in Boston just named. The General Theological Library, for which the writer speaks, is an institution founded forty years ago by some of the leading clergymen and laymen of the city, for the maintaining of "a general theological library of all works pertaining to theology and religious knowledge, and of a reading room for the periodical publications of all religious denominations." This wide scope made it a unique institution, and it has so remained to this day, save for an unsuccessful attempt at the same thing many years ago in Cincinnati, and for the recent organization of a similar library in Minneapolis.

Now while we have been doing all these years the ordinary good work of special libraries, distributing books to local patrons and sending them to members and subscribers in various parts of New England, our corporation has recently awakened to the grand opportunity which it has to lead the way in this new work of making the special libraries tributary, not to a few favored folk, but to all interested in their several specialties within our literary province of New England. As it appeared to

us, we alone of all existing institutions were as yet in position to do such a work for the clerical profession. True there are larger theological libraries than ours in this region, but they are all denominational. Ours alone is wholly untrammelled by church barriers, and serves alike Protestant and Catholic, orthodox and liberal, knowing only the one purpose to enlighten religious thinkers and workers, by opening to them the entire range of religious thought.

Accordingly our valuable library has now been made free to all clergymen of New England. Ministers in the forty cities and towns of greater Boston, representing over a million of people, may take books in person at the library. All beyond this center may draw books from our shelves through their local public libraries, which for this purpose are made distributing branches of the General Theological Library. For instance, if one or more clergymen in Providence apply to Mr. Foster for professional books which are not on his shelves, he sends to Boston and has the books for distribution as free as his own books. The only cost is for carriage. So when a minister, say in Houlton, away up in Aroostook county, in northeastern Maine, wants a professional book, the Houlton library will get it for him. It is also provided that when a clergyman has access to no public library, he may have issued to him a personal card, and books will be sent directly to him upon his order.

The number of libraries now existing and which are being constituted distributing branches as fast as they apply for the privilege are approximately as follows: In Massachusetts (outside Greater Boston) 300; in Maine 100; in New Hampshire 200; in Vermont 100; in Rhode Island 30; in the four eastern counties of Connecticut 25*; a total of about 750. This number in a few years, according to the estimate of the several state librarians, will be increased to nearly 1100. Very few clergymen in New England will then be without opportunity to read the best books known to their profession. Meantime it is to be hoped that we shall get low rates of postage on library exchange, so that none may be barred out from this privilege by the present excessive cost of transportation.

* The library is ready to send books to any library in Connecticut on application, but does not seek affiliations west of the river, knowing of the valuable theological collections in Hartford and New Haven and expecting that one of these will sometime do a like work for the state or a district agreed upon.

This last suggestion, that many at present can ill afford to use even free books, unless they share the cost of carriage with others, is no figment of the fancy. Before the General Theological Library decided to undertake this work, it entered into correspondence with between three and four thousand clergymen in all parts of New England. Not wanting to thrust favors upon any, unneeded or undesired, it gave to all these men an opportunity to express their opinion of our project. It is needless to say that the hundreds of responses from every quarter left us in no doubt that our work was eagerly desired. And yet not a few deplored that they could not avail themselves of our generous offer until we should get better postal rates.

The letters came not only from all denominations but also from all ranks of clergymen. Some, with large libraries and ample means of their own, were yet hearty in their wishes that we might provide for those not so favored. But most of the writers, even from large and flourishing 'parishes, evinced a desire to profit themselves by our offer. The effect of all the replies was to impress upon us the need that some provision be made for the professional reading of our many working pastors, who, hungry for books, cannot for financial reasons buy them, and are now without library resources.

In this time of seething thought, when the temptation is to superficial thinking based upon newspaper and review articles, and when books embodying accurate and exhaustive research cannot be had, the danger appeared that New England — always hitherto proud of her educated ministry — might fall under the guidance of unequipped and so incompetent spiritual teachers. Without hesitation therefore, and even when they must appeal to the bounty of library supporters for help, our directors said "We must do it." We are doing it, and a modest support will make our work an assured and a permanent success. It may be noted here, that before coming to this decision our directors had sought counsel from some of our best known and most influential librarians. To mention only one, our honored state librarian of Massachusetts, Mr. C. B. Tillinghast, a member of our library committee. After considering our plan and approving it, he gave it as his opinion that we should not only be doing a good work ourselves but that we might be the means of inducing the other special libraries — professional, scientific, historical, etc. —

to undertake a similar work, to the benefit of our entire system. This is in precise accord with the anticipations already expressed in this article.

To sum up now some of the advantages of this form of solution of our present problem in library culture: (1) It is first and before all things a practical and economical method. It puts a strain on even well-supported libraries to-day to keep up with the great output of general literature, to say nothing of the spasmodic but vain attempts which many of them make to cover special subjects. The sooner therefore that we face this financial question and relieve our public and general libraries from buying special books, relegating this service to special libraries, the better. Already the Boston Public Library, with its great resources, is moving in that direction. The book committee of the Boston Athenæum, which chances to be a neighbor of the General Theological Library, are anticipating the day when they can abandon entirely, as they already have substantially, the purchase of theological books, leaving all such purchases to us. (2) Again, only by such special libraries, made available to all professional or otherwise appreciative readers, can the most thorough work be done. When 20 libraries of a given district, all equally accessible, cover partially the same special fields they will not simply waste money on duplicates, but they will leave unbought valuable works. Whereas, by specializing, some one or two libraries here in New England could have literally everything existing in a given department of thought. (3) An incidental but by no means slight advantage would be in having somewhere a librarian of professional (law, medical, theological, scientific, historical, etc.) training, to whom the encyclopædia and bibliography of his department is known and who might be appealed to by the proper public.

The fabric which thus appears before us is yet in large part to be constructed, but the materials therefor already exist. We have the valuable special libraries and we have or are soon to have the public libraries for an almost universal distribution. The two things chiefly needed are first a sufficient financial equipment of the special libraries, and secondly, their thorough infusion with that altruistic spirit which has been and is the glory of the public libraries. But what is now a vision will one day be a grand reality. Then all New Englanders will be able to command the best in human thought.

LIBRARIANA: AN OUTLINE OF THE LITERATURE OF LIBRARIES. II.*

BY FREDERICK J. TEGGART, *Librarian Mechanics' Institute Library, San Francisco, Cal.*

IV.

XVIII CENTURY.

The literature of each country is arranged chronologically, the different states following each other in alphabetical order.

Austria.

Lambecius, Petrus. *Librarian of K. K. Hofbibliothek at Vienna.* 1628-1680.

Commentarii de augustissima Bibliotheca Cæsarea Vindobonensi libri VIII. Vienna. 1665-1679. 8 vols. f°.

— ed. 2. cur. et stud. Adami Fran. Kollarii. Vienna. 1766-1782. 8 vols. f°.

— A. F. Kollarii ad Lambecii Commentariorum de aug. Bibliotheca Cæsarea Vindobonensi libros VIII supplementorum libri I. posthumus. Vienna. 1790. f°.

Epistola ad Augustum . . . ducem, de Bibliothecæ Cæsareæ Vindobonensis codicibus MSS. Vienna. 1666. 4°.

De Bibliothecæ Cæsareæ Vindobonensis origine, incremento, dignitate, aedificio et felici restauratione.

in Nessel, D.S.R. *Breviarium et supplementum Commentariorum Lambecii.* Vienna and Nuremberg. 1690. f°. vi. pp. 168-173.

Catalogus librorum, quos P. Lambecius composuit et in lucem edidit ab anno ætatis xix usque ad annum xlv. [1647-1673]. Vienna. 1673. 4°.

[Wilkens, Nicolas]. *Leben des gelehrten P. Lambecii, S.C.M. [Leopoldi] consiliarii, historiographi et bibliothecarii.* Hamburg. 1724. 8°. *portrait.*

Vangerow, Wilhelm Gottlieb. *Commentatio historico-critica de P. Lambecii in Bibliothecam Cæsaream Vindobonensem meritis.* Halle. 1764. 4°.

Hoffmann, Friedrich L. *Peter Lambeck als bibliographisch-literarhistorischer Schriftsteller und Bibliothekar.* Soest. 1864. 8°. pp. 35.

America.

Bray, Thomas, D.D. 1656-1730.

Bibliotheca parochialis, . . . or, A scheme of such theological heads both general and particular, as are more peculiarly requisite to be well studied by every Pastor of a parish. Together with a Catalogue of books which may be read upon each of these points. Part I. Lond. 1697. 4°. 10 l., p. 130.

— 2d ed. Lond. 1707. 8°.

An essay towards promoting all necessary and useful knowledge, both divine and human, in all parts of His Majesty's Dominions, both at home and abroad. Lond. 1697. 4°.

Steiner, Bernard C. Rev. Thomas Bray and his American libraries. *American historical review*. 2 (1896): 59-75.

(Continued under XVIII cent.)

Belgium and Holland.

Lipsius, Justus. *Professor at Leyden.* 1547-1606.

— *De bibliothecis syntagma.* Antwerp. 1602. 4°.

— ed. 2. Helmstadt. 1620. 8°.

— ed. 3. Antwerp. 1629. f°.

— *in his Opera omnia.* Antwerp. 1610-30. 8 v. 4°. vol. 5.

— *in same.* Antwerp. 1637. 6 v. f°. vol. 3.

— *in same.* Wesel. 1675. 4 v. 8°. vol. 3.

— *in Vossius, Gerardus.* *Dissertationes de studiis bene instituendis.* Utrecht. 1658. 12°.

— *in Mader, cit. infra.* i, 1-23.

— *French: Traité des bibliothèques.* Traduit par Etienne Gabriel Peignot.

in Peignot, E. G. *Manuel bibliographique.* Paris. an ix (1800). 8°.

Miræus, Aubertus. *Librarian at Antwerp.* 1573-1640.

Bibliothecæ Antverpianæ primordia. Antwerp. 1609. 4°.

Heinsius, Daniel. *Librarian at Leyden.* 1580-1655.

Oratio ad Academiae curatores et urbis consules in gratiarum actionem pro bibliothecarii munere.

in *Catalogus Bibliothecæ publicæ Lugduno-Batavæ.* Leyden. 1623. 4°. *same*, 1640. 4°.

— *in his Orationes.* Leyden. 1627. 8°. pp. 83-98.

There have been various other editions of his *Orationes*. Thysius, Anton. *Oratio funebris in D. Heinsii obitum.* Leyden. 1665. 4°.

Sander, Anton. 1586-1664.

Dissertatio parænetica pro instituto Bibliothecæ publicæ Gandavensis, ad magistratum et procures ejusdem urbis. Bruxelles. 1633. 4°.

* Part I. appeared in L. J., May, 1900, p. 223.

Andreas, Valerius, *Desellius. Librarian at Louvain.* 1587-1655.

Bibliotheca publica Lovaniensis primordia; et Catalogus librorum a curatoribus ejusdem editus; cum Oratione auspicali, Lovanii Kal. Octobris ann. 1636 habita. Louvain. 1638. 4°.

Heimbach, Bernhard. Oratio funebris in exequias Andreai. Louvain. 1656. 4°.

Nève, Félix. V. André. Louvain. 1846. 12°.

Vanderlinden, Emile. V. Andreæ præconium. Louvain. 1850. 12°.

Portrait of André in vol. 2. Namur, Histoire des bibliothèques publiques de la Belgique. Bruxelles. 1841. 8°.

Puteanus, Erycius. 1574-1646.

Auspicia Bibliothecæ publicæ Lovaniensis. Accedit catalogus librorum primæ collectionis. Louvain. 1639. 4°.

— in Sander, A. Manuscripti codices Bibliothecæ publicæ Academiæ Lovaniensis. Louvain. 1641. 4°.

— in Collectio opusculorum ad historiam litterariam Belgicam pertinentium cura et cum notis C. Fr. de Nelis. Louvain. [1767.] 8°.

See Namur. vol. 2. p. ix; and under Italy below.

Duverden, Cornelius.

Oratio de restitutione ac renovatione Bibliothecæ Ultraiectinae. Utrecht. 1644. 4°.

Statuta et leges Bibliothecæ Academiæ Franekeranæ. Franeker. 1550. f°. should be 1650.

— [another ed.] Franeker. 1656. f°.

— [another ed.] Statuta ad curam Bibliothecæ pertinentes. [ed. by A. Savoïs.] Franeker. 1712. f°.

Lomeier, Joannes. 1639-1699.

De bibliothecis liber singularis. Zütphen. 1669. 12°.

— ed. 2, priori multo auctior et addito rerum indice locupletior. Utrecht. 1680. 12°.

— in Mader, *cit. infra.* iii (1705), 1-278.

[—] *French, abridged:* Traité historique des plus belles bibliothèques de l'Europe. . . . Par le Sieur [Pierre] Le Gallois. Paris. 1680. 16°.

— Paris. 1685. 16°.

— Amsterdam. 1697. 16°.

[—] *English:* A critical and historical account of all the celebrated libraries in foreign countries, as well ancient as modern. . . . By a Gentleman of the Temple. London. 1739. 16°.

Attributed to John Evelyn.

— — — An account of all the celebrated libraries. Reprinted [by Sir Thomas Phillipps]

from a small work printed in 1739. Middle Hill. 1826. f°.

20 copies privately printed.

— — — 2d ed. London. 1740. 16°.

See *Nation* (May 20, 1897) 64: 377-378.

Spanheim, Frederik. *Librarian at Leyden.* 1632-1701.

Bibliotheca Lugduno-Batavæ nova auspicia, sermo academicus dictus die 29. Octobr. 1674. n. p., n. d. 4°.

— in *his Opera.* Leyden. 1701-3. 3 v. f°. v. 2, p. 1426ff.

Trigland, J. Laudatio funebris F. Spanhemii. Leyden. 1701. 4°.

Denmark.

Bartholinus, Thomas. *Professor and Librarian at University of Copenhagen.* 1616-1680.

De bibliothecæ incendio. Copenhagen. 1670. 8°.

— curante Andr. Westphal recusa. Jena. 1709. 8°.

Hannaeus, Geo. Oratio in obitum Thomæ Bartholini. Copenhagen. 1680. 4°.

Wormius, Wilhelm. Oratio in excessum Thomæ Bartholini. Copenhagen. 1681. 4°.

Jacobaeus, Oliger. Oratio in T. Bartholini obitum [with list of his writings]. Copenhagen. 1681. 4°.

Mulenius, J.

Bibliotheca publicæ academiæ Hafniensis Bibliothecæ donata. Copenhagen. 1670. 4°.

Resenius, Petrus Joannes. *Professor at Copenhagen.* 1625-1688.

Bibliotheca regiae academiæ Hafniensis donata: cui præfixa est ejusdem Resenii vita. [in Latin and Danish, written by himself.] Copenhagen. 1685. 4°.

France.

La Mothe le Vayer, François de. *Membre de l'Académie française.* 1588-1672.

Du moyen de dresser une bibliothèque d'une centaine de livres seulement. (16-.)

in *Le livre*, i (1880): 138-146.

[Du May, Paul.] 1585-1645.

Bibliotheca Janiniana sive Benigni Divionensis. Dijon. 1621. 4°.

Naudé, Gabriel. *Librarian of the Bibliothèque Mazarine, Paris.* 1600-1653.

Advis pour dresser une bibliothèque, présenté à Monsieur le Président de Mesme. Paris. 1627. 8°. pp. 166.

— Deuxième édition reuneuë, corrigée et augmentée. Paris. 1644. 8°. pp. (7)-164.

— Paris. 1646. 8°.

— Troisième édition. Paris. 1668. 8°.

- Réimprimé [with a preface by A. Bonneau] sur la deuxième édition. Paris. 1876. 16°. pp. xv - III.
- *Latin*: Dissertatio de instruenda bibliotheca; . . . e gallico in latinum idioma translata per P. I. L. M. in Mader, ii (1703): 71-134.
- *English*: Instructions concerning erecting of a library, . . . interpreted by John Evelyn. London. 1661. 8°.
- See Clarke, A. *The Library*, 10 (1898): 387-390.
- Jacob, Louys, *de Saint Charles*. Gabriëlis Naudael tumulus, complectens elogia, epitaphia, carmina, . . . cum Catalogo omnium eiusdem operum. Paris. 1659. 4°.
- Hallé, Pierre. Elogium G. Naudæi. Geneva. 1661. 8°.
- Portrait of Naudé in Petit-Radel, *Recherches sur les bibliothèques anciennes et modernes*. Paris. 1819. 8°. p. 249. See also Petit-Radel, pp. 245-293; Zoller, *Serapenum*. ii: 139-143.
- Clemens, Claudius. *S. J.* 1594?-1642.
- Musei, sive Bibliothecæ tam privatæ quam publicæ extractio, instructio, cura, usus: libri IV. Accessit accurata descriptio Regiæ Bibliothecæ S. Laurentii Escorialis. Insuper Parænesis allegorica ad amorem literarum. Lyons. 1635. 4°. pp. (23)-552-(22.)
- "1st edit. 1628. 8°." See Clarke, A. *The Library*, 10 (1898): 328-9, 385-7.
- Jacob, Louys, *de Saint Charles*. *Carmelite*. 1608-1670.
- Traicté des plus belles bibliothèques publiques et particulières qui ont esté, et qui sont à présent dans le monde. [with Advis pour dresser une bibliothèque, par G. Naudé. 2e éd.] Paris. 1644. 8°.
- Seconde édition. Paris. 1655. 8°.
- Without the "Advis."
- Fichet, Alexandre. *S. J.* 1588-1659.
- Arcana omnium methodus, et Bibliotheca scientiarum. Lyons. 1649. 8°.
- Arcana studiorum omnium methodus, et Bibliotheca scientiarum, librorumque earum ordine tributorum, universalis. Ad editionem quæ prodiit Lugduni . . . 1649. f°. p. 134.
- in Lambecius, Petrus. *Prodromus historiæ literariæ* . . . curante Jo. Alberto Fabricio. Leipzig and Frankfurt. 1710. f°.
- See Petzholdt, p. 25. Backer, ii. 193.
- [Naudé, Gabriel.]
- Avis à Nosseigneurs de Parlement, sur la vente de la Bibliothèque de M. le Cardinal Mazarin. [Paris. 1652.] 4°. pp. 4.
- Signed G. N. P. — Gabriel Naudé, Parisien.
- in Petit-Radel, L. C. F. *Recherches sur les bibliothèques anciennes et modernes*. Paris. 1819. pp. 271-279.
- *English*: News from France; or, A description of the Library of Cardinal Mazarin, before it was utterly ruined. Sent in a letter, [addressed to the Parliament of Paris]. Lond. 1652. 4°. pp. 6.
- *Harleian miscellany*. 6 (1810): 265-268.
- *German*: Vermahnung an die Parlements-Herrn in Paris über die Verkaufung der Bibliothek des Herrn Cardinalis Mazarini. Frankfurt. 1654.
- F[lorus], C[laudius]. *S. J.*
- Bibliothecam Claromontanam Collegii Parisiensis R. R. Patrum Societatis Jesu carmine descripsit. Paris. 1661. 4°.
- S. Marthe, Abel de.
- Discours au Roy sur la retablissement de la Bibliothèque royale de Fontainebleau. Paris. 1668. 4°.
- Garner, Joannes. *S. J.* 1612-1681.
- Systema Bibliothecæ Collegii Parisiensis Societatis Jesu. Paris. 1678. 4°. pp. 118.
- in Koeler, pp. 1-112.
- See Backer, i, 329.
- Le Gallois, Pierre. *Traitté historique des plus belles bibliothèques de l'Europe*. See Lomeier, Joannes. *supra*.
- Rostgaard, Frédéric. 1671-1745.
- Projet d'une nouvelle méthode pour dresser le catalogue d'une bibliothèque selon les matières, avec le plan. Paris. 1697. f°. pp. 6.
- [also with:] Supplément aux premiers articles pour répondre aux difficultés, que l'on y a trouvées, et pour servir d'un plus grand éclaircissement au projet. Paris. 1697. f°.
- Seconde édition, augmentée de quelques articles très nécessaires et mise en meilleur ordre. Paris. 1698. f°. pp. 129.
- in Koeler, pp. 113-144.
- *Italian*: [trans. by Girolamo Albrizzi.] in Galleria di Minerva, 3 (1700): 124-129, 192-200.
- Clément, Nicolas. *Librarian of the Bibliothèque du Roi*. 1651-1716.
- Idee d'une nouvelle manière de dresser le catalogue d'une bibliothèque. Paris. 1697. f°.
- On this and the preceding item see Delisle, Léopold, *Notice sur les anciens catalogues des livres imprimés de la Bibliothèque du Roi*. Paris. 1882. 8°. pp. 7-14.
- [Introduction to] Catalogue générale des livres imprimés de la Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris. 1897. 8°, pp. vii xii.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF LIBRARIANS, PARIS, AUG. 20-23, 1900.

THE International Congress of Librarians, for 1900, met in Paris, August 20, at 9.30 a.m., in the Amphithéâtre Descartes of the Sorbonne, M. Léopold Delisle in the chair.

The list of individuals and libraries subscribing to the congress showed 238 members, of 10 nationalities. The official delegates were as follows: Belgium: Henri Hymans, Louis Cloquet. Canada: James Mavor. Cuba: Domingo Figarolo Caneda. Denmark: Andreas Steenberg. Greece: A. Tybold-Bassia. Hungary: Ladislás Esztegar. Grandduchy of Luxembourg: Marc Farcy-Raynaud. Mexico: Fernando Ferrari-Perez, Maximiliano Chabert. Principality of Monaco: Gustave Saige. Russia: E. Kovalevsky. Sweden: Bernhard Lundstedt. United States: Herbert Putnam,* Miss Pauline Leipziger,* Miss Mary W. Plummer.

There were also the following delegates from cities, from learned societies, and from Universities: France: Pierre Bertrand, delegate of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs; Henri Louquet, delegate of the city of Rouen; Frantz Funck-Brentano, delegate of the Société des Études Historiques. Austria: Ludwig Boeck, delegate of the City of Vienna; Borivaj Prusik, delegate of the Czech Academy of Sciences, Letters, and Arts, at Prague. Russia: Alexandre Raévsky, delegate of the Société Bibliologique Russe de St. Pétersbourg. United States: Joseph C. Rowell, delegate of the University of California.

It was adjudged the will of the meeting that the officers of the committee on organization be retained as permanent officers during the Congress, and honorary vice-presidents from among the visiting librarians were appointed. The officers were the following: President, M. Léopold Delisle; vice-presidents, M. Emile Picot, M. J. Deniker; secretary-general, M. Henry Martin; secretaries, M. D. Blanchet, M. Paul Marais, M. Charles Mortet; treasurer, M. J. Couraye du Parc.

Following the work of organization, came the address of welcome by the president. He called attention first to the fact that while the rôle of the popular library and of the library connected with a school or college is well-defined, that of the large general library is as yet undecided. There is need of an intermediary class of libraries to supply the wants of persons—notably literary workers—who must have quick and constant service, and to relieve in this way the libraries frequented by preference by persons of erudition, scientific or literary. Another reform needed is the restriction of employment in libraries to persons prepared for the work. A taste for books and a certain amount of literary culture are not enough—as for every other profession, so for

librarianship, there should be a technical preparation, as well as personal qualifications now too often neglected.

On the subject of catalogs, M. Delisle said that though many libraries in Paris and in the departments have printed catalogs, though the catalog of mss. in all the libraries of France is almost all printed and that of incunabula is well under way, though the Bibliothèque Nationale has followed the example of the British Museum in beginning to print a general catalog of its resources, there are still other catalogs needed. The general catalog should contain entries not only of the books in the Bibliothèque Nationale but of those in the other great libraries of Paris, not possessed by the National Library. There should also be printed a catalog of the duplicates owned by each of these libraries and a fund established for adding to the collection, in order that it might serve as a sort of lending library at the service of learned men in the provinces. The publication of the general catalog will show incomparable riches, but it will also show great gaps. For modern books a more rigid application of copyright law (*dépôt légal*) is needed, but to secure old books, especially those concerning the ancient literature of France, and for keeping up with the current foreign publications, the library has need of much greater funds than it now has.

The principal concerns, therefore, of the general libraries of France are, in M. Delisle's opinion, the defects in their organization, the lack of funds for their collections and maintenance, and the difficulty in reconciling liberality in the use of the books with the precautions necessary to ensure their preservation.

At the close of the address a show of hands was asked for as to the desirability of a banquet at the close of the Congress. This was voted, and two committees were appointed to make the necessary arrangements.

The second session met at 2 p.m. of the same day, the program being as follows:

P. Colas, conservator of the municipal library, Lorient (Morbihan). Subject: De l'activité des bibliothécaires des bibliothèques publiques, comment elle peut être secondée utilement et pratiquement.

A. S. Steenberg, organizer of popular libraries in Denmark. Subject: Étude sur les efforts faits en Danemark pour établir des bibliothèques populaires dans les petites communes.

Dr. Victor Récesy, director of the library of the *archi-abbaye* of Pannonhalma (Martinsberg), Hungary. Subject: Notice sur la bibliothèque de Mathias Corvin; suivie de la description d'une incunable inconnue, provenant de cette bibliothèque et conservée dans la bibliothèque de l'*archi-abbaye*.

Louis de Farcy, of Angers. Subject: Librairie de la cathédrale d'Angers au XV. siècle. This memoir was accompanied by plans.

Henry Martin, adjunct-conservator of the library of the Arsenal, at Paris. Subject: Note sur l'utilité qu'il y aurait à créer dans chaque ville capitale une bibliothèque centrale des journaux (et d'autres publications périodiques).

* Not present.

This was discussed by MM. Polain, Delisle, Hymans, Lundstedt, Esztegar, Dureau, Ch. Mortet, E. Picot, etc., with a view to arriving at a conclusion as to what kind of periodicals should be put into these special libraries. M. Martin finally put his ideas into the form of a resolution as follows:

"Resolved, by The International Congress of Librarians, that efforts should be made toward the creation in large cities of special libraries charged with the collection of political journals and newspapers."

M. Hymans, conservator of the Royal Library at Brussels, introduced the question of the best systems of lighting and heating for libraries. M. Lundstedt, conservator of the Royal Library at Stockholm, explained briefly the system used in that library, the heating by hot water pipes and the lighting by electricity, and declared them entirely satisfactory.

Archibald Clarke had a paper, entitled "Esquisse de la vie de Frédéric Rostgaard [1641-1745], de Copenhague, [archiviste, puis secrétaire principal du roi de Danemark, et possesseur d'une bibliothèque célèbre], accompagnée d'une notice, Sur les travaux dans les bibliothèques, [particulièrement à la Bibliothèque du Roi, à Paris]."

F. Dietrich, publisher, of Leipzig, gave an account of the annual index of articles in the German periodicals, published since 1897, under the title of "Bibliographie der deutschen Zeitschriften-Litteratur," mentioned the criticisms of the work that had been offered, and the best means of remedying the faults thus criticised.

F. Chambon, assistant librarian of the University of Paris, commented on the fact that there was no such index for French periodicals, which very often had but very slight indexes or contents-tables of their own; and on the great need of such a publication.*

Fr. Funck-Brentano, assistant librarian at the Bibliothèque de l'Arsenal, had a paper on "Utilité des bibliographies critiques dans les bibliothèques."

F. Vuacheux, publicist, of Havre, read a paper on the "Library of reserves" that might be established with the duplicates of the French public libraries, for the enrichment of the provincial libraries. He read, also, a "Notice sur la Bibliothèque des religieux pénitents de la paroisse d'Ingouville," which constitutes part of the basis of the Municipal Library of Havre.

The session closed at five o'clock.

The third session met on Tuesday morning, the 21st, at nine o'clock. The program was as follows:

M. Guiot, librarian of the city of Poitiers. Subject: "Rapport sur le déménagement de la bibliothèque de la ville de Poitiers."

M. Latiouille, librarian-archivist of the city of Autun, added some remarks on his experience in moving that library.

M. Hiriart, librarian of the city of Bayonne.

Subject: "Note sur les insectes qui ravagent les bibliothèques." The author spoke particularly of those insects that attack bindings, and mentioned the means he had used against this pest.

This subject led to about an hour's discussion, in which Mlle. Marie Pellechet and MM. Hymans, Deniker, E. Picot, Polain, Advielle, Dorveaux, Grave Dureau, Typaldo-Bassia, Weiss, Barroux, H. Martin, Erman, and Grand took active part. From the discussion the following facts were elicited: That there were several kinds of insects injurious to books, some being found in the wood of old shelves or of ancient bindings, some in the books themselves; that some content themselves with the paste, others must have the leather or the paper; that they develop largely according to climatic influences, those of the south being more favorable; that among the remedies already tried, (naphtha, benzine, corrosive sublimate mixed with the paste, or sulphate or acetate of copper as a wash for the shelves), there is none that has proved generally efficacious; and that there remain many obscure points in the discussion of the subject.

M. Ch. Mortet finally presented the following resolution, which seemed to meet the views of the meeting:

"Resolved, That experiments be conducted with all the exactness of scientific methods, and with the collaboration of librarians, chemists, and naturalists, in the production and propagation of various insects injurious to books, and that the investigation be made the means of remedying these injuries, and of defining the precautions to be taken by those who manufacture paper and leather for books, as well as by the architects who select the materials intended for floors, shelves, and the furnishings of libraries."

Borivaj Prusik, of the Imperial and Royal Library of Prague. Subject: "Rapport sur la bibliographie Tchèque et sur l'état actuel des bibliothèques en Bohême."

M. le Dr. Dureau, librarian of the Academy of Medicine, expressed verbally the wish that a monthly bulletin of the acquisitions of the public libraries of Paris might be published.

E. Picot called the attention of the Congress to the "Bibliography of Australasia and Polynesia," by Mr. E. A. Petherick, who had presented his rich collection on the subject, the work of 30 years, to the Federation of Australian Colonies. Mr. Petherick presented specimen numbers of the bibliography to the Congress.

The session closed at 11 o'clock.

The afternoon of the 21st was occupied by visits to the following points of interest: the library of Prince Roland Bonaparte, the exhibit of the American Library Association, the retrospective exhibit of the book, at the Champs de Mars.

The fourth and last session was held on Thursday afternoon, the 23d, at 2 o'clock. A pleasing announcement was made by the general secretary that a member who desired to be anonymous had offered a first prize of 1000 francs, and a second of 500 francs, for the two best memoirs to be presented between Dec. 31,

* There is, however, an excellent French index to periodicals, in D. Jordell's "Repertoire bibliographique des principales revues françaises," of which the second volume, for 1898, appeared this year. (See L. J., April, 1900, p. 196.)—Ed. L. J.

1901, and the same date of 1903, on "Les vers ou insectes qui s'attaquent aux livres et les meilleurs moyens à employer pour leur destruction." Another member who was also desirous of remaining incognito offered 1000 francs as a prize for the best memoir relative to "L'étude et à la destruction des insectes ennemis des livres, mais spécialement de ceux qui attaquent les reliures."

M. Brocard, librarian of the Society of Letters, Sciences and Arts of Bar le Duc (Meuse.) Subject: "L'emploi d'étiquettes de couleur pour désigner certaines catégories d'ouvrages."

Miss Mary W. Plummer, librarian of Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y. Subject: "De la co-opération entre les bibliothèques publiques et les écoles publiques, aux États-Unis."

The paper had for its chief aim the demonstration of the fact, that in the American democracy librarians are as much concerned with the pedagogical and social aspect of work as with its technique, and that for several years, under the impulse given by the American Library Association, the National Educational Association, the Bureau of Education, public libraries have been co-operating actively with the public schools in the work of popular education.

H. Vidier, assistant librarian of the National Library. Subject: "Les catalogues imprimés d'anonymes."

H. Stein, architect of the National Archives. Subject: "Dépôt légal français."

M. Stein called attention to the shortcomings of the legal copyright deposit of two copies in the Bibliothèque Nationale, arising from the failure to observe the law, as well as from imperfections in the law itself. He thought the publisher, not the printer, should be called on for the two copies, that the time given to the librarians for making their claims was too short, and that there was an unnecessary series of intermediaries between the printer and the library.

M. Polain, librarian of the Cercle de la Librairie, agreed that the prescription of 1810, requiring the deposit from the printer, might now properly be changed, and the requirement made of the publisher. M. Delisle disagreed on this point, as many brochures and even books have no publishers. Mlle. Pellechet and M. Ulysse Robert (inspector-general of libraries and archives) insisted on the injury done by delays and losses in the prefectures and the mayor's offices, of books printed in the provinces and sent to Paris through these intermediaries of the government. After considerable discussion M. Ch. Mortet presented the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the legislation relative to the *dépôt légal* be revised as promptly as possible, and according to the following requirements: 1. That each volume or facsimile be delivered complete and in the same condition as for sale or distribution. 2. That the copies be sent directly and without intermediary to a central bibliographical bureau, where the redistribution may be made to the various public collections benefiting by these copies."

Ch. E. Ruelle, administrator of the Library

Ste. Geneviève. Subject: "Les échanges de livres entre bibliothèques publiques d'un même pays."

M. Ruelle advocated greater liberty of the heads of libraries and less control by government in the matter of exchanges between libraries, and the use of duplicates for such exchanges.

The discussion resulted in a resolution that every facility be granted for promoting the exchange of duplicates between the libraries of one country.

Mlle. Pellechet reported a study-room recently opened in the municipal library of Bordeaux, with hours from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m., for privileged students.

M. Godefroy, librarian of the faculty of Sciences of Marseilles. Subject: "L'utilisation de fiches imprimées pour le catalogage."

Discussed by MM. Godefroy, Mortet, Delisle, and Deniker.

M. Deniker finally presented the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the use of printed catalog slips accompanying new books issued should be extended, and that at least four such slips, edited in a uniform manner, by the Cercle de la Librairie, should be presented with each book."

Thanks were then in order to the officials of the Congress, and to M. Gréard, who had put the audience-room in the Sorbonne at the disposition of the Congress, and the meeting closed with a formal resolution to hold a Congress every five years, the details to be left to a bureau of organization.

Several papers were sent which were not read for lack of time, among them the following: by M. Favier, of Nancy. Subject: "Les bibliothèques publiques et les sociétés savantes." M. Barroux. Subject: "Des imprimés qu'il y aurait lieu d'assimiler aux mss. au point de vue des règles à suivre pour leur conservation." M. Cuissard. Subject: "Un moyen de désinfection des volumes prêtés à domicile."

MARY W. PLUMMER.

REPORT OF A. L. A. COMMITTEE ON TRANSLITERATION OF SLAVIC LANGUAGES.*

THE committee appointed by the American Library Association to propose a scheme for the transliteration of the Slavic alphabets, after having examined the systems in use in the principal libraries and scientific periodicals, offers the following as the result of its labors. It seems at present impossible to offer a strictly scientific scheme; recognition must be made of custom prevalent in the large libraries of this country and Europe. The committee has taken for a base the Latin alphabet of the Croatsians with some variations, and the substitution of i for j. Alternatives are suggested for use in any libraries which deem it advisable to employ special accented characters.

S. A. CHEVALIER, *Chairman*,
ARCHIBALD CARY COOLIDGE, } *Committee*.
A. V. BABINE,

* This report was presented at the Montreal meeting of the American Library Association, June 11, 1900.

TABLE FOR transliteration of SLAVIC ALPHABETS.

Serbo-Croatian			
A = A	J = J, I	T = T	* In foreign names, instead of G for Γ, follow the original spelling.
B = B	И = Dž, Dzh	У = U	
B = V	Ћ = Ć	Ф = F	† The characters Ž, H, C, Č and Š represent the Serbo-Croatian method of transliterating Ж, X, И, Ч, and Ш. For English-speaking people we should undoubtedly prefer Zh, Kh, Ts, Tch and Sh.
Г = G*	Ђ = Dj, Di	Х = H†, Kh	
Д = D	Љ = Lj, Li	Ц = C†, Ts	
E = E	Н = Nj, Ni	Ч = Č†, Tch	
Ж = Ž†, Zh	—	Ш = Š†, Sh	
З = Z	Old Bulgarian after Leskien, Handbuch . . .	Щ = Šč†, Shtch	
И = I	2. Auflage. 1886, allowing variants according to the preceding scheme and substituting i for German j.	Ъ = Disregard	
I = I		Ы = Y	
Ї = Ī		Ь = ' or ' or disregard	
K = K		Ѣ = Ie, E	
Л = L		Ѥ = E	
M = M		Ю = Iu, U	
H = N		Я = Ia	
O = O		Ѧ = F	
П = P		Ѩ = Y	
P = R			
C = S			

THE INTERNATIONAL CATALOG OF SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE.*

THE third international conference on a catalog of scientific literature was held in London, June 12, 1900, under the auspices of the Royal Society.

The list of delegates appointed to attend the conference is as follows:

Austria.—Prof. E. Weiss (Kaiserliche Akademie der Wissenschaften, Vienna); Prof. Karl Toldt (Universitat, Vienna).

France.—Prof. G. Darboux (Membre de l'Institut de France); Dr. J. Deniker (Bibliothèque Museum d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris); Prof. H. Poincaré (Membre de l'Institut de France).

Germany.—Prof. Dr. F. Klein (Geheimer Regierungs-Rath, Universität, Göttingen); Prof. Dr. B. Schwalbe (Direktor, Real-Gymnasium, Berlin); Dr. F. Milkau (Oberbibliothekar, Universität, Berlin).

Greece.—Mons. De Metaxas (Chargé d'Affaires for Greece).

Hungary.—Dr. August Heller (Bibliothekar, Ungarische Akademie, Buda-Pesth); Dr. Theo-

dore Duka (Hon. member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences).

Italy.—Prof. Giacomo Ciamician (R. Università, Padua).

Japan.—Prof. Einosuke Yamaguchi (Imperial University of Kioto).

Mexico.—Señor Don Francisco del Paso y Troncoso.

Norway.—Dr. Jørgen Brunchorst (Secretary, Bergenske Museum).

Switzerland.—Dr. Jean Henri Graf (President, Commission de la Bibliothèque Nationale Suisse, Berne); Dr. Jean Bernoulli (Librarian, Bibliothèque Nationale Suisse, Berne).

United Kingdom.—Representing the Government: The Right Hon. Sir John E. Gorst, Q.C., M.P., F.R.S. (Vice-president of the Committee of Council on Education). Representing the Royal Society of London: Sir Michael Foster, K.C.B., Sec. R.S.; Prof. Arthur W. Rücker, Sec. R.S.; Prof. H. E. Armstrong, F.R.S.; Sir J. Norman Lockyer, K.C.B., F.R.S.; Dr. Ludwig Mond, F.R.S.; Dr. T. E. Thorpe, For. Sec. R.S.

Cape Colony.—Sir David Gill, K.C.B., F.R.S.; Roland Trimen, Esq., F.R.S.

India.—Lieut.-General Sir Richard Strachey, G.C.S.I., F.R.S.; Dr. W. T. Blanford, F.R.S.

Natal.—Sir Walter Peace, K.C.M.G. (Agent-General for Natal).

* From reports in *Nature*, June 28, 1900; for previous conferences, see L. J. 22: C58-60; 23: 665-666; 24: C126-127.

New Zealand.—The Hon. W. P. Reeves (Agent-General for New Zealand).

Queensland.—The Hon. Sir Horace Tozer, K.C.M.G. (Agent-General for Queensland).

Unfortunately the United States finds no place in the list. This was owing to the failure to secure from Congress the necessary appropriation enabling the United States to join in the enterprise; and as the call to the conference required that delegates be charged with full powers, it was impossible for any representative of the United States to be in attendance.

The meeting was opened at 10 o'clock on the morning of Tuesday, June 12, in the rooms of the Society of Antiquaries. On motion of Prof. Darboux, Sir John Gorst was named as president of the conference. After the president's brief speech of welcome to the delegates, it was resolved that Dr. F. Milkau be the secretary for the German language; that Dr. Jean Bernoulli and Dr. J. Deniker be the secretaries for the French language; that Prof. Giacomo Ciamician be the secretary for the Italian language; that Prof. H. E. Armstrong be the secretary for the English language. That the secretaries, with the help of shorthand reporters, be responsible for the *procès verbal* of the proceedings of the conference in their respective languages. It was further ruled that English, French, German, and Italian should be the official languages of the conference, but that any delegate might address the conference in any other language, provided he supply for the *procès verbal* of the conference a written translation of his remarks into one or other of the official languages.

The report of the Provisional International Committee, presented by Sir Michael Foster, was read and received.

The following resolutions were then agreed to: (1) That the publication of a card catalog be postponed for the present; (2) that the book catalog be at first issued only in the form of annual volumes.

Sir Michael Foster having moved (3) that the catalog include both an author and a subject index, according to the scheme of the Provisional International Committee, Prof. Rücker thereupon explained the financial position, and the delegates of the various countries stated to what extent they were authorized to promise contributions towards the expenses of the catalog. From these statements it appeared that subscriptions to 163 sets of volumes (or their equivalent) of the catalog to the value of £2771 would be guaranteed, viz., as follows:

Germany.....	45 sets equivalent to	£ 765
United Kingdom.....	45 " " "	" 765
France.....	35 " " "	" 595
Italy.....	27 " " "	" 459
Switzerland.....	6 " " "	" 102
Norway.....	5 " " "	" 85

Other delegates estimated that the probable contributions from their countries would be:

Austria.....	16 sets equivalent to	£ 272
Hungary.....	4 " " "	" 68
Japan.....	5 " " "	" 85
Mexico.....	5 " " "	" 85

It was further estimated that the British Col-

onies and Dependencies would subscribe for at least 25 sets, equivalent to £425. Taking into account the subscriptions to be expected from the United States, Russia, Holland, Sweden, and a number of other countries, as well as the probability of outside sales, the conference was of opinion that the necessary subscriptions to cover the cost of 300 sets of the catalog would be obtained. At the close of the discussion the motion above set forth was unanimously agreed to.

In the course of the discussion it was stated by delegates from several countries that all the sets subscribed for would be distributed among public institutions, and that they contemplated the private sale of the catalog in addition.

At the second meeting held on Wednesday, June 13 the following motions, of which notice had been given on the previous day, were considered and adopted:

(A.) The conference is of opinion that the financial prospects of the enterprise are sufficiently satisfactory to warrant further steps being taken toward the publication of the catalog, in view of the fact that the representatives of the various countries have declared that the governments or corporations they represent are willing to subscribe for the number of complete sets of copies at the cost previously stated.

(B.) That, pending the appointment of the International Council, a Provisional International Committee be appointed which shall be entrusted with the duty of approaching, through the Royal Society, such countries as may be necessary, with the view of obtaining their adhesion to the scheme for the publication of the catalog, or promises of financial support.

(C.) The said Provisional Committee is further authorized to make other preparations for the publication of the catalog, but without incurring financial responsibility.

Inasmuch as it will be necessary for some one corporation to make the necessary contracts and undertake the final financial responsibilities, the Provisional Committee is authorized to include among such preparations, negotiations either with the Royal Society, or with another corporation, or with a government, or with a publisher, but the confirmation of all such preparations, and the carrying out of any final agreement or contract, shall rest with the International Council.

The "Scheme for the publication of an international catalog of scientific literature" was then considered, and it was resolved—

That Article I. be approved—

Omitting the words in paragraph five on page five, lines nine and ten, "the limits of the several sciences to be determined hereafter," and also the words, page five, lines 27–29.

That Article II. be approved—

Omitting the words "the same . . . regulations were" in paragraph 10, page 7;

Adding Italian to the three languages mentioned in the paragraphs 10 (a) and (b);

Altering the word "delegate" to "contracting body (as hereinafter defined)" in paragraph 10 (d);

Omitting at the top of page eight the words within square brackets;

Omitting in paragraph 11, page eight, the words, within square brackets: "The . . . Appendix II.," and substituting the following: "Each contracting body shall have one vote in deciding all questions brought before the Council";

And inserting in paragraph 13, before the words: "There shall also be . . ." the words: "If the International Council so decide."

That Article III. be approved without change.

That Article IV. be approved, omitting the opening paragraph in square brackets.

That Article V. be approved, inserting the words: "or soon after that date as the International Council may decide" in paragraph 29, after "January 1, 1901."

That Article VI. be approved, inserting at the beginning of paragraph 32 the words: "Unless the International Council decide otherwise";

Substituting paragraph 34, page 14, line 33, "instructed" for "authorized."

That Article VII., excepting paragraph 37, be approved—

Omitting paragraph 35 and the next paragraph in square brackets and substituting therefor: "any body which establishes a regional bureau shall be termed a contracting body."

Omitting the words: "which takes a complete share" in the first line of paragraph 40, and omitting the whole of the second sentence in this paragraph, and omitting the three appendices.

It was further resolved to substitute for paragraph 37, Section VII., page 15, the following:

"That it will be an instruction to the Provisional Committee to negotiate with the several contracting bodies with reference to the sale in their respective regions of copies other than those subscribed for by the contracting bodies."

It was resolved that the Provisional Committee be constituted as follows: Prof. Armstrong, Dr. Brunchorst, Dr. Graf, Dr. Milkau, Prof. Nasini, Prof. Poincaré, Prof. Weiss; power being given to the Royal Society, while retaining only a single vote, to nominate further members, and power being given to the committee to appoint substitutes if any of those named were unable to serve, and also to co-opt two new members.

On the motion of Sir Michael Foster and Prof. Rücker it was resolved that the Royal Society be requested to appoint the secretary to the Provisional Committee, and to meet provisionally such expenses as the committee may incur.

The Royal Society was also requested to undertake the editing, publication, and distribution of a verbatim report of the proceedings of the conference.

The general results of the conference are reviewed by Prof. Henry E. Armstrong, in *Nature*, as follows:

"There can be little doubt that the ultimate execution of this important enterprise is now

assured. Prior to the meeting, some of us, perhaps, vaguely feared that the foreign delegates would come prepared to suggest all sorts of difficulties, if not to announce the unwillingness of the countries they represented to take any part in the work; but nothing of the kind occurred: all came bent on securing success; not a word was uttered in depreciation of any of the proposals brought under consideration; and all present may be said to have taken an enthusiastic interest in carrying the proceedings to a satisfactory issue. Every one was of opinion that if a fair beginning can once be made, the importance of the work is so great; it will be of such use to scientific workers at large; that it will rapidly grow in favour and soon secure that wide support which is not yet given to it simply because its character and value are but imperfectly understood. Therefore, all were anxious that a beginning should be made.

"It has been estimated that if 300 sets or the equivalent are sold the expenses of publication will be fully met. As the purchase of more than half this number was guaranteed by France, Germany, Italy, Norway, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom, the conference came to the conclusion that the number likely to be taken by other countries would be such that the subscriptions necessary to cover the cost of the catalogue would be obtained.

"The resolution arrived at after this opinion had been formed, 'That the catalog include both an author's and a subject index, according to the schemes of the Provisional International Committee,' must, in fact, be read as a resolution to establish the catalog.

"Of the countries represented at the various conferences, excepting Belgium, not one has expressed any unwillingness eventually to co-operate in the work. Unfortunately, neither the United States nor Russia was officially represented on the present occasion. The attempts that have been made to induce the government in the United States to directly subsidise the catalog have not been successful: but that the United States will contribute its fair share, both of material and of pecuniary support, cannot be doubted. There as here private or corporate enterprise must undertake much that is done under government auspices in Europe. As to Russia, the organisation of scientific workers there has been so little developed that it is very difficult to secure their attention, and probably our Russian colleagues are as yet but very imperfectly aware of what is proposed. The importance of Russian scientific work is so great, however, that it stands to reason that it must be fully considered: and it may be supposed that Russia will join when she becomes acquainted with what is proposed and what is required of her.

"A Provisional International Committee has been appointed, which will take the steps now necessary to secure the adhesion and co-operation of countries not yet pledged to support the scheme.

"Originally it was proposed to issue a card

as well as a book catalog, but on account of the great additional expense this would involve, and as the Americans in particular have not expressed themselves in favor of a card issue, it is resolved to publish the catalog, for the present, only in the form of annual volumes.

"From the outset great stress has been laid on the preparation of subject indexes which go behind the titles of papers and give fairly full information as to the nature of their contents. Both at the first and the second International Conference this view met with the fullest approval. Meanwhile, the action of the German government has made it necessary to somewhat modify the original plan. In Germany, a regional bureau will be established, supported by a government subvention, and it is intended that the whole German scientific literature shall be cataloged in this office; no assistance will be asked from authors or editors or corporate bodies. In such an office it will for the present be impossible to go behind titles; consequently, only the titles of German papers will be quoted in the catalog. In the first instance, some other countries may prefer to adopt this course on the ground of economy. But in this country, at least, the attempt will be made to deal fully with the literature, and the co-operation of authors and editors will be specially invited. An author may not always be best able to judge which are the most important points in his paper to be noted in an index, but the experience gained in the Royal Society during several years past has shown that authors furnish most valuable information, and that their suggestions are easily reduced into shape. A full code of instructions for the use of the regional bureaus is now being prepared under the auspices of the Provisional International Committee.

"The catalog is to be published annually in seventeen distinct volumes. The collection of material is to commence from January 1, 1901. As it will be impossible to print and issue so many volumes at once, it is proposed to publish them in sets of four or five at quarterly intervals. During the first year, parts covering shorter periods will be prepared, so as to make the subsequent regular issue possible of volumes in which the literature published during a previous period of twelve months is cataloged. Valuable opportunity will thus be given from the outset of gaining experience both in the preparation and use of the catalog.

"That many difficulties will be encountered in carrying the work out cannot be doubted; but if scientific workers generally will but reflect on the inestimable value of accurate classified subject indexes, they cannot but see that it will be to their great advantage to do all in their power to further the enterprise. If the attempt fail, it will only be because those on whose behalf it is undertaken are blind to their own interests."

There can be little doubt that substantial aid and co-operation in the enterprise will be forthcoming from the United States. As a step

in this direction the Smithsonian Institution has issued the following circular requesting subscriptions to the proposed catalog:

"After a number of discussions by scientific representatives of nearly all nations, it was decided at an International Conference held in London in June, 1900, to publish, beginning with the year 1901, an International Catalogue of Scientific Literature, which is to be issued only in the form of annual volumes at first. The catalog is to include both an author and a subject index. It will comprise the following subjects: Mathematics, Mechanics, Physics, Chemistry, Astronomy, Meteorology (including Terrestrial Magnetism), Mineralogy (including Petrology and Crystallography), Geology, Geography (Mathematical and Physical), Palæontology, General Biology, Botany, Zoology, Human Anatomy, Physical Anthropology, Physiology (including Experimental Psychology, Pharmacology, and Experimental Pathology), and Bacteriology; in all 17 subjects. At least one volume will be given to each subject, and it is proposed that not all the volumes shall be issued at once, but in four groups, as soon as possible after January, April, July, and October respectively. The subscription price for a complete set of the whole catalog in 17 volumes is £17, say \$35.

"The Smithsonian Institution has provisionally undertaken to represent the interests of the catalog in the United States, and will receive promises of subscriptions. The publication of the catalog cannot be undertaken unless subscriptions for about 300 complete sets a year (equivalent to about £5000) *for five years* be guaranteed beforehand. Germany has guaranteed subscriptions to the extent of 45 complete sets (or £750), and the Royal Society of London has guaranteed the same for Great Britain and Ireland; it is hoped that at least an equal number of subscriptions will be guaranteed in the United States. It is most important that the necessary guarantee for subscriptions in the United States should be sent in before September 30 at the very latest, hence it is desirable that promises of subscriptions in the United States should be sent in before September 15.

"The prices of individual volumes will be eventually fixed by the Central Bureau, and will vary, but so that the aggregate of the individual volumes will amount to £17. In England the Royal Society is making arrangements by which, in the case of special institutions desiring only parts of the whole catalog, the subscription for a complete set may be divided among them. It is learned that subscriptions to about 90 sets are yet required and of these, beside the 45 sets guaranteed by the Royal Society, a Fellow of that Society has guaranteed 45 additional sets on condition that the United States would subscribe for a like amount. It thus appears that the success of this undertaking now depends upon the subscriptions received in this country.

"(Signed) RICHARD RATHBUN,
"Assistant Secretary."

REPORT ON WORK AND WAGES OF LIBRARIANS.

IN the spring of 1899 a movement was started in Philadelphia for the formation of an association of library workers, to maintain a fixed standard of wages and a definite schedule for hours, vacations, etc. At a meeting of those interested in the plan, held in March, 1899, Miss Mary Upton, Miss Mary Farr, Miss Helen Marot, Miss Helen Morris, and Miss Susan Randall, all graduates of the Drexel Institute Library School, were appointed a committee to report on such an association, and this was as far as the direct movement was carried at the time. The committee has now presented its report, which is given in full, as follows:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON AN ASSOCIATION OF LIBRARIANS TO MAINTAIN THE STANDARD OF WORK AND WAGES, APPOINTED AT A MEETING HELD IN PHILADELPHIA, IN MARCH, 1899.

IN the spring of 1899 the following circular was issued to the graduates of the New York State, the Pratt Institute, the Drexel Institute, and the Armour Institute library schools. Owing to the long-continued illness of the chairman, the report of the committee has been delayed:

"A meeting of graduates of the different library schools was held in Philadelphia, March 29, for the purpose of forming an association which would maintain a standard of work and wages among library assistants. It was recognized that the untrained worker and the worker who is partially supported have reduced the standard of salaries. It seemed evident to those attending the meeting that some concerted action of trained workers was necessary for self-protection and for the purpose of maintaining the grade of work established by the library schools. The formation of an association consisting of the graduates of the four library schools of this country was therefore proposed, and a committee appointed to obtain the opinion of library workers on the subject. As this movement is of vital importance to all librarians, we hope that you will give the following questions your careful consideration, and that you will answer them fully.

"Signed by the Committee.

"MARY UPTON, *Chairman.*

"MARY FARR,

"HELEN MORRIS,

"SUSAN RANDALL,

"HELEN MAROT."

"Which of the following forms of organization would you approve?

"(1) An association in which the members agree not to accept a salary less than one determined upon by the association?

"(2) An association which makes a protest against the present low standard of salaries? or,

"(3) What other form of association would you propose?

"(4) Would you join such an association if one were formed?

"(5) What would you consider a minimum

wage for library graduates? (\$40 a month has been suggested.)

"As there are no recent statistics of librarians' salaries, the committee wishes to collect data to assist in determining the standard wage.

"In consideration of this and of the fact that any such communication will be regarded as confidential and used only for statistical purposes, we hope you will answer the further following questions:

"(1) Of what school are you a graduate?

"(2) In what year did you graduate?

"(3) How long have you been engaged in library work?

"(4) In what branch of the work are you now engaged?

"(5a) If not in library work, what is your present occupation?

"(5b) Why did you give up library work?

"(6) What is your present salary?

"Name.

"Address.

"Any suggestions or criticism in regard to this subject will be gladly received. Please reply to

"MISS MARY UPTON, 315 No. 33d street, Philadelphia, Pa."

Out of 329 circulars sent, only 127 answers were received. Of these 86 approve of some form of association; 11 are doubtful, and 30 oppose organization of any kind.

The 30 are moved to opposition principally through what they term the "trades union methods" the circular suggests.

It will be interesting to the latter especially, to know that only 15 approve of proposition number 1, 60 of proposition number 2, and there were 11 helpful friends who offer new propositions in answer to number 4.

As there were 202 who made no reply, an examination of this silence seemed all important. The committee followed up, wherever practicable, the unresponsive recipients of the circular, and with the information thus gained made the following general classification: Those who have given up library work, and have lost interest in library movements; those who do not consider their work in relation to their fellow workers, but practice the theory "my work is my own business, and mine only"; those who experienced a sort of moral paralysis over proposition number 1, which led them to consider the whole an iniquitous document.

The material collected is too meagre to be of value as a basis of statistics, especially in regard to salaries, as almost all the answers came from those holding leading positions, while in this connection the subordinate positions should have been heard from.

While definite statistics are very important, no less so are the expressed points of view which the circular called forth.

The opposition maintained (1) That it was the duty of the library schools and the American Library Association to look after the standard of work and wages; (2) That an association with a minimum wage clause would lower a profession to the level of a trade; (3) That the minimum wage clause was impractical, be-

cause (a) remuneration must vary in different places according to the cost of living, (b) some libraries would be obliged to close if the expenses were increased, (c) a minimum wage places a premium on inefficiency.

On the other hand it was claimed (1) No wage clause could in itself lower the dignity of a trade or raise it to that of a profession; the American Architects' Association was cited as an example, in which a profession fixed a limit to the commission which its members could charge; (2) That no one qualified to maintain a standard of work would be willing to accept a salary so low even as \$30 a month; (3) The small country libraries which could not pay higher salaries should open fewer days, rather than lower their grade of work; (4) That a minimum wage would tend to put a limitation on inefficiency, that as higher salaries were paid, the more possible would it be for libraries to retain the services of men and women of education and culture, many of whom have been forced out of library work by the small salaries.

On whichever side the weight of opinion may fall, one fact is obvious, that, of the forms of association suggested in the circular, no one would receive sufficient support to make it practicable.

It is with especial gratitude the committee turns to those who, objecting to the definite propositions in the circular, agreed with its spirit, and offered other suggestions for the solution of the question at issue. The following recommendation is an outgrowth of these suggestions. Only an outline of a plan is given, as details necessarily must be the outgrowth of careful investigation of present library requirements and librarians' salaries:—

That a committee be appointed by the American Library Association for the purpose of maintaining a high standard of work and creating a rate of wages commensurate with the kind of service required to maintain such a standard.

That this committee be composed of three library trustees from large city libraries, three from town or country libraries, and six librarians.

That this committee employ a clerk whose duty it would be to register all qualified librarians, to send circulars annually to all graduates of library schools and to all others from time to time who enter library work, defining the purpose of the committee, and explaining that the committee would fill those positions only which met the requirements, and would only assist those librarians who were capable of maintaining the standard; also to send to every trustee of all libraries a circular setting forth the purposes of the committee, asking them for their co-operation in raising the grade of work done in libraries throughout the United States.

That the committee, like all agencies, require a registration fee of librarians applying for positions and charge a small percentage based on the salary of the position accepted.

HELEN MAROT,
HELEN MORRIS,
SUSAN RANDALL.

LIBRARY SECTION OF THE N. E. A.

THE Library Section of the N. E. A. held two sessions at the recent meeting at Charleston, S. C. The first meeting was held Wednesday afternoon, July 11, and was well attended. An address of welcome to the section was extended by Rev. Dr. Vedder, pastor of the Huguenot church, to which Sherman Williams, president of the Library Section, responded.

A paper on "How to direct children's reading" was presented by Miss Schrieber, of Madison, Wis. Miss Schrieber said in part: "It is not enough that the children read the books; they must be taught how to use them and how to read them. Poetry for its music, beauty, inspiration, and passion. Fiction for its lesson in life and character. Essays and books read in relation to school work, for information and thought. The teacher must arouse the children's sympathies, help them to admire and love the noblest, encourage them to do and to be. Teachers should find out why the children like books. They should read the children's books themselves, to find out what will interest them, and to find out what things are in certain lines of books that appeal to the children, and why this appeal is made. No teacher is capable of directing children's reading who does not herself read the children's books.

"The librarian as well as the teacher ought to be an omnivorous reader, and ought to have an almost instinctive power of finding things. It is her business to know where things are, and she may often guide and advise both teacher and pupil."

H. L. Elmendorf, of Buffalo Public Library, discussing this paper, said: "Children should be led to read other books than just those they naturally like, or they will become one-sided; they should be directed to find those various elements in the whole field of literature. I do not favor having children write reports of what they read. I consider them valueless as indications of what the child really thinks. I believe he will write what he thinks the teacher wants him to write."

Mr. Williams said: "It seems to me that the work of the school fails when it teaches children to read, but not what to read. One-third would be better off if they could not read at all. There is fully as much harm done by promiscuous, ill-advised reading, as comes from a lack of knowledge of how to read."

A general discussion followed, by Mr. Beer, of New Orleans, Miss Fitz Simonds, of Charleston, Mr. Baheless, of Carlisle, Pa., and Miss Ahern, of Chicago.

The session on Friday afternoon opened with an address by Mr. Wm. M. Slaton, president of the Georgia State Teachers' Association, who, on behalf of the ladies interested in the travelling library association of the Seaboard Air Line R.R., presented a beautiful silk flag to the Library Section of the N. E. A.

Mr. Williams in receiving the flag said it should stand as a reminder that the section owes a large degree of effort in behalf of the rural districts. He then said:

"One of the most effective helps for the

small schools was thereport presented by the co-operative committee from this section last year. I have written to state school officers of every state in the Union, although but few have responded. Eight states have made arrangements to reprint this report as part of their state documents relating to schools. I shall continue my efforts, and it is the duty of every one present to secure republication wherever it can be done."

H. L. Elmendorf, of Buffalo, read a paper on "The greater school, or the school plus the library greater than either," in which he proved his point by giving a very full account of the work that the Buffalo library is doing along educational lines in that city.

The value of co-operation between libraries and schools was discussed by Mr. Metcalf, of Boston, Mr. Slaton, of Atlanta, Miss Fitz Simonds, of Charleston, and Miss Ahern, of Chicago.

The next paper was by Mrs. E. B. Heard, superintendent of the travelling library system in Georgia and library commissioner of that state. Her subject was "Free travelling libraries an aid to education and a factor in national life." She showed the power in books in working out the progress of individuals and countries, and gave a graphic description of the South before, during, and since the war. She spoke of the conditions in the rural districts and the helplessness of those in authority to better things at present and then explained what the improvement societies were doing and particularly the great good that is being done by the travelling libraries under her care. The discussion was as follows:

President Williams said: "It is the province of the state to provide aid for the proper advancement of its people. If a state is justified in teaching its people how to read, it is justified in providing reading material for these same people. Where they cannot provide themselves with good literature, it must give them free access to it, as the means of self-preservation."

H. L. Elmendorf said: "If this movement deserve commendation for no other reason, the fact that it gives food for thought to the women of the rural districts would be a strong argument in its favor. One of the greatest causes of the number of people confined in our insane asylums is the monotonous life of the women in the rural districts. It is very fitting, therefore, that women should be the foremost workers in this movement, which is doing so much for womankind to-day. It has awakened the public conscience everywhere. Women have undertaken to secure the means of further bettering the condition of the rural districts and succeeding in the work."

"There is no limit to the good that the work has done in New York state. In Buffalo the library considers it part of its duty to supply those persons who cannot come to the library, hospitals, jails, engine-houses, fire departments, street-car barns, and other places where people are assembled, with small travelling libraries, which are doing a splendid work for the people of the state."

President Glenn, of Georgia, said: "The state should provide facilities by which the child can use what he learns in the school. It is a hard problem in our Southern states to provide the schools which we have with the money to make our teaching effective, and it is out of the question for the state to provide travelling libraries, so we must depend on the railroad agencies or any other organization that will come to our relief. But to the women of our state belongs the credit of starting this movement and keeping it up. I look, therefore, to the partnership of women in all movements in the uplifting of mankind."

"The life of young people may be said to be divided into two parts. The time at which they awake to what is in existence outside of their own environments, the time and all that precedes it, which may be aptly called a time of sleep. Women's clubs are doing a teaching work in arousing thought among our people, and in giving help which will make their work more effective."

Miss Harrison: "One unacquainted with the conditions in our Southern states, even in Georgia, is unable to get an adequate idea of the conditions. These travelling libraries bring the only hint of a higher and a better life which many of our people receive. There are 5000 schools in the state of Georgia, and only 98 libraries all told. One child in 500 has the use of these books."

Mrs. Coleman, of South Carolina: "The inspiration of this travelling library movement in this section of the country was first given by Mrs. Heard, and I want to testify that the beautiful sentiments given in her paper this afternoon are the principles which guide and govern her work in these northern communities."

Mr. Metcalf: "These theories and plans of library work which we have listened to this afternoon are all very edifying, but the library work for children should be largely in the hands of the public schools. Despite however much care may be given, there is much viciousness in the material of public libraries, and I am no believer in turning children loose among books without a wise counsellor to guide, and this must be furnished by the public schools."

Mr. Williams: "We must not forget that the best part of our education is what one gives himself, and this self-education comes largely from a contact with books. Travelling libraries lead to public libraries, and, while some of our speakers seem to think that poverty stands in the way of the library movement in their community, I have always thought that if people believe a thing ought to be done it will be done."

Mr. Elmendorf moved a vote of thanks to President Williams for his untiring efforts for the success of the meeting, which was carried."

A committee, consisting of Mr. H. L. Elmendorf, of Buffalo, Mr. William Beer, of New Orleans, and Miss Mae E. Schreiber, of Madison, was appointed to report in print to the next conference an annotated list of books, other than text-books, published during the year, useful in connection with school work.

The committee on nominations reported the

following names, which were unanimously adopted: President, Robert C. Metcalf, Boston; Vice-president, Dr. Jerome C. Raymond, president State University of West Virginia; Secretary, Miss Mary Eileen Ahern, editor of *Public Libraries*, Chicago. After which the meeting adjourned. The papers and discussions will be published in full in the proceedings.

The members and visitors of the Library Section, in common with the other sections, were the recipients of many courtesies at the hands of the hospitable people of Charleston. Particular kindness was shown by Mrs. Alice Palmer, chairman of the local committee, who gave largely of her time and personal effort toward making the meeting a success and the stay of the visitors pleasant. Miss Fitz Simonds, of the Charleston Public Library, was most kind in receiving the visitors, and in showing them the library, in which are gathered a number of rare books, early prints, and valuable manuscripts, in addition to a good selection of library books well arranged.

CIRCULATION OF NEW YORK LIBRARIES.

THE following table gives the circulation of the public libraries of New York City for the year ending June 30, 1900, as reported to the Public Libraries Division, University of the State of New York:

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

Aguilar Free Library:	
5th st. branch.....	117,160
110th st. ".....	184,887
59th st. ".....	144,553
East Broadway branch.....	184,080
(Public schools).....	16,601
Cathedral Free Circulating Library.....	74,334
(Public and parochial schools).....	147,837
(Unregistered branches).....	19,817
General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen Free Library (31 D., '99).....	120,818
Harlem Library.....	136,024
Maimonides Free Library (30 Ap., '00).....	173,103
New York Free Circulating Library:	
Bloomingdale branch.....	184,725
Bond st. ".....	146,248
Chatham square ".....	169,064
George Bruce ".....	153,933
Harlem ".....	134,491
Jackson square ".....	122,009
Muhlenberg ".....	115,210
Ottendorfer ".....	208,111
Riverside ".....	72,784
34th st. ".....	55,150
Yorkville ".....	154,028
(Delivery stations).....	11,884
(Traveling libraries).....	120,522
(Public and industrial schools).....	52,318
New York Free Circulating Library for the blind (28 F., '00).....	4,558
St. Agnes Free Library.....	132,710
Tenement House Chapter Library.....	10,765
University Settlement Free Library.....	91,820
Washington Heights Free Library (11 mos. to 1 My., '00).....	63,021
Webster Free Library.....	80,092
Young Men's Benevolent Association Free Circulating Library.....	26,439
Young Women's Christian Association Library (31 D., '99).....	84,414
Total.....	3,514,437

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.*

Bayridge Free Library.....	23,757
Brooklyn Public Library:	
Bedford branch.....	99,774
Bedford Park branch.....	47,274
East " (9 months).....	57,231
Flatbush ".....	33,377
So. Brooklyn " (9 months).....	50,687
Williamsburg " (9 months).....	51,858
Prospect " (2 months).....	1,965
(Traveling libraries).....	27,836
Brooklyn Public Library Association:	
Tompkins Park branch (11 months).....	43,396
Fort Hamilton Free Library.....	16,565
New Utrecht Free Library.....	15,774
Union for Christian Work Free Lending Library.....	206,882
Totals, Borough of Brooklyn.....	676,376

BOROUGH OF QUEENS.

Flushing Library Association.....	7,210
Hollis Public Library.....	3,400
Long Island City, Queensborough Library:	
Nelson branch.....	35,057
Astoria ".....	20,924
Steinway ".....	8,405
Queen's Free Library (30 My., '00).....	1,880
Richmond Hill Library.....	18,268
Totals, Borough of Queens.....	115,153

BOROUGH OF RICHMOND.

Tottenville Library Association.....	7,734
Prince's Bay branch (unregistered).....	495
Totals.....	8,229

SUMMARY.

Borough of Manhattan.....	3,514,437
" Brooklyn.....	676,376
" Queens.....	115,153
" Richmond.....	8,229
Totals.....	4,314,195

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA.

THE second general meeting of the Library Association of Australasia will be held in Adelaide, South Australia, on Oct. 9-12, 1900. The decision to hold its next meeting in Adelaide was made by the association at the close of its first biennial meeting at Sydney, in October, 1898. An organizing committee to arrange for the Adelaide meeting has been appointed, consisting of representatives of the Public Library of South Australia, the University of Adelaide, Parliamentary Library of South Australia, Library Association of Australasia, and the Institutes' Association of South Australia. Special exhibits of library appliances, books, and manuscripts will be arranged for, and there will be interesting social features. The announcement circular requests members to contribute papers, and suggests various topics for discussion. The present executive officers of the association are: President, Rt. Hon. S. J. May, Chief Justice of South Australia; hon. secretary, J. R. G. Adams, librarian Public Library, South Australia; hon. treasurer, J. P. Morice, librarian Parliamentary Library of South Australia.

* Statistics of Pratt Institute Free Library not included, only libraries receiving city money being given.

Library Association of United Kingdom*ANNUAL MEETING, 1900.*

The 23d annual meeting of the Library Association of the United Kingdom will be held at Bristol, Sept. 25-28, 1900. Sessions will be held in Bristol University College. The meeting will open on the evening of Monday, Sept. 24, with a session of the council, and a business meeting to discuss the formation of a Northern Counties Branch. The general session will be opened at 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning with the president's address, papers and discussions, and one general session will be held each day thereafter. The social features will include special luncheons, a smoking concert, a conversation, and the annual dinner; numerous visits will be made to points of local interest, and special excursions have been arranged to Wells and Cheddar, Weston-super-Mare and Tynesfield, and Frome and Longleat.

L. A. U. K. YEAR BOOK, 1900.

The "Library Association year book" for 1900 has been issued in a neatly printed octavo pamphlet, with a new cover design. It includes the usual lists of members, meetings, publications, charter and bylaws, and other information, well arranged, and brought up to date.

American Library Association.

President: Henry J. Carr, Public Library, Scranton, Pa.

Secretary: F. W. Faxon, 108 Glenway street, Dorchester, Mass.

Treasurer: Gardner M. Jones, Public Library, Salem, Mass.

State Library Commissions.

COLORADO STATE BOARD OF LIBRARY COMMISSIONERS: C. R. Dudley, chairman, Public Library, Denver.

CONNECTICUT F. P. L. COMMITTEE: Caroline M. Hewins, secretary, Public Library, Hartford, Ct.

GEORGIA LIBRARY COMMISSION: Miss Anne Wallace, secretary, Carnegie Library, Atlanta, Ga.

INDIANA STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION: W. E. Henry, secretary, State Library, Indianapolis.

IOWA STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION: Miss Alice S. Tyler, secretary, State Library, Des Moines.

A meeting of the commission was held at the State House on July 11, when an organization was formed. Johnson Brigham was chosen as president, and Miss Alice S. Tyler, of Cleveland, O., was elected secretary at a salary of \$1200. A committee on library statistics and publicity was appointed, consisting of Captain Johnston, Miss Waite, and Miss Tyler.

KANSAS STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION: James L. King, secretary, Topeka.

MAINE STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION: G. T. Little, chairman, Bowdoin College, Brunswick.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION: Miss E. P. Sohler, secretary, Beverly.

MICHIGAN F. P. L. COMMISSION: Mrs. M. C. Spencer, secretary, State Library, Lansing.

MINNESOTA STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION: Miss Gratia Countryman, secretary, Public Library, Minneapolis.

NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION: A. H. Chase, secretary, State Library, Concord.

NEW JERSEY PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION: H. C. Buchanan, secretary, State Library, Trenton.

NEW YORK: Public Libraries Division, State University, Melvil Dewey, director, Albany.

OHIO STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION: C. B. Galbreath, secretary, State Library, Columbus.

PENNSYLVANIA PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION: Dr. G. E. Reed, secretary, State Library, Harrisburg.

VERMONT FREE LIBRARY COMMISSION: Miss M. L. Titcomb, secretary, Fletcher Memorial Library, Ludlow.

WISCONSIN FREE LIBRARY COMMISSION: F. A. Hutchins, secretary, Madison; Miss L. E. Stearns, librarian, Milwaukee.

State Library Associations.*CALIFORNIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.*

President: Herbert E. Nash, Stanford University.

Secretary: J. H. Wood, Mechanics' Institute Library, San Francisco.

Treasurer: Miss Emily I. Wade, Public Library, San Francisco.

The regular meeting of the Library Association of California was held Friday evening, Aug. 10, at 8 o'clock at the Public Library, San Francisco.

Owing to the illness of President H. C. Nash, Miss E. I. Wade presided. The reading of the minutes of the last session was by order dispensed with. The meeting was devoted to papers on the catalog. The first paper, by Mr. Frederick J. Teggart, librarian of the Mechanics' Institute, San Francisco, was entitled, "Making the catalog." Mr. Teggart reviewed the subject thoroughly, making comparisons between bibliographic work and catalog work and commenting at length upon the completeness of modern catalogs, and advocated brief details for small popular libraries, and very full entries for large libraries and special collections.

Considerable discussion was indulged in by the members present as to the best form of catalog advisable, some favoring the dictionary, others the subject arrangement.

The next paper was by Mr. Charles A. Murdock, entitled "Printing the catalog." Mr. Murdock gave a brief description of the printer's work, from the time of the receipt of the copy to the placing of the finished sheets in the hands of the binder. He made comparisons between the work formerly done by the old style type and that of the new standard size, and made particular mention of the great

amount of work that could be accomplished by the use of the linotype machine, illustrating the same by explaining and exhibiting the different portions of the machine.

The concluding paper of the evening was, "The use of the catalog," by Mr. G. T. Clark, librarian of the Public Library. Mr. Clark's paper treated of the catalog from the standpoint of a librarian and from that of a library patron, and was a review of the good and bad points on both sides of the author, dictionary, and subject catalog, in printed form, in Rudolph indexer, in the standard library card system.

A resolution of sympathy with President Nash for his continued illness was presented and unanimously adopted.

J. H. Wood, *Secretary*.

COLORADO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: A. E. Whitaker, State University Library, Boulder.

Secretary: Herbert E. Richie, Public Library, Denver.

Treasurer: J. W. Chapman, McClelland Library, Pueblo.

CONNECTICUT LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: W. J. James, Wesleyan University Library, Middletown.

Secretary: Miss Anna Hadley, Ansonia Library, Ansonia.

Treasurer: Miss Alice T. Cummings, Public Library, Hartford.

GEORGIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Walter B. Hill, University of Georgia, Athens.

Secretary-Treasurer: Miss Anne Wallace, Carnegie Library, Atlanta.

ILLINOIS STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: E. S. Willcox, Public Library, Peoria.

Secretary: Miss M. E. Ahern, *Public Libraries*, 215 Madison St., Chicago.

Treasurer: Miss Mary B. Lindsay, Public Library, Evanston.

INDIANA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Miss Helen Guild, Bloomington.

Secretary: W. E. Henry, State Library, Indianapolis.

Treasurer: Miss Nellie Fatout, Anderson.

IOWA STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: W. H. Johnston, Public Library, Fort Dodge.

Secretary and Treasurer: Miss Ella McLoney, Public Library, Des Moines.

MAINE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: E. W. Hall, Colby University, Waterville.

Treasurer: Prof. G. T. Little, Bowdoin College, Brunswick.

MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB.

President: H. L. Koopman, Brown University, Providence, R. I.

Secretary: F. O. Poole, Boston Athenæum.

Treasurer: Miss Theodosia Macurdy, Public Library, Boston.

WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB.

President: W. I. Fletcher, Amherst College, Amherst.

Secretary: Miss Ida F. Farrar, City Library, Springfield.

Treasurer: Mrs. W. A. Hawks, Meekins Memorial Library, Williamsburg.

MICHIGAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: H. M. Utley, Public Library, Detroit.

Secretary: Miss Genevieve M. Walton, Normal College Library, Ypsilanti.

Treasurer: Miss N. S. Loving, Public School Library, Ann Arbor.

MINNESOTA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Dr. W. W. Folwell, State University, Minneapolis.

Secretary: Miss Minnie McGraw, Public Library, Mankato.

Treasurer: Miss Anne Hammond, Public Library, St. Paul.

NEBRASKA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: J. I. Wyer, State University Library, Lincoln.

Secretary: Miss Bertha Baumer, Public Library, Omaha.

Treasurer: Miss M. A. O'Brien, Public Library, Omaha.

NEW HAMPSHIRE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: A. H. Chase, Concord.

Secretary: Miss Grace Blanchard, Public Library, Concord.

Treasurer: Miss E. A. Pickering, Public Library, Newington.

NEW JERSEY LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Dr. E. C. Richardson, Princeton University Library.

Secretary: Miss Clara W. Hunt, Free Public Library, Newark.

Treasurer: Miss Cecelia C. Lambert, Public Library, Passaic.

NEW YORK LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Dr. J. H. Canfield, Columbia University Library, New York City.

Secretary: Miss M. E. Hazeltine, Prendergast Library, Jamestown.

Treasurer: J. N. Wing, Free Circulating Library, 226 W. 42d St., New York City.

The annual meeting of the New York State Library Association will be held at the Lake Placid Club on the Adirondack lakes Placid and Mirror, Sept. 26-28, 1900. The circular issued by the executive committee states that "The first session will open at 10 o'clock on the morning of Wednesday, Sept. 26. Other sessions will be determined by the weather and by the pleasure and convenience of those in attendance. The present thought is to hold one session on each of three days: devoting the remainder of these days to personal conferences, impromptu 'round tables,' or excursions

and recreation. If the weather should be unfavorable for out-door life, the sessions may be continuous or otherwise. As those in attendance will be within immediate call (practically in the same house) there may be much flexibility in the program. But all who agree to take part in this program should be present at the first session.

"Tickets may be bought and used as early as Saturday, Sept. 10, and will be good returning till Oct. 10, thus enabling librarians and others to make this their summer vacation or outing." Tickets should be bought upon the "certificate plan" to Saranac lake. If 100 such tickets are presented at the meeting, return tickets will be issued for one-third of full fare. Certificates and return tickets are not transferable.

"The trustees of the Lake Placid Club extend a cordial welcome to all visiting librarians, and offer rooms, baths, boats, bowling alleys, golf links, and other club privileges free during the week of the meeting. The only necessary expense of the week, therefore, to present members of the association, will be for meals at the club house at the same rates that regular members of the club pay—actual cost, \$1.50 per day. For those wishing to stay longer than the week of the meeting (either before or after) one-half usual rates for rooms will be charged for the over-time; table board as above. This half rate for rooms will be made during the week of the meeting and for over-time to all who are with the association for the first time, and to all who accompany members. But all present members will have rooms free during the week of the meeting. The Lake Placid and Saranac Railway join in the invitation, and will give free transportation (both ways) over its line on showing railway certificate."

OHIO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Charles Orr, Case Library, Cleveland.

Secretary: Miss Martha Mercer, Public Library, Mansfield.

Treasurer: Miss K. W. Sherwood, Public Library, Cincinnati.

PENNSYLVANIA LIBRARY CLUB.

President: Allen C. Thomas, Haverford College, Haverford.

Secretary: Luther E. Hewitt, Law Library, 600 City Hall, Philadelphia.

Treasurer: Miss Mary Z. Cruice, American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA LIBRARY CLUB.

President: Miss Helen Sperry, Carnegie Library, Homestead.

Secretary-Treasurer: Miss Mary F. Macrum, Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh.

VERMONT LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Miss S. C. Hagar, Fletcher Free Library, Burlington.

Secretary: Miss M. L. Titcomb, Norman Williams Public Library, Woodstock.

Treasurer: E. F. Holbrook, Proctor.

WISCONSIN STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Dr. H. H. Hurd, Chippewa Falls.

Secretary: Miss Bertha A. M. Brown, Eau Claire.

Treasurer: Miss Tryphena G. Mitchell, Ashland.

The tenth annual conference of the Wisconsin State Library Association, August 29-31, 1900, was held in the magnificent new library building provided by the state for the Wisconsin Historical Society, and the association had not only the honor of holding the initial gathering in this costly temple of literature, but also of enabling the four score or more of visitors to see the latest library fittings and devices, newly installed and ready for practical use.

The program had three distinct features—the Institute, the Meeting, and the Outing.

It was planned to hold the Institute on the two closing days of the library summer school, so that the students of the school could enjoy with the visiting librarians the program planned by Miss Cornelia Marvin, the library instructor of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission.

The morning of the 29th was spent in cataloging government documents, and the afternoon in making various kinds of bulletins and posters. The Children's Room was the subject for discussion on the morning of the 30th, and was treated very fully by Miss Marvin. She thought it wise to ask the children for suggestions and help, in order to gain their confidence and arouse interest, but tact should be exercised in asking their financial aid. One should have a separate room if possible; if not, a corner partitioned off by a burlap screen, which will also serve the purpose of bulletin board. Have low chairs, tipped with rubber, low tables, low shelves, and cork carpets. If shelves have to be higher than six feet, cover the upper shelves with a frieze of pictures. One or two sloping tables are desirable for exhibiting new books. The permanent pictures must be the best that can be afforded, while for temporary decorations, bulletins, and posters, prints may be used with good effect. The attendant should be a person full of sympathy with child life, should have a thorough knowledge of children's books, and possess an engaging manner and personality. In addition to the attendant try to secure the co-operation of a member of the woman's club, who on a certain day will act as hostess, receive the children, see that they are neat and orderly, tell them about the books and the use of the catalog. The hours suggested for keeping the children's room open were from three to seven. The books should be kept absolutely clean, well mended, and in order on the shelves. In selecting them, remember that several copies of the best books give more satisfaction than one copy each of many different ones. It is of great assistance to have a note at the beginning of a book commenting on or explaining its character, also one at the end suggesting another to be read in connection with it. Hints and suggestions were also given on lists of books for children, bibliographies, cataloging, and classification.

In the afternoon the lecture was on Libraries and Schools. Miss Marvin told how librarians

should go to the schools and interest the children in the library by talking and reading to them, and instructing them in the use of reference books. Personal experiences were given by several of the visiting librarians, and, in the interchange of thought, many helpful and interesting ideas were suggested.

The next subject introduced was Library Devices and Helps, the director giving in this connection lists of reference books, bibliographies, and catalogs, with comments on the especial value of each. Miss Emma Gattiker, of the Madison Public Library, gave a practical illustration of repairing books, which closed the afternoon session as well as the Institute.

The opening session of the Meeting was held on the morning of August 31. The president, Mrs. Charles S. Morris, gave a dignified and thoughtful address, the key-note of which was the reason for the existence of the state library association, what aggressive and helpful work it might accomplish in the future, and what its trend and scope might be.

The reports of the secretary and treasurer revealed the fact that during the year the association, in accordance with a resolution of a previous meeting, had rendered substantial aid to the New Richmond library, which had been almost entirely destroyed by a cyclone. A circular letter had been sent by the secretary asking for contributions of books, which was responded to by 10 libraries and two individuals, and netted 362 books. The association also contributed \$15.10 to liquidate a binding bill.

Miss Ella A. Hamilton, of Whitewater, read a paper on "Library bulletins and holiday observances: Do they pay?" She said she could only tell of her actual experience in a small library. She had no theories, and never had an exhibition just for the sake of an exhibit. Of the many efforts in this line she described the following as being eminently successful and helpful: Birthdays of Dickens, Longfellow, Queen Victoria, and the American presidents; pictures of the Philippine Islands, South Africa, and the American Indians; Thanksgiving day, with its fruits, nuts, etc.; Christmas decorations; Decoration day, with pictures of leaders in the Civil War on a background of the national colors over a shelf of books on the war; and Arbor day, bright with pictures of birds and flowers. Miss Hamilton wisely concluded that all such efforts paid. They advertised the library, made it more attractive, and people who came to look stayed to read. Last, and best of all, the children came, and began to plan how they could help make the exhibits attractive.

The next speaker was Miss Bertha M. Brown, of Eau Claire. Her subject was "The child and the library." The following are a few of the many interesting thoughts which she presented: One of the privileges of the librarian of the children's library is the enlargement and enrichment of the child life of the town. She must make this child life mean more in its infinite variety of attitudes. In order to do this she must first know the children; she must go down into their life; meet them at their clubs

(often well organized, with regular meeting places); she must know their club leaders, conquer their mistrust, and reach the very heart of their life. In this way alone can she be in perfect sympathy with the children and know how to interest them. This function of the children's librarian requires other knowledge than that of children's books; behind all this she must be a student of sociology; she must also understand child psychology. The librarian must guard carefully against the possible harm to come from children's reading-rooms. The library must not be so attractive that it calls the children too much from their homes. The children must be taught to come to the library to read and not to consider it as a place of meeting. The girls must not be neglected; their reading must be guided as well as the boys, and it may require quite as much tact and thought on the part of the librarian. The hours must be carefully chosen, so that children will not be kept out in the evening. In conclusion, the librarian must first of all know children's books, but it is equally important that she should know and be in sympathy with child life. An animated discussion followed, participated in by Miss Stearns, Miss Dousman, and Mr. Hutchins.

The Wisconsin Free Library Commission, as a magazine clearing house and the help it aims to give to public libraries in building up a reference library, was clearly explained by Miss Katherine I. MacDonald of the commission. She said that if the librarians would send them lists of the magazines desired the commission would keep them on file and supply missing numbers as fast as possible. The commission asked in return that the librarians would secure such duplicate magazines and books from their constituents as were available, keeping what they wanted for their own use, and sending the rest to them, the commission paying the freight.

Miss L. E. Stearns gave a graphic description of the Bureau of Library Information and its exhibit, which was prepared for the especial edification of the visitors who attended the biennial meeting of the General Federation of Women's Clubs in Milwaukee, last June. This exhibit was purposely located in the beautiful new public library building, just a step from the children's room and the art exhibit, and attracted interested observers from all parts of the United States. Sample travelling libraries, travelling pictures, and library appliances of all kinds were on exhibition. Miss Stearns advocated an alliance between the General Federation of Women's Clubs and the American Library Association.

At the conclusion of Miss Stearns's talk, the president introduced Miss Ahern, of Chicago, editor of *Public Libraries*, who responded in a graceful manner, speaking appreciatively of the work done in Wisconsin. She said she wished to advise the young women just going out from the library school to have large expectations from their trustees, their public, and themselves, and the results would be in proportion.

Miss Clara F. Baldwin, of the Minnesota State Library Commission, was next called upon, and gave a brief account of the work being done in Minnesota by the commission. They have been at work only a few months, have sent out 60 travelling libraries, and have applications for a hundred more.

Mr. F. A. Hutchins then made a few remarks touching upon the thought brought out by the president in her address on the future work of the association. The great problem before us, he said, is helping the country people to read. In Wisconsin the farmers are scarcely touched by the libraries. There are only 15 towns in the state where country people are allowed to take books from the city libraries. Here, he said, was a great problem for the city association to solve, and he hoped we might have a grand missionary meeting and begin the work with enthusiasm.

A short discussion upon the time of year for the annual meeting followed, and the consensus of opinion seemed to favor the winter rather than the summer for the most effective work.

At the conclusion of the morning session the chair appointed a committee on nomination of officers consisting of Mr. Hutchins, Miss Dwight, and Miss Lucas.

At the afternoon session the members of the association were very glad to welcome and listen to Mr. Henry J. Carr, of Scranton, Pa., who happened fortunately to be present, and who gave an interesting talk on the American Library Association, of which he is president.

Mr. Reuben G. Thwaites, of the Wisconsin Historical Library, read an admirable paper on "The French-Canadian as material for fiction," and Prof. J. F. A. Pyre, of the University of Wisconsin, entertained the association for about an hour with readings from Stevenson and Kipling.

Adjournment was then taken temporarily to enable the members of the association and their friends to be transported across Lake Monona to the beautiful grove full of the memories of the first annual picnic enjoyed there in 1899. After a delightful stroll along the lake shore, followed by a bountiful supper, served to their guests by the Madison librarians, the explosion of a dozen bombs signalized the lighting of a campfire around which the party gathered. The post-prandial festivities were ushered in by the library school yell, which runs as follows:

"Sh-sh-sh-sh-sh-sh-sh-sh-put,

Zip-boom-bah!

Cutter-Dewey-Decimal

Rah-rah-rah!

Wow-o-o-o-o-o!!"

After a season of story telling and song, Mr. Thwaites acting as toast-master, the president called the association to order, and, under the trees, with a flaming fire in front and a darkening lake behind, with lights and shadows dancing about, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Dr. H. H. Hurd, Chippewa Falls; Vice-president,

Mrs. J. S. Anderson, Manitowoc; Secretary, Miss Bertha M. Brown, Eau Claire; Treasurer, Miss Tryphena G. Mitchell, Ashland. The association also unanimously elected Mr. Henry J. Carr to honorary membership, and all visiting librarians from outside the state to associate membership. Then came the all-embracing resolution offered by Miss Ahern thanking the Wisconsin Historical Library staff, the members of the library commission, the Madison librarians, Mr. and Mrs. Thwaites for the use of their grounds, the entertainers of the evening, and "everybody who had been omitted." A trip around the lake concluded the evening's pleasure and the annual meeting, and everybody said good-bye with regret.

MINNIE M. OAKLEY, *Secretary*.

Library Clubs.

BAY PATH LIBRARY CLUB.

President: Miss M. Anna Tarbell, Brimfield, Mass.

Secretary: Mrs. C. A. Fuller, Oxford, Mass.

Treasurer: Miss Nellie A. Cutter, Spencer, Mass.

LIBRARY CLUB OF BUFFALO.

President: H. L. Elmendorf, Public Library.

Secretary-Treasurer: Miss Ella M. Edwards, Buffalo Historical Society.

CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB.

President: W. B. Wickersham, Public Library, Chicago.

Secretary: Miss Margaret Zimmerman, John Crerar Library.

Treasurer: C. A. Torrey, Chicago University Library.

LONG ISLAND LIBRARY CLUB.

President: A. E. Bostwick, Brooklyn Public Library.

Secretary: Miss S. A. Hutchinson, Department Libraries, Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences.

Treasurer: Miss Mabel Farr, Adelphi College.

NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB.

President: Wilberforce Eames, N. Y. Public Library.

Secretary: Miss B. S. Smith, Harlem Library.

Treasurer: Miss Theresa Hitchler, Brooklyn Public Library.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF WASHINGTON CITY.

President: H. L. Prince, Librarian U. S. Patent Office.

Secretary: W. L. Boyden, Librarian Supreme Council 33° A. A. Order of Scottish Rite.

Treasurer: T. L. Cole, Statute Law Book Co.

Meetings: Second Wednesday evening of each month; no meetings June to October.

Library Schools and Training Classes.**NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL.**

CALENDAR FOR 15TH SCHOOL YEAR, 1900-1901.

School opens Wednesday a.m., October 3.

Election day, holiday, Tuesday, November 6.

Thanksgiving recess begins Wednesday noon, November 28.

Thanksgiving recess ends Monday noon, December 3.

Lectures begin Monday p.m., December 3.

Christmas recess begins Saturday a.m., December 22.

Christmas recess ends Wednesday p.m., January 2, 1901.

Lectures begin Thursday a.m., January 3.

Lincoln's birthday, holiday, Tuesday, February 12.

Washington's birthday, holiday, Friday, February 22.

Course examinations begin Wednesday a.m., March 27.

Course examinations end Friday p.m., March 29.

Visit to New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington libraries begins Tuesday evening April 9.

Visit to New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington libraries ends Monday, April 22.

Lectures begin Tuesday a.m., April 23.

Memorial day, holiday, Thursday, May 30.

Summer course begins Friday a.m., May 31.

Entrance examinations begin Tuesday a.m., June 18.

Entrance examinations end Friday p.m., June 21.

Course examinations begin Tuesday a.m., June 25.

Course examinations end Friday p.m., June 28.

School closes Friday p.m., June 28.

Summer course closes Thursday p.m., July 11.

SALOME CUTLER FAIRCHILD.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL.**THESES AND BIBLIOGRAPHIES.**

The following theses and bibliographies were presented for graduation, June, 1900:

Ambler, Sarah. — Public documents: their care and use in Iowa libraries of 5000 to 20,000 volumes.

Beck, Florence N. — Public normal school libraries in the United States.

Branch, Elizabeth. — Subject index to Illinois school reports, 1872-1884.

Clatworthy, Linda N. — Subject index to Illinois school reports, 1857-1872.

Gunthrop, Pauline. — Study of American history through a selected and annotated list of historical novels from 1492-1898 (prepared under the direction of Mr. John Thomson, of the Free Library of Philadelphia).

Haven, Georgetta. — Library schools and apprentice classes.

Hurlbert, Dorothy. — Subject index to Illinois school reports, 1885-1897.

Jackman, Ida L. — Bibliography of the Old Northwest, 1783-1861.

Jahr, Torstein and Strohm, Adam J. — International bibliography; co-operative cataloging, and printed cards: a bibliography, 1850-1898.

Lathrop, Olive. — History of the development of libraries in Michigan.

Price, Anna. — Library legislation in Nebraska, its past, with suggestions for the future.

Price, Helen L. — History and condition of libraries in Kentucky.

Reede, Adele Cooper. — Travelling libraries in Illinois.

Sanford, Delia C. — Libraries in high schools in Wisconsin.

Sawyer, Ida E. — Printed catalog cards and their value.

Sears, Minnie. — School libraries in Indiana.

Seeley, Blanche. — High school libraries in Minnesota.

Shawhan, Gertrude. — School libraries in Illinois and a proposed law for their improvement.

Shrum, Mabel. — Reading list on Colorado Springs, and Manitou, Colorado.

Wandell, Caroline. — Selection of 500 books for young people, with annotations and prices.

Waters, W. O. — History and statistics of libraries in Illinois.

West, Maybelle. — Pictures as a means of arousing interest in libraries.

Willcox, Lucy B. E. — History and description of theological seminary libraries of Chicago and vicinity.

Bibliography.

CRAWFORD, Esther. Cataloging: a paper read before the Ohio Library Association at Toledo, August 9, 1899. Chicago, Library Bureau, 1900. 19 p. O. 15c.

This latest addition to the not too copious literature of cataloging is prepared by Miss Crawford, head cataloger of the Dayton (O.) Public Library, for "the librarians in the average small public libraries of the state—those who have been struggling alone long enough to recognize that there are problems in cataloging, but who are too burdened with performing the duties of librarian, cataloger, messenger, and, too often, janitor, to find either time or mental power to solve these problems."

It is written in a simple, bright, taking style; it covers the whole ground; it is sensible in its advice. It sets forth so clearly the necessity and the necessary qualities of a catalog that it ought to be read by trustees even more than by librarians. Trustees may learn from it how much the catalog increases the efficiency of a library, how absurd it is to think that the librarian can be a substitute for a catalog, how important it is both for economy in making and for satisfaction in using that the catalog should be made by experts. The librarian-cataloger will find very sensible remarks on the essentials and non-essentials of a small library catalog.

Very justly the writer reckons among the essentials "recording *all* subjects on which a book treats (unless it be mere rubbish from a donor's garret or some out-of-date work on science), the necessity being the greater as the library is smaller, in order that every scrap of your little stock may be utilized to its full extent." This is developed in eight Do's and one Don't; some examples are given of the usefulness of analyticals, and the insufficiency of bibliographies as substitutes for analysis is briefly shown. Some important general suggestions follow, and the pages on preparations for cataloging, namely library schools ("in most cases out of the question"), summer schools ("can under no circumstances equip one fully to do original work in organizing or rearranging a library without competent supervision"), correspondence ("folly"), and temporary trained help from some standard library ("best solution").

I advise all catalogers, however experienced, to read this pamphlet. They will find both pleasure and profit in it. C: A. CUTTER.

DAVENPORT, Cyril. English embroidered book-bindings. London, Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co., Ltd., 1899. 31+113 p. 8". (The English bookman's library.)

This is the first volume of the new series "The English bookman's library," and Mr. Alfred Pollard, the editor, contributes an interesting general introduction. He says that English book-work of to-day is the finest the world has ever seen. "On the one hand, the Kelmscott Press books, on their own lines, are the finest and most harmonious which have ever been produced; on the other, the book-work turned out in the ordinary way of business by the five or six leading printers of England and Scotland seems to me, both in technical qualities and in excellence of taste, the finest in the world, and with no rival worth mentioning, except in the work of one or two of the best firms in the United States. Moreover, as far as I can learn, it is only in Great Britain and America that the form of books is now the subject of the ceaseless experiment and ingenuity which are the signs of a period of artistic activity."

Mr. Davenport illustrates the subject of English embroidered bindings with 52 plates, and discusses it in four chapters, *i.e.*: Introductory, Books bound in canvas, Books bound in velvet, Books bound in satin. The introductory chapter contains some pertinent remarks on bookbinding in general, especially the preliminary processes or forwarding. An embroidered book, as defined by Mr. Davenport, is "a book which is covered, sides and back, by a piece of material ornamented with needle-work, following a design made for the purpose of adorning that particular book." An embroidered book may, therefore, be a work of art, as indeed many of them are. It is an ancient art, one that flourished chiefly in the time of Queen Elizabeth. A number of the books described and illustrated were embroidered by England's famous queen. Mr. Davenport's

book marks a revival of the art of embroidering books, and it contains numerous hints for modern broderers. All who delight in "center-pieces" and "doilies," and understand the mysteries of "purl," "guimp," "gauffer," "fleuron," "appliqué," etc., will not only be interested in "English embroidered bookbindings," but will be strongly tempted to try their skill in reviving an art so long neglected. It may even be that at no distant day meetings of the A. L. A. and of library clubs may have exhibits of bindings embroidered by those of their members who are given to such handiwork, of whom, if hearsay is correct, there are not a few. S: H. R.

NICHOLS, C: Lemuel. Bibliography of Worcester: a list of books, pamphlets, newspapers, and broadsides, printed in the town of Worcester, Mass., from 1775 to 1848; with historical and explanatory notes. Worcester, Privately printed, [sold by Putnam, Davis & Co., Worcester; G. E. Littlefield, Boston,] 1899 [1900.] 12+216 p. O.

This book of 216 pages has been in preparation for many years. It is the work of a busy physician, who has gratified decided bibliographical tastes by spending such leisure as he could secure in its preparation. The result is a thorough and admirable bibliographical work. Dr. Nichols has prepared it, as just intimated, as a labor of love. He has been ably assisted by Mr. Franklin P. Rice, a local historian and bibliographer of decided merit, upon whose private press the book is printed.

"Broadly speaking," writes Dr. Nichols, in the preface, "the printing of the town of Worcester may be classified into periods, as follows:

"1. 1775 to 1800, in which works devoted to the political life and educational progress of the country are marked.

"2. 1800 to 1825, in which we find the growth of the controversial spirit, in politics partly, but mainly in the religious life of the people.

"3. 1825 to 1838, in which the religious education of youth, and the anti-masonic and temperance movements were prominent.

"4. 1838 to 1848, in which we find marked the publication of town reports and the multiplication of the newspaper."

The chief interest of Dr. Nichols's book is in the list and account of the publications of Isaiah Thomas in the last quarter of the last century and the earlier portion of the present century.

Peter Whitney writes in his "History of Worcester County," published in 1793: "A printing press was here" (Worcester) "set up in 1775 by Mr. Isaiah Thomas, who is thought to do far more business than any other in the state, or in the United States of America" (p. 28). "Mr. Thomas has also carried on the book-binding business very extensively, and is now engaged in building, in Worcester, as large a paper mill as in this state. His book-store in Worcester is kept well filled with a large assortment of books in all branches of literature."

Mr. Thomas went to Worcester in 1775, when

about 26 years old. He had but little schooling in early life, but educated himself, and before he left Boston to go to Worcester had become an important man among the Whigs of pre-Revolutionary times. He started to publish the *Massachusetts Spy* in Boston, March 7, 1771. The paper was moved to Worcester just before the Battle of Lexington, in 1775, and, after a suspension of three weeks, was issued in Worcester, May 3, 1775. The first number contained an account of the Battle of Lexington from its own correspondent. The paper was for years one of the most influential journals in the United States, and is still published weekly in Worcester, although its use is largely superseded now by the daily issue, which has long been published.

Mr. Thomas was at times one of the principal contributors to the *Spy*, and is also well known as the author of a widely disseminated "History of printing in America." He was the founder and first president of the venerable American Antiquarian Society, which has its headquarters in Worcester, and has among its members many of the most distinguished scholars of the country.

Worcester was the fifth town in Massachusetts to have a press. "The first book printed in Worcester," writes Dr. Nichols, "is made up of evidence gathered by the Provincial Congress at Watertown, to show that the aggressive was taken by the British troops at Lexington, and copies were sent to King George III. and his ministers to prove that important fact. Copies were also sent to the Governors and Congresses of the other Provinces, to show the justice of our cause, and the necessity for immediate action."

The press of Thomas issued a set of juvenile books, which are much sought for by collectors. They were obtained mainly from the toy-books of Carnan and Newbery, London. They "delighted," writes Dr. Nichols, "the hearts of thousands of the youths of New England. Many of these books, while preserving the main features of the original, were altered in text, and often admirably adapted to the necessities of their new purchasers."

It is impossible to mention many of the numerous publications of Mr. Thomas, but a word must be given to two editions of the Bible which he issued. The first volume of a folio edition in two volumes was issued in December, 1791. The work had 50 copperplate engravings and three woodcuts. Ornamental letters began every book in the Bible.

Dr. Nichols has in his possession a letter of Isaiah Thomas, in which he writes: "Next week I begin with a heavy heart to print the Folio Edition of my Bible."

O'Callaghan writes of this work: "Previous to printing this Isaiah Thomas collected nearly 30 copies of the Bible printed at different times and places, selected the most correct and used them for revision. Each sheet was examined by Rev. Aaron Bancroft, father of George Bancroft 'the historian,' and Rev. Samuel Austin and others, and compared with at least eight different copies."

It was this edition of the Bible which drew forth from Benjamin Franklin an involuntary tribute of praise and admiration. An elegant and profusely illustrated quarto edition of the Bible, in two volumes, was published by Mr. Thomas and issued on the same day as the first volume of the folio edition.

In justification of his work Dr. Nichols, after speaking of the pains which are now being taken to print town records and early documents relating to the settlement of this country, truly writes: "Broadside, almanacs, addresses and sermons reflect the opinions of the times, and are as important witnesses of progress as the more formal town record and municipal and court document. Indeed, these precede the more elaborate record and document, and are of great value in consequence, as showing the earlier steps in the formation of public opinion and the beginnings of public movements. It is here that the bibliography of our principal towns may be of great value. Not only do we find reflected in its pages all national, state, and local crises, as well as the less serious occasions of interest, but the religious, educational, literary, and social growth of the town are represented by the titles, and may be studied within the pages of the books recorded in such collections. Dates of all occurrences, so important for historical accuracy, are settled beyond peradventure by reference to the titles or contents of the various volumes and pamphlets thus cataloged. It is not every town that has had its printing press, but even these less favored places will find in the larger centers to which they are tributary, data from which facts, occurrences, and records may be verified."

Two hundred and twenty-five copies only have been printed of Dr. Nichols's book, of which 25 are on large paper. S: S. GREEN.

Library Economy and History.

GENERAL.

LANE, Lucius Page. Aids in the use of government publications. (*In Quarterly publications of the American Statistical Association*, March, June, 1900. 7:40-57.)

The object of this practical paper is "to show the present situation and to point out what helps may be made use of by those who consult government publications." Referring to the catalog of United States government publications in the Boston Public Library (and this is probably true of the catalogs of these documents in most libraries) Mr. Lane says: "It is an almost hopeless undertaking for any one not familiar with the practice of the library to find any government publication in the card catalog, and even members of the staff sometimes despair as to particular kinds of documents." A concise review is given of the various bibliographic and other aids that may simplify the students' search, and the article is indeed a useful introduction to the general subject. It concludes with a three-page select list of material helpful in the use of United States public documents.

LOCAL.

Baltimore (Md.) Bar L. On July 9 the library of the Library Company of the Baltimore Bar was opened in its handsome new quarters in the new court house. The rooms of the library occupy the third floor of the St. Paul street side of the building and extend from Lexington street to Fayette, a whole block. Beside the stacks the rooms include a general reading room, a students' room, two consultation rooms, a judges' room, a librarian's room, and a smoking room—for the use of readers who may wish to smoke.

The library was founded in 1840 and now contains about 17,000 volumes, chiefly law books.

Bridgeport (Ct.) P. L. (19th rpt.—year ending June 1, 1900.) Added 2545; total 34,870. Issued, home use 134,209; ref. use 18,437. New registration 1274; total re-registration 13,915.

"In order to satisfy in some degree that demand for certain new and popular books which is the despair of most libraries, the experiment has been tried of holding one copy of each for reading room use only, in addition to the regular number in the circulating department. While this has not solved the problem, it has proved a great relief.

"At the beginning of last summer it was resolved to allow members to borrow books from any department except fiction for use during vacation absence. The new rule was taken advantage of by teachers and many others: it gave much satisfaction and all the books borrowed under it were returned uninjured.

"The addition of a small collection of the works of the greatest composers to illustrate the history of music was the only other innovation last year."

As usual, several art exhibitions were held in the art department, and 25 free lectures were delivered.

Clinton, Me. On Wednesday, Aug. 15, the Brown Memorial Library was dedicated. The exercises, which were held in the Town Hall, were largely attended and a contingent of guests were present from Portland. The address of presentation was made by Hon. W. W. Brown of Portland, the donor of the library and a native of Clinton. The address of acceptance was by S. P. Felker and the oration of the day was delivered by Hamilton W. Mabie of New York. A banquet was served after the close of the literary exercises in the basement of the town-house, followed by a reception at the old home of the Brown family. The building, with furnishings and books, given by Mr. Brown, cost about \$20,000, and to this sum he has added \$5000 in money for an endowment to be used as the trustees of the library may find to its best advantage.

Drew Theological Seminary L., Madison, N. J. (6th rpt.—year ending June 1, 1900.) Added 9766 v., 11,529 pm. Dr. Ayres says: "With a view to determining the exact position we hold in the library world we have made an investigation and find that we are now first in Methodism in the size of the library. We rank

fourth among theological seminaries, Hartford, Union and Princeton each having a larger library than ours. The libraries of Princeton University, Princeton Seminary, the Newark Public and the Jersey City Public are the only ones in the State larger than ours. Among all educational institutions of the United States our rank is number 22."

Hartford (Ct.) P. L. (62d rpt.—year ending June 1, 1900.) Added 5692; total "about 67,000." Issued, main lib. and six school branches, 207,955 (fict. 114,838; juv. fict. 31,465). "Of the books circulated 27% were non-fiction." New cards issued 2274; cards in use 12,816.

Indianapolis (Ind.) P. L. (26th rpt., 1899–1900.) Added 7462; total 95,016. Issued, home use 271,374; reference use 134,925; total use 406,297. In September, 1899, the children's room was opened with 7000 selected books for reference and issue. To these books they have free access, and the age limit has been abolished.

Iowa State L. (Biennial rpt., July 1, '97,–June 30, '99.) "At the close of the last preceding biennial period there were 57,501 v. in the library, 2500 of which belonged to the travelling library section;" to these have been added 7502, making the total 65,093, of which 3650 are in the travelling library division. The additions made have been mainly in the direction of filling gaps and completing broken sets. Mr. Brigham's administration has been marked by the undertaking of the classification and cataloging of the collection according to the decimal system. This work has been carried on by means of a special appropriation of \$2000; it has made good progress, and it should be completed before the close of another biennial period; a supplementary appropriation of \$2000 for its completion is recommended. The travelling library department, which has existed for about three years, contains 73 regular collections of 50 volumes each, all in active service; in addition there is a special loan branch devoted to books for clubs, teachers and special students, and including also the periodical reports and documents of the State Academy of Science which were transferred by the academy to its care, Mr. Brigham refers with approval to the movement for a state library commission which became law after the period covered in his report. The report includes (p. 20–202) a catalog of the accessions to the general library for the period, arranged in a D. C. class list and an author list; and (p. 205–268) a "combined catalog of the Iowa travelling libraries."

Madison, Ct. The E. C. Scranton Memorial Library was formally opened on Saturday, July 24, with an address by Hon. George A. Wilcox. The library building is the gift of Miss Mary Scranton, of New Haven, in honor of her father, and the books of the Madison Library Association are housed therein. An illustration and plan of the library is shown in the *American Architect and Building News*, July 28, 1900.

Madison (N. J.) P. L. On Decoration Day for the first time the Madison Public Library

was opened for inspection. An informal reception was held, to which all the townspeople and friends in the neighboring towns were most cordially invited. The people showed their interest by coming in great numbers, about 1200 being present.

The library stands at the apex of a triangular park, forming a most complete and generous gift to the citizens of Madison from Mr. D. Willis James, whose summer home is in the village. The building is of granite, built according to Gothic architecture in the form of a cross. The entrance leads into a reception room which, with the librarian's office, fills the right transept. In the back of the building is the book room, with a capacity for 20,000 volumes. The shelving is of steel; the two tiers being separated by a glass floor. This room is separated from the reception room by the delivery desk, which faces the large reading room. This is fitted up with tables and chairs of antique oak. The walls, which are of brick, are decorated in greens and reds, and the windows of colored glass are adorned with quotations from various writers and with appropriate designs. In the left transept is the reference room, which can be shut off from the rest of the building to ensure quiet for study. This room looks like a private library with its large fireplace, comfortable upholstered chairs and small tables. In here have been placed some rare and valuable works on horticulture which will be of great use to the many florists in the neighborhood. Over the mantel-piece hangs a fine portrait of Mr. James, the gift of his friends in the village. In the basement is a reading-room fitted up for newspaper use. This is open from 7 a. m. to 10 p. m. every day but Sundays, and is very well patronized by all.

The library has been started with 5000 volumes equipped with a complete dictionary card catalog. The Browne system has been selected to keep track of the books in circulation. The trustees have striven to get the best of everything, and no expense has been spared in putting the library on the most useful and satisfactory basis.

Maryland State L. The laws of Maryland made and passed by the General Assembly of 1900 have recently been published, and chapter 271, "an act to provide for the appointment of an indexer and cataloger for the books of the state library, and to appropriate a sum of money therefor," is of curious interest. The act creates the office of indexer and cataloger to the state library and provides for his appointment by the governor, "by and with the advice of the library committee," for a period of two years. The act also fixes his salary at \$600 per annum and defines his duties. This act was necessary on account of article 8, section 3 of the state constitution, which, among other things, provides that the salary of the state librarian shall be \$1500 a year, and that "he shall perform such duties as are now, or may hereafter be prescribed by law, and no appropriation shall be made by law to pay for any clerk or assistant to the librarian."

New Haven, Ct. An interesting paper on "The first public library in New Haven," by Franklin Bowditch Dexter is contained in the papers of the New Haven Colony Historical Society, (vol. 6, p. 301-313). The books of this library, about 100 in number, were left to the town of New Haven, by Governor Eaton in 1656. The books had belonged to Mr. Samuel Eaton, the governor's brother and had been "intended for the use of a college." As the college plan fell through at that time the books reverted to the town. "A catalogue of the townes bookes," made in 1658, is published as an appendix to Mr. Dexter's paper. About two-thirds of the volumes are in Latin, and theology predominates. In the catalog of 1658 they are classified as follows: Bookes in folio, Bookes in 4°, Bookes in 8°, 12° and 16°.

Newark, N. Y. Ground has been broken for the new public library building, to be given to Newark by Henry C. Rew, of Chicago. The building, which will cost about \$10,000, will be erected on the site of the old Rew homestead, in a central part of the town.

Ohio State L. The library has issued a circular devoted to its travelling library work. This gives a map of the state plentifully besprinkled with black dots, each dot marking the locality to which a travelling library has been sent by the state's library commission since Nov. 6, 1896, when the system went into operation. The number of travelling libraries sent out in 1897 was 62, containing 1331 volumes; in 1898, 379, or 9887 volumes were circulated; in 1899, 445, or 10,873 volumes.

The circular states the simple conditions upon which the libraries may be secured, and urges their further use.

Oklahoma City, O. T.—Carnegie L. The cornerstone of the Carnegie Library building was laid on the evening of Aug. 16, before a crowded audience. There were elaborate ceremonies, including the use of an old Egyptian rite, in which corn, wine, and oil were sprinkled upon the stone as emblems of plenty, joy, and peace.

Pittsfield, Mass. Berkshire Athenæum. A summary of the librarian's report for 1900, given in the library's quarterly bulletin for July, gives the following facts: Added 2042, total 36,002. Issued, 84,685. The distribution of books through the schools was continued, 2098 v. having been thus circulated. New cards issued 984; total 5012.

Providence, R. I. By the will of the late John Nicholas Brown, whose death was recorded in L. J., June, p. 285, it is provided that the John Carter Brown Library shall be maintained as a permanent memorial, in such form as seems best to the trustees. The sum of \$150,000 is placed at their disposal which may be used for a building, and \$500,000 for an endowment, but the trustees are left entire freedom as to the arrangements for perpetuating the institution. It is not yet possible to state what will be done. It is, however, understood that Mr. Brown, at the time of his death, had under

consideration the plans for a building in which he intended to establish the library as an independent institution. The library has for the past few years been under the charge of George Parker Winship.

University of Washington L., Seattle. On May 1, 1898, the library of the University of Washington had 7636 bound volumes and 7861 pamphlets. One year later the library had 10,360 bound volumes and 10,000 pamphlets, and on March 1, 1900, there were 11,380 bound volumes and 12,000 pamphlets. Besides this, there are now about 1000 volumes in the library of the School of Law. Formerly the growth of the library depended on gifts and consisted mainly of United States reports. During the last three years, however, the new books have been very largely the best selected books of reference. The library possesses a card catalog, and is arranged according to the Dewey decimal system. The library occupies a room 91 feet long and 54 feet wide, and the students are allowed free access to the shelves. —*Catalogue, 1900-1901.*

FOREIGN.

Liverpool (Eng.) P. L. (47th rpt. — year ending Dec. 31, '99.) Total issues for the year were 1,491,137; "in addition 757,428 magazines have been issued. The newspaper readers number 622,820, and the persons who attended the free lectures 61,118. Compared with the previous year there is a decrease of volumes amounting to 85,080, and 11,739 in readers of newspapers. Notwithstanding that the total book issues in the reference library show a marked diminution, the issues in the Picton reading-room for purposes of study have actually exceeded those of last year by 3921 v., whereas the novels in the Brown reading-room are less by 12,809 v." There has been a decrease of 2982 in the number of borrowers from the lending libraries. There were 18,096 v. of music issued for home use. From the collection of 810 v. of books for the blind 1300 v. were issued for home reading.

"For the purpose of making known to art students and craftsmen the valuable and extensive collection of books in the library, both English and foreign, in the fine and decorative arts, two exhibitions were held during the year. Notes were freely made of the titles of many books, and the result may be inferred by the increase of some 2000 volumes subsequently in the issue of works of the kind displayed. Fears were entertained that the books might suffer much from careless treatment and a want of true appreciation of them; but these fears proved groundless, and the conclusion of the library staff is that both exhibitions were eminently profitable from an educational point of view, and have greatly contributed to popularize the library. In order to exercise some control over the persons admitted, the entrée was by ticket, free on application."

Lockerby, Dumfriesshire, Scotland. On July 10 the libraries act was adopted by the town. Andrew Carnegie has offered to give £2000 toward a library building.

Librarians.

FORD, Worthington C., chief of the statistical department of the Boston Public Library, has been appointed lecturer on statistics in the Department of Political Economy of the University of Chicago.

HAWLEY, Miss Anne M., assistant librarian of the Kenosha (Wis.) Public Library, died on July 3 at the Presbyterian Hospital, in Chicago. Miss Hawley had been connected with the Kenosha Library from its organization in 1896.

HENRY, Mrs. Margaret Roberts, wife of W. E. Henry, state librarian of Indiana, died at the home of her parents in Indianapolis, on Aug. 20, aged 28 years. She leaves a three-year-old daughter.

JOHNSTON, William Dawson, formerly of Brown University, has been appointed to a position in the Bibliographical Division of the Library of Congress. Mr. Johnston has for several years been responsible for the valuable annotations on current works in English history, published first independently by himself and later by the Publishing Board of the American Library Association.

PLUMMER, Miss Mary W., was in attendance as official delegate of the United States at the International Library Congress, held in connection with the Paris Exposition, beginning Aug. 20. Miss Plummer presented a paper before the Congress upon "Co-operation between public schools and public libraries in the United States."

ROBINSON, Miss Mabel F., of the Pratt Institute Library School, class of 1900, has been appointed assistant cataloger in the Cincinnati (O.) Public Library.

SMITH, Miss Elizabeth O., of the Cleveland Public Library staff, has been elected librarian of the Warren (O.) Library Association, succeeding Mrs. H. Woodford, who has resigned to accept the post of dean of the Conservatory of Music at Oberlin, O.

SMITH, Miss Ella, of Van Wert, O., has been appointed librarian of the new Brumback Memorial Library of Van Wert. This is a county library, the first of its kind in Ohio; it is supported by a tax levied on the county, and is open to all citizens of the county.

TITCOMB, Miss Mary L., is now engaged in the organizing and cataloging of the Fletcher Memorial Library, of Ludlow, Vt.

TURNER, Miss Emily, of Quincy, Ill., was on Aug. 16 elected librarian of the Oshkosh (Wis.) Public Library, Miss Mary Olcott, formerly librarian, being elected assistant librarian. Miss Turner is a graduate of the Pratt Institute Library school, class of '98, and was for some time engaged in the cataloging department of

the University of Pennsylvania. The Oshkosh library has recently been reorganized in a costly new building.

TYLER, Miss Alice S., head cataloger of the Cleveland (O.) Public Library, was on July 10 elected secretary of the recently organized Iowa State Library Commission. Miss Tyler is a graduate of the Armour Institute Library School, has had some experience in teaching, and has been actively interested in women's club work, having served as secretary of the Illinois State Federation; while in the Cleveland library she has had charge of the organization of several of the branch libraries. Miss Tyler's new work will be largely in the nature of organizing and missionary effort, giving aid and instruction through the commission to the libraries of the state, and encouraging library development through travelling libraries and otherwise. She will enter upon her new duties early in October, and will present a paper at the meeting of the Iowa Library Association, at Sioux City, Oct. 11.

VAN VLIET, Miss Florence E., Pratt Institute Library School, class of '92, has been appointed library instructor in the New York Training School for Teachers.

WHITCHER, Miss Florence C., librarian of the Manchester (N. H.) City Library, has been ill at her home in Lexington, Mass., since the 1st of February. During her absence Edith O. Simmons has had charge of the library.

Cataloging and Classification.

BOSTON (Mass.) P. L. Finding list of genealogies, and town and local histories containing family records, in the Public Library. Boston, 1900. 8 + 80 p. O.

The BOSTON P. L. *Bulletin* for September contains a special "List of text-books at present used in the public schools of Boston."

The CATALOGUE OF INDIAN OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM, long in preparation by Frank Campbell, of the Museum staff, will be issued shortly in a volume of approximately 600 pages. The work has been a labor of years, and its completion worthily crowned Mr. Campbell's term of service in the Museum, from which he retired last year.

CATALOGUE OF THE PUBLIC DOCUMENTS of the 54th Congress, 2d session, and of all departments of the Government of the United States for the period from July 1, 1896, to June 30, 1897 (being the "Comprehensive index" provided for by the act approved Jan. 12, 1895); prepared under the supervision of the Superintendent of Documents, Government Print-

ing Office. Washington, Gov. Print. Office, 1899 [1900]. 418+4 p. l. O.

This is the third volume in the series of document catalogs, and follows the example of its predecessors in method and style, save for a few changes in abbreviations, made in the interests of uniformity with the document indexes. The disadvantages of the present method of publication at the close of each regular session of Congress are pointed out, and the hope is expressed that the law may be amended in time to include in the fourth volume all the documents of the 55th Congress and the departmental publications not bearing a Congressional number for the two fiscal years ended June 30, 1899.

MANCHESTER (N. H.) CITY L. Catalogue of scientific and technical books purchased from the income of the Dean fund. Manchester, 1900. 82 p. l. O.

A good and well-printed dictionary catalog.

The NEW HAMPSHIRE L. COMMISSION *Bulletin* for June contains a short bibliographical list on "Insects," by Clarence M. Weed.

The NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY has completed the printing of the "Calendar of the Emmet collection of manuscripts, etc., relating to American history, presented to the library by John S. Kennedy in 1896." This is issued in a volume of 563 pages, of which 120 copies are published, sold, unbound, at \$5 per copy, net.

The NEW YORK P. L. *Bulletin* for August prints several letters from the Hardwicke papers, dealing with Charles I.'s expedition against the Covenanters in 1639.

REFERENCE LISTS ON CHINA naturally abound in recent and current library bulletins. Among those giving attention to the rather scanty literature available on the subject are the Fitchburg P. L. *Bulletin* (September); the Manchester (Eng.) P. L. *Quarterly Record* (No. 2), eight columns, with annotations, compiled by J. Hibbert Swan; the San Francisco Mechanics' Institute *Bulletin* (July), four columns.

WARD, R. H. Library expedients in microscopy: indexing, cataloging, preparing and arranging literature and slides. (*In Transactions of the American Microscopical Society.* 1900. v. 21, p. 127-76).

Some very practical suggestions for care of pamphlet material are followed by a detailed amplification of 578, the D. C. section for microscopy. The scheme is the fullest in print covering the subject; it witnesses careful study of the decimal classification, and in its extension shows close familiarity with and conforms to the principles used by the Institut Internationale de Bibliographie in its various enlargements of sections of the D. C. The article indicates the serviceableness of the D. C. for the specialist, and is interesting as a layman's contribution to the classification question.

J. I. W.

The WESTFIELD (*Mass.*) ATHENÆUM has issued the first number of a monthly bulletin, to be devoted to lists of new books, news, and notes. The first two numbers (July, September) are mainly given to the historical address of M. B. Whitney, delivered at the dedication of the Athenæum on March 6, 1899.

The Y. W. C. A. LIBRARY of New York has issued two useful classed reference lists in neat pamphlet form. These are a "List of books on education" (20 p. T.), compiled by Harriet F. Husted, and a "List of music and musical literature" (30 p. S.), compiled by Annie Dennis.

FULL NAMES.

The following are supplied by the Catalogue Division, Library of Congress:

- Adams, Charles Abel (An ocean special);
 Baldwin, Stephen Livingston (Foreign missions of the Protestant churches);
 Bennett, Charles Edward (How to advertise a retail yard . . .);
 Bennett, Frank Marion (The *Monitor* and the navy under steam);
 Blair, Hubbard (Twenty-one principles of arithmetic);
 Boyce, Sidney Smith (Hemp *cannabis sativa*);
 Brown, William Bryant (The problem of final destiny . . .);
 Brown, William Mawbey, *ed.* (Biographical, genealogical and descriptive history of . . . New Jersey);
 Caylor, Edward Hamilton (The late Dr. Sedgwick and the spirit medium . . .);
 Cherouny, Henry William (The burial of the apprentice . . .);
 Christian, William Asbury (Lynchburg and its people);
 Clarke, Michael (Story of Ulysses);
 Cobbey, Joseph Elliott (A practical treatise on the law of replevin);
 Cutter, Charles Stillman (Powerful-weakness; or, The battle of brothers);
 DeLaurence, Lauron William (Hypnotism);
 Downey, John Florin (Higher algebra);
 Edwards, James Alexander (A brief treatise on business letters);
 Eisner, Lena (*Mrs. M. S. Eisner tr. of—*Bulow-Wendhausen, Bertha, *baroness von* (Greeting to America . . .);
 Flattery, Maurice Douglas (A pair of knaves . . .);
 Gard, Anson Albert (My friend Bill . . .);
 Gardner, John Milton, *ed.* (American negligence reports);
 Genung, George Frederick (The Magna charta of the kingdom of God);
 Gibbons, William Cephus (The heart of Job . . .);
 Hathaway, Fred Richmond (Interest and banking . . .);
 Hayes, Jeffries Walter (Tales of the Sierras);
 Heath, Henry Gustave Koch (A few suggestions about mechanics' liens and orders);
 Herron, William Wright (A treatise on the probate laws of Texas);
 Hoffman, Frederick Louis (History of the Prudential Insurance Company of America . . .);
 Hunt, Joseph Marion (Music in the church);
 Johnston, Remington Allen (Starshine and dew);
 Kane, Edward Charles (A gentleman born);
 Kastle, Joseph Hoeing (The chemistry of the metals);
 Kelley, George Wesley (History of money);
 Kinkead, Edgar Benton (A treatise on the law of court practice and procedure);
 Kip, Abraham Lincoln (Phases of the church universal);
 Lane, Martha Allen Luther (Oriole stories for beginners);
 Martin, Mrs. Helen Riemensnyder (The elusive Hildegarde);
 Michel, Gustave Hillarion (Home science . . .);
 Miel, Charles Francis Bonaventure (*Pèlerinage d'une âme* . . .);
 Milne, James Mollison (An English grammar for the use of schools);
 Morrill, Donald Littlefield (Federal and state government . . .);
 Mott, John Raleigh (The evangelization of the world in this generation);
 Nelson, Samuel Armstrong, *ed.* (The A B C of Wall Street);
 Newinan, Homer Edmund (The manifestation of the idea);
 O'Brien, Henry Joseph (Medical and surgical nursing . . .);
 Painter, Franklin Verzelius Newton (A history of English literature);
 Pangborn, Frederic Werden (Thou art the man . . .);
 Payne, Eli Lawrence (Principles and methods of college algebra);
 Peters, Lewis Edwin (A practical hndboook on Sunday-school work);
 Potter, Henry Austin, *ed.* (*Dix contes modernes*);
 Pyle, Walter Lytle, *ed.* (A manual of personal hygiene);
 Raycroft, Benjamin Joseph (Sermons for every Sunday in the year);
 Robinson, Philip Alexander (Coin, currency and commerce . . .);
 Roe, William John (Lectures on surgical pathology and oral surgery);
 Rupert, William Whitehead (Famous geometrical theorems and problems, with their history);
 Sanders, Alvin Howard (Short-horn cattle);
 Shearer, James William (The pictured outline of the Gospel narrative);
 Shinn, Quillen Hamilton, *comp.* (Good tidings);
 Smith, John Wilson (The law of receiver-ships . . .);
 Stevans, Charles McClellan (The ridiculous and the sublime);
 Thompson, Joseph Wesley (New Ohio citations . . .);
 Tinsley, George Washington (Untrodden fields; or, Absolute motion);
 Waggoner, Ellet Joseph (The glad tidings);
 White, John Stephen, *comp.* (The signs, symbols and abbreviations used by apothecaries and physicians);
 Wiggin, Fred Alonzo (Cubes and spheres in human life);
 Wilson, John Maley (Christian science).

Bibliography.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL INSTITUTE WANTED. A. G. S. Josephson contributes to *The Dial* for July 16 a paper entitled "Wanted—a bibliographical institute." After making a plea for the need of such large bibliographical enterprises as co-operative cataloging, a complete American bibliography, a critical bibliography of bibliographies, etc., Mr. Josephson points out that "the various undertakings outlined cannot be attempted except by a specially founded Bibliographical Institute, with a large endowment and a competent staff of bibliographers and scientific men. An endowment for one institution of this kind would be of as much value as the endowment of 10 public libraries."

COLONIZATION. Library of Congress, Division of Bibliography. List of books (with references to periodicals) relating to the theory of colonization, government of dependencies, protectorates, and related topics; by A. P. C. Griffin. Washington, Gov. Print. Office, 1900. 6 + 132 p. O.

Classed according to general subjects and country divisions, books being arranged alphabetically by authors and periodical references given in a supplementary chronological list.

ECONOMICS. Jones, Edward D. Economic crises. N. Y., The Macmillan Co., 1900. 5 + 251 p. 12°. (The citizen's library.) net, \$1.25. An annotated and classified bibliography comprises 21 pages.

EDUCATION. Hazlitt, W. Carew. Further contributions toward a history of earlier education in Great Britain. *Concluded.* (In *The Antiquary*, July, 1900. 36: 210-215.)

This instalment deals with mathematics, drawing, calligraphy, notices of particular schools and colleges, etc.

EXPERIMENT STATIONS. U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Office of Experiment Stations. Bulletin no. 80: Agricultural experiment stations in the United States; by A. C. True and V. A. Clark. Washington, Gov. Print. Office, 1900. 636 p. il. 8°.

This volume was prepared to accompany the experiment station exhibit at the Paris Exposition. Pages 508-633 are bibliographical, containing a list of publications of the Office of Experiment Stations and the stations of the several states, a description of the card index of experiment station literature, and a list of books published by experiment station officers, and contained in the exhibits of the Office of Experiment Stations.

MEXICO. Mexico: a geographical sketch, with special reference to economic conditions and

prospects of future development; compiled by The Bureau of American Republics. Washington, Gov. Print. Office, 1900. 384 p. O.

Chapter 20 is devoted to "Bibliography and cartography," giving a six-page list of publications official and unofficial, especially in the field of ethnology and archæology; and an 18-page list of maps of Mexico from 1858 to 1898, compiled by P. Lee Phillips.

SANSKRIT LITERATURE. Macdonell, Arthur A. A history of Sanskrit literature. N. Y., Appleton, 1900. 9+472 p. 12°. (Short histories of the literatures of the world.) \$1.50.

Pages 428-453 are bibliographical, discussing Sanskrit technical literature with bibliographical notes on the several chapters of the volume.

STEEL WORKS. Brearley, Harry. A bibliography of steel works analysis. (In *Chemical News*, July 6, July 13, July 20, 1900.)

The instalment for July 6 deals with the relation of carbon to iron; that for July 13 relates to modes of releasing carbon; and that for July 20 deals with estimating the liberated carbon.

SUMMER SCHOOLS. Adams, H. B. Summer schools and university extension. (In *Butler. Education in the U. S.* 1900. v. 2, p. 823-264.)

Good classed and annotated select bibliography of 76 titles is appended.

Humors and Blunders.

VACATION STATISTICS. According to a statistician in the London *Library World* it is calculated that "the average annual holiday of the library assistant amounts to six weeks, made up as follows:

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The Voyage from Lisbon to India, 1505-6. Being an Account and Journal by ALBERICUS VESPUCCIUS. Translated from the contemporary Flemish, and Edited with Prologue and Notes, by C. H. COOTE, Department of Printed Books (Geographical Section), British Museum. Foolscap 4to, pp. xxvii. and 56, \$3.75 net. 250 copies only printed.

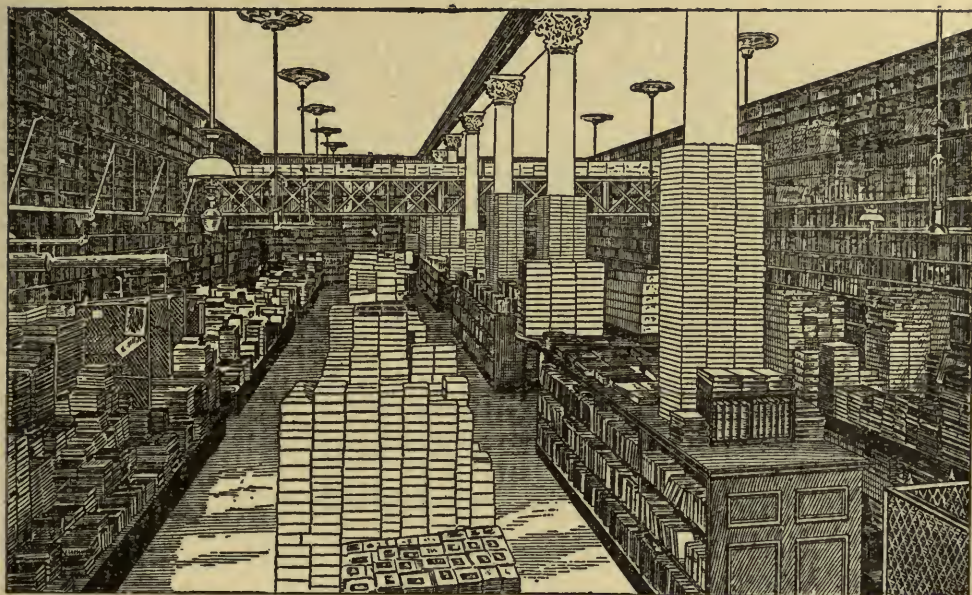
Americus Vespucci. A Critical and Documentary Review of Two Recent English Books Concerning that Navigator. By HENRY HARRISSE. Foolscap 4to, pp. 68, \$3 net. 250 copies only printed.

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CHIEFLY DEVOTED TO

Library Economy and Bibliography

VOL. 25. No. 10.

OCTOBER, 1900.

Contents.

	PAGE		PAGE
EDITORIALS.	617	NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE LIBRARIANS.	639
Library Consolidation in New York City.		AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.	639
Appropriations for New York Libraries.		Meeting of Executive Board.	
A Central System Recommended.		STATE LIBRARY COMMISSIONS.	639
"Library Week" in New York State.		STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS.	640
The Increase in Library Meetings.		LIBRARY CLUBS.	647
International Catalog of Scientific Literature.		LIBRARY SCHOOLS AND TRAINING CLASSES.	649
COMMUNICATIONS.	618	New York State Library School.	
Errata, A. L. A. Proceedings, 1900.		University of Illinois State Library School.	
Lists and Bulletins Wanted.		LIBRARY ECONOMY AND HISTORY.	650
PHOTOGRAPHS AND PHOTOPRINTS.—C: A. Cutter.	619	GIFTS AND BEQUESTS.	657
LIBRARIANA: OUTLINE OF THE LITERATURE OF LIBRARIES.—III.—F: J. Teggart.	625	LIBRARIANS.	657
THE INTERNATIONAL CATALOG OF SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE.	630	CATALOGING AND CLASSIFICATION.	658
FOR LIBRARY CONSOLIDATION IN NEW YORK CITY.	634	BIBLIOGRAPHY.	660
PUBLIC DOCUMENTS DIVISION, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.	639		

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No. 10

SINCE the consolidation of the three great library foundations of New York City into the New York Public Library, it has been apparent that the numerous free library activities of the city must in time become centralized under its direction. This would mean giving to New York one great public library system, remarkable in its equipment for reference use and scholarly research, and with excellent facilities for the home circulation of books throughout the city. Such a system could not, of course, at once take rank in well-rounded efficiency with such a perfected library organization as has been built up in Boston during many years and with most generous financial support. But it would give, ready made, a foundation such as otherwise it would take years to construct, and if adequately supported and wisely directed, it should be readily brought to a high standard of public utility. Toward this ideal a long step has been taken in the recent investigation of the free library agencies of New York City (covering the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx), undertaken through the New York Public Library at the request of Controller Coler, acting for the city authorities. This investigation was made with the purpose of developing a plan by which the present method of distributing city money to libraries might be improved, and it has resulted in a recommendation which practically foreshadows the entire reorganization of free library work in the city under the direction and control of the Public Library.

EXCELLENT as has been the library work accomplished under great disadvantages in New York, there can be no question that the system upon which library appropriations are secured is defective, both in its relation to the city and to the libraries. In the first respect, there is a lack of direct accountability for money received or for work done; in the latter there is a pressure to emphasize quantity rather than quality of work. In his report, Dr. Billings puts his finger upon the faults resulting from the latter condition, when he points out that the principle of a fixed rate per volume, based on circulation

of the year, tends to discourage the purchase of the better books, "which are not only more costly, but circulate much more slowly," and are, therefore, not so useful to obtain appropriations, and that it minimizes reading-room work and the development of reference use. The same conclusions are supported by the very low rate of cost on which the libraries are at present operated, averaging less than six cents per volume, indicating "either the purchase of an undue proportion of small cheap books, or the payment of inadequate salaries to attendants, or both."

THE unequal distribution of library facilities is also an inevitable defect when the work is done by a number of separate agencies, which in some districts overlap one another and into others do not penetrate at all. It must be remembered that much of the library work in New York is done through institutions which carry on other educational or philanthropic work, and which should be left unhampered in their special field. No interference in the general work of such institutions seems contemplated, but their library activities, it is emphasized, should be conducted under "a definite system of expenditures, accountability, cataloging, and inspection." The immediate reform recommended is the appropriation of city money for the coming year, not separately to the various libraries, but in a lump sum — \$250,000 is suggested — to a "definite central system," which should organize library activities into one system under supervision. The New York Public Library is naturally the body indicated for this office, though it is not mentioned by name, and if the action recommended is taken by the city, it will mean a direct advance toward a public library system for New York. The development of such a system, so as to ensure the best public efficiency and at the same time maintain due regard for individuality in special fields of work, will be no easy task, but the care, sound judgment, and foresight with which Dr. Billings has presented the case are a happy augury for his solution of its practical problems.

THE New York Library Association proposes to centralize its activities hereafter in a "library week" at Lake Placid—the advantages of which for such purposes have been many times brought to the attention of library people—devoting either the last week in September or the first week in October to that purpose, and to make its local missionary work more effective by holding a district conference each year in the ten or more library districts, into which it is proposed to divide the state field. It is further proposed to withdraw from direct participation in the joint meeting hitherto held by the New York Library Club and the State Association, though with the understanding that this will still be a leading event and will attract individuals from other parts of the state. This scheme will give to library people in or near the vicinity of New York very nearly a quarterly meeting of importance—the A. L. A. conference in summer; the state "library week" in autumn; the metropolitan meeting, likely hereafter to include the Brooklyn with the New York Library Club attendance, in winter; and the Atlantic City or "tri-state" meeting in spring.

It goes without saying that such a "library week," with five regular sessions, as proposed, and with the rest of the time devoted to impromptu "round tables" and library talk *ad lib.* will be both useful and delightful. But it begins to be a question whether there is not a tendency to devote too much time in the course of the year to library meetings. This is especially to be considered when the point of view of the library trustee who has been converted to the A. L. A. conference but is still a sceptic about so many meetings, is taken into account. Meetings of the local club do not count for so much in his mind, because these mean only an occasional evening or half-day off, and when the meeting is at his library and he chances as a matter of compliment to attend, he is usually impressed with the value of the library touch there in evidence. To those who appreciate the good and delight of all these meetings the contrast with the solitary library gathering of twenty-five years ago tells a wonderful story of library development.

It is good news that so far as American subscriptions may assure the publication of the

International Catalogue of Scientific Literature, more than enough have already been received, the required 45 copies having been already raised to the equivalent of over 58 complete sets. There is still room for other libraries that wish to subscribe, but the subscriptions should be sent promptly to the Smithsonian Institution, that the committee of publication may know the full extent of the demand. While the work immediately proposed is simply an annual record, it is meant to be the first step toward the comprehensive bibliography originally proposed, and should have the stronger support for that reason. The general outline of the catalog, presented elsewhere, shows how elaborate is the plan and how exhaustive has been the labor given to its formulation. The classification proposed has for two years or more been a target for international criticism, scientific and bibliographical, nor is it to be expected that the scheme finally approved will give universal satisfaction; for, as Sir Michael Foster writes in *Science*, "In the course of my life I have met with various things fertile in disagreement; but for a real apple of discord nothing that I know of comes near to a schedule of classification."

Communications.

ERRATA, A. L. A. PROCEEDINGS, 1900.

KINDLY allow me a little of your valuable space to correct the report of my remarks in the *Collège Libraries* section at the Montreal conference, where I am made to say (page 149) that I do not believe in specialties in libraries. As specialization in libraries is a very particular hobby of mine, this is a cruel misrepresentation of me by the stenographer. Also, above, where I am quoted as saying "In Vermont we are a university, and we call ourselves a university, although Miss Lord would not call us one," the simple change to "That is, we call ourselves a university," will better express what I really said, as there was no intention of controverting the very able definitions of university and college laid down in the paper which was being discussed. EDITH E. CLARKE.

UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT, {
Burlington, Vt. }

LISTS AND BULLETINS WANTED.

THE Newark (N. J.) Free Public Library would be pleased to receive lists of books and references on Bird day, Arbor day, Memorial day, Fourth of July, and other national and state holidays. FRANK P. HILL.

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY, {
Newark, N. J. }

PHOTOGRAPHS AND PHOTOPRINTS.

BY CHARLES A. CUTTER, *Forbes Library, Northampton, Mass.**

WE need a word to use in our annual reports to cover photo-engravings, photogravures, phototypes, albertypes, collotypes, process prints, and all those pictures in which an attempt is made to combine the accuracy of photography with the cheapness of printing.

I had thought of photographoids, but the word is too long. Photogravure or photo-engraving are barred because they have already been used for special processes. In the title of this paper I have used photoprints. That also has been applied to one class of such engravings, but not extensively.

My subject divides itself into two parts: Why and How.

WHY for a decade have the most advanced libraries been laying in a stock of photographs? Why are we now all tumbling over one another in our eagerness to get photographs or some near approach to them? One reason is because we recognize more or less consciously that they are a most potent means of art education. We can no more have an artistic people without spreading and keeping art objects before their eyes, than we can have a musical people without concerts. Exhibitions are the concerts of the pictorial arts. It is not enough that there are copiously illustrated books and magazine articles on art. These are not seen by the very people we want to get at. Generally only those who are already interested read them. Plenty of people will go to one of our art exhibitions who would never take out an art book from the library or consult one there. And this almost universal love of pictures is a strong reason why we should try to get these exhibitions for our libraries. They attract people to the library who would not otherwise enter its doors, and often those who come to gaze remain to read and register. The photograph is the bait with which we catch the reader.

Another reason for having photographs is that they are absolutely needed to satisfy the demand of the study clubs which are springing up with mushroom rapidity all over the country. Portraits and views of the homes of authors are as much wanted by them as by the school teachers or for the birthday shows in the library. The ladies who read papers on art at

these clubs find that they must have specimens of the works of the artists on whose lives and styles they are descanting, to pass round among their audience, or to hang upon the walls. It is of no use for them to describe a picture or a statue. It is of little use to talk of Rembrandt's light or shade, of Rubens' luxuriant forms, of the nobility of Velasquez and the grace of Murillo—and the Correggiosity of Correggio—unless they can make clear and prove their words by ocular evidence. Very likely this demand from the art clubs is only temporary, a fashion which will pass. The clubs may turn to new fields, but after a while there will be a revival, a new generation will take up the study, and there will be the same demands to be satisfied as now.

Another reason is the preparation art collections give for foreign travel. Considering the amount of time, energy, and money spent by our people in Europe, it is melancholy to see how little they prepare themselves to make the best use of their stay there, or even to get the most enjoyment out of it. Many visit the great cathedrals with no previous knowledge to give meaning to what they see. Many pass through the great picture galleries either with the most perfect indifference or with a conscientious perusal of the catalog which prevents their looking at what is on the walls. If at home they had seen such representations of stone and canvas as many libraries are now furnishing to all their visitors, they would at least have the pleasure of meeting old friends. And they would know what to look for. Indeed, if they had gone so far as to acquire a familiarity with style, or even with one great master, they would have no need of the catalog at all. The pictures worth seeing would attract them the moment they stepped over the threshold.

The use of photographs in the children's room was treated in the third session.† They are also continually needed for school decoration and in the school teaching of history, geography, nature, and art. Finally photographs are desirable simply for library decoration.

How. This question divides itself into Getting, Keeping, and Using.

* Enlarged from a paper read at the Montreal conference, A. L. A., June 11, 1900.

† See L. J. conference number, August, p. 66-68, 126-129.

GETTING. You may *get* by begging, borrowing, buying, by subscription, and by stealing.

1. *Begging.* European travellers will sometimes part with their views or, if the library has won their gratitude, will remember it in their purchases abroad. Amateur photographers may be induced to contribute views of local or other scenery.

2. You can often *borrow* to fill out an exhibition when your own representation of an artist or a school is deficient. You can get up loan exhibitions. It is often easy to induce the amateur photographers of the town to join in an exhibition. If there is a photographic society it will probably be glad of the library as a place of exhibit, and if they will join the American Photographers' League and send off their own work to be shown in other towns, they will receive in return photographs that will make an attractive show.

If your library is a very small one in Massachusetts, the Woman's Education Association of Boston will send you one of their twelve sets of photographs, 100 in each set, and with them spring hooks for hanging and a ball of twine. The loan is for three weeks and is free except that each recipient pays the express to the next place. In two years the association has made 98 exhibits in 74 towns. Their photographs are shown in libraries, town halls, schools, vestries, and private houses, and are put into the charge of librarians, school superintendents, ministers, the Epworth League, or anybody intelligent enough to desire and energetic enough to show them.

3. The library may *borrow from itself*. I mean it may take photographs for exhibition from art portfolios or even from bound books. It will be careful to buy art works unbound in order to use them in this way.* The extra sets of engravings in editions de luxe can be used.

4. A cheap way to get is by *subscription* to the Library Art Club, a society founded and conducted for the public good by Miss Chandler of Lancaster, Mass., ex-president of the

Massachusetts Library Club. It has just been incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts. An entrance fee of \$5 and an annual subscription of \$5 secure for a library six or seven exhibitions a year at the cost of expressage from the library previously exhibiting. In three years the club has risen to a membership of 85. It gave 405 exhibitions last year. It serves only New England, however; New York does not need it, for the State Library takes its place without entrance fees or dues. The Western states are too distant to be conveniently served. They should found their own clubs or prevail upon their state libraries or state library commissions to follow the example of New York.

Formerly we could borrow the Sella photographs of mountain-tops and glaciers, the series of photographs got up by various railroads to advertise the scenery along their lines, the original drawings of illustrations in *Scribner's*, *The Century*, the *Youth's Companion*, the *Ladies' Home Journal*, etc. Now in New England the Massachusetts Library Club has borrowed these itself and serves as distributing agent. Like a Trust it has driven out its smaller competitors.

5. By *stealing*, I mean taking the pictures in prospectuses, booksellers' catalogs, auction catalogs, railroad circulars, etc., which are not sent to us with any such intention. These, cut out and mounted, will often provide an exhibition where there are no funds for purchase.

6. *Buying.* To a library that is buying many photographs the dealers are glad to send their catalogs. Foreign photographs should either be bought directly of the foreign photographers or imported by an American agent specially for the library, so as to avoid the duty of 25 per cent. For goods bought in quantity there is usually a considerable discount. If one's order is not large enough to entitle one to this, one can get up a syndicate of several small libraries and send a composite order.† The Helman-Taylor Art Co., 257 Fifth ave., N. Y., are satisfactory importers. Among the foreign photographers are *Turkish*: Sébah & Joaillier, Constantinople; *Italian*: Fratelli Alinari, Via Nazionale, Florence; D. Anderson, 85 Piazza di Spagna, Rome; Giac. Brogi, 1 Via Tornabuoni, Florence; Cav. Lombardi e figlio, Siena; Romualdo Moscioni, 10a Via Condotti, Rome;

* Good sets for this purpose are the Arundel Society's publications; Architectural studies, Chicago Arch. Stud. Co., 606 Manhattan Bldg. (\$10 a year); Brunn's Denkmäler griech. u. röm. Skulptur, München; Classical picture gallery and Classical sculpture gallery, both pub. by H. Grevel & Co., London; European architecture, Chicago, Smith & Packard, 1548 Marquette Bldg. (\$10 a year); Das Museum, Berlin, W. Speman; Schönbrunner & Meder's Handzeichnungen alter Meister aus d. Albertina, Wien (36 marks a year); and the admirable though small photogravures in Masters in art, Boston, Bates & Guild Co. (\$1.50 a year).

† Very few libraries are likely to equal the 29,000 of the Fogg Museum, and not many the 15,000 of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the Boston Public Library, The Boston Athenæum, or the N. Y. State Library, or even the 9000 of the Forbes Library.

German: Braun, Clément, et Cie, Dornach, also 249 Fifth Ave., N. Y.; Fr. Hanfstängl, Munich, also 114 Fifth Ave., N. Y. Bruckmann's Pigmentdrucke der Pinakothek in München, d. Galerie in Frankfurt, d. Gal. in Karlsruhe, des Museums in Braunschweig are good, and E. A. Seemann's Wandbilder (Leipzig) have at least the merit of size. *French:* Alf. Hauteœur, 12 Boul. des Capucines, Paris; Paul Robert, 16 rue de la Tour, Paris; *English:* Clarke & Davies, 38 Museum St., Strand, W. C.*

Among the series published in this country may be mentioned the "American carbons" of the Helman-Taylor Art Co., at half the price of the foreign carbons; the "Copley prints" (Curtis & Cameron, Copley sq., Boston); the pictures for schools, mostly sculpture and architecture, published by A. W. Elson & Co., 146 Oliver St., Boston; Foster's platinum prints, 3 Park sq., Boston; the Harper black and white prints, reproductions of engravings made for *Harper's Magazine*, over 1600 in number, 1c. each (for sale by the Helman-Taylor Art Co.); the 1500 pictures of the Perry Pictures Co., Malden, Mass., also 1c. each; the photo-enlargements for school-room decoration of Wm. H. Pierce & Co., 352 Washington St., Boston; the Soule Photograph Co.'s reproductions of foreign photographs, 338 Washington St., Boston; and the Syracuse blue prints, smaller than the Perry prints, unmounted, 1c. each (Earl Thompson, Syracuse).

If you beg or borrow you take what you can get; if you buy, you must of course *select*. About this it is as difficult to say anything definite as it is about the choice of books. You must not go too high, or you will get no readers or spectators. You must not go too low, or you will disgust the judicious and mislead the simple. You must have something of the highest for those who can appreciate it, and in order to draw others up to their plane. You must have much of the simplest in subject, of the most striking in form, much of the familiar, or the sensational, or the sentimental, to draw the multitude where they will be under the influence of the quiet, the refined, the beautiful, the mystic.

You will select with a view to your spectators.

* In Paris I have made my own selection at the shops in the rue Bonaparte. There one finds photographs, not carbon prints; but they last so long and cost so much less than the Braun or Hanfstängl carbons that I preferred to lay in our first stock there. It should be considered, too, that though the carbon prints do not fade they sometimes crack and peel off.

Are they all uncultivated, or mostly so, with a sprinkling of art students, and among the art students are there or are there not any art lovers? Will they be children or grown people? Is there art instruction in the schools, or has that not yet been added to the curriculum? Of what calibre are the art teachers? It is best to try some experiments before buying very largely. In fact, it is better, before buying anything, to get up some loan exhibitions and see how they are received.

a. For the utterly uninstructed you want pictures interesting by their subject, dealing with familiar matter and well-known stories. *b.* For the commencing art student you want the pictures of famous artists, and especially their famous pictures. *c.* With the more advanced you can go into the byways of art and get the pictures that are not seen in every art shop window, and reproduced in every art history, and made wearisome for a time by familiarity. *d.* For a mixed audience you need variety, either in the same exhibition or in a series of exhibitions. And, after all, the chief good of stating what kind of pictures suits what kind of spectators is not that we may be able to exclude some class of pictures when the right appreciators are not present, but that we shall be sure not to exclude any in providing for the average miscellaneous public.

The *portrait* is the very acme of art. It deals with the highest part of art's highest subject—the character of man. Yet to children and to the general public—who in art matters are children—it says nothing. The best portraits of Rembrandt or Hals, of Velasquez or Vandyke, of Sargent or Watts, are of no interest to them. The subject must be known, must be Washington, Lincoln, Grant, Wellington, Napoleon, or the picture will not be looked at; and even then the interest is a little forced and is short-lived. Their eyes are not yet opened. In other words, to them the portrait has only the specific biographical interest; later in their lives the portrait may come to have a general psychologic interest quite independent of the person, known or unknown, whom it represents. Nevertheless, I should buy some of the best portraits, that they may be on the walls when the psychological moment comes. Rembrandt seems to me the best to open their eyes. There is something in him that appeals very soon to any one who has a particle of feeling, something that goes very deep.

Landscape is always sure of admirers, if it be good. One should have much of it.

Statuary has a very limited public, and yet a public that is by no means to be neglected.

To children *animals* are usually attractive. There are many older persons who, when there is an exhibition of *war pictures*, will say with a certain janitor, "Now you've got something worth seeing."

To the majority of those who will visit our exhibition the *story* in a picture undoubtedly gives great pleasure, more than technical skill, more than composition, more than expression, more than beauty even. But to natures susceptible to artistic impression, but as yet utterly untrained, more of whom I believe are to be found among the public than is commonly supposed, a picture of real artistic merit will often appeal in a quite unexpected way. If it is large, so as to be seen, and striking, so as to arrest attention, it may make an impression on such a nature that will be the beginning of art life. (I do not mean art-producing life; it is not our business to make more art producers, but more art knowers and art enjoyers.) We must then have plenty of story pictures, the best we can find, but also have among them some of the unstoried great pictures which by the pure force of grace, of beauty, of expression, of strength shall catch the eye and sink deep into the mind and remain in the memory and shall draw the seer back again and again.

To come to more practical details. Get as large pictures as you can. A single figure, two or three figures, can be seen on the walls, a picture crowded with small figures is better adapted to examination at a table. Meissonier's *L'Empereur à Solferino*, prominent as the main figure is, must yet be hung on the level of the eye if it is to be seen, and even then it strains the attention. Have a few such as foils, but not many, or the public, finding that they have to look so hard, will end by not looking at all.

KEEPING. Photographs may be kept flat on the face, flat on the back, standing on the end, standing on the side. One could put them flat with the face down if the title is written on the back, with or without a gallery stamp; flat with the face up if the titles are printed or written on the face. If they stand, like cards in a card drawer, they may face the person looking at them or be put sidewise with either the left side or the right side out. They should be so placed on the shelf that if the title is horizontal its first word will be next the front of the shelf; if the title is vertical the whole will be next

the front. In other words, the photographs should face to the right of a man standing in front of the shelf. Those that lie down may be kept in portfolios, or better, in Library Bureau pasteboard boxes with hinged covers (L. B. 48). If they stand up with the side toward the front the shelf should be divided every four or five inches by thin partitions.

Mr. Wellman, of the Brookline Public Library, uses a box (covered to keep out dust) devised by him and exhibited at the Atlanta meeting.

Photographs may be protected from dust by dust-proof doors to the whole series of shelves, opening on hinges, either sideways, as at the Fogg Museum of Harvard College, or downwards, as at the Architectural Library of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

At the Fogg Museum all photographs are mounted in two sizes only, one double the other. They are kept in compartments with air-tight doors, the two sizes in a single series, the smaller size standing on end, the larger standing on their sides and projecting farther back than the small one. This compels the cases to be made as wide as the larger mounts are long, twice as wide as they need be for the smaller mounts.

Photographs curl in the direct rays of the sun or in a strong light. If one mounts them oneself they should be kept until they are dry in a frame that bends them backward. They can be nearly straightened by pasting a stout piece of paper on the back. They can be temporarily held straight by fastening thin strips of wood along the edge by clips or paper fasteners. Or two strips forming an X and tacked together at the crossing could be attached to the photographs at the corners by clips. But the only complete antidote to curling is framing.

In the *arrangement* keep Sculpture, Architecture, Views, Decorative art, Natural history in so many separate series.

Of *Pictures* the order may be by gallery (most interesting to returned or intending travellers), school (useful to some art students), or a single alphabet of artists (simplest, easiest, and best on the whole for a majority of users).

Architecture will be best divided into Ancient, Modern, and Oriental. Ancient would have such subsections as Egyptian, Assyro-Babylonian, Persian, Syrian, Greek, Roman. Modern and Oriental should each be divided by nations. Under each nation the architecture should be subarranged by places. This is better than to attempt a classification of Modern

into Romanesque, Gothic, Renaissance, because so many monuments belong to more than one period.

Views are arranged by places. Views containing much architecture may be put with Architecture.

Decorative art will have such divisions as Ironwork, Silver and Gold work, and Jewelry, Costume, etc.

Portraits are of course kept in a single alphabet of subjects. Many portraits, however, will be of much more use under the artist in the section Pictures. In this case put a cardboard or stiff paper dummy among the portraits.

Sculpture should be divided into Ancient and Modern. The Modern may be kept in one alphabet of sculptors or arranged by countries with subarrangement by artists. The latter order is better because so much medieval sculpture is anonymous and needs country grouping. For the same reason Ancient will be subdivided by countries. Greek may be still further divided into (1) Portrait busts and statues (alphabetized by persons), (2) Ideal busts and statues (arranged by subjects, as Artemis, Athena, Parthenon, etc.), or they may be grouped into Archaic, 5th century, 4th century, Later to B.C. 63, Greco-Roman to A.D. 285. Representations of terra-cotta figurines should form a group by themselves. There should also be a place for views of sculpture galleries.

Photographs of *vases* and other pottery are to be kept apart. Photographs of Inscriptions, Manuscripts, Bindings, etc., go with these classes.

As my collection is becoming large I shall probably mark it by the following scheme :

1. *an inverted*
 - a photograph or photoprint.
2. *a letter for the class (except for Painting).**
 - A architecture.
 - D decoration.
 - P portrait (unless kept with the artist's works or put in Biography, class E, which I prefer, when the chief interests is not artistic.
 - v view (unless put in Geography class G).
 - s sculpture.
3. *(for architecture and views) the number of the country taken from the local list.*
4. *(for the same) the initial of the place with a figure or two from the order table.*

* If any one fears that confusion will arise from not using a class letter (as a picture by Poussin aP86 and a portrait of Peter the Great aP44) he can use aP for painting and aPP for portraits (or aQ).

5. *(in architecture) a letter for the kind of building, as:*

- A Arches, Gates.
- B Baptisteries.
- BR Bridges.
- C Cathedrals.
- CA Castles.
- CH Churches (except Cathedrals).
- CO Commercial buildings.
- E Educational buildings.
- F Fountains.
- G General views.
- H Houses.
- L Libraries.
- M Monuments, Tombs.
- MU Municipal buildings.
- P Palaces, Villas.
- PA Parks, Gardens, Cemeteries.
- R Religious buildings (except Baptisteries, Campaniles, Cathedrals, Churches, Tombs, Cemeteries). This would include Convents and Monasteries.
- State buildings.
- ST Streets.
- T Temples.
- TH Theatres, Amphitheatres.
- TO Towers, Campaniles, Spires.
- W Wells.

6. *the initial of the building's name can be added.*

7. *e for exterior, i for interior, d for details, but these seem to me unnecessary.*

8. *a number from 2 upwards to distinguish the different photographs of the same building.*

In the same way paintings may be grouped under each artist into the classes :

- A Animal.
- F Flower.
- G Genre.
- H Historical.
- L Landscape.
- M Marine.
- P Portrait (with initial of the subject).
- R Religious.

For further division one might take out from Religious

- C Christ.
- H Holy Family.
- S Saint.
- V Virgin, Madonna.

This should be done for prolific painters.

Examples:

Amiens cathedral, aA39 AM5 C.

That is: Photograph, Architecture, France, Amiens, Cathedral.

Another view, aA39 AM5 C2.

Certosa di Pavia, J436 P28 RC.
 Rembrandt's Burgomaster Six, J R28 P5.
 Rodin's Balzac, J5 R61 PB.
 Müller's engraving of the Sistine Madonna,
 J R18 VS M.
J. c. Photograph, Raphael, Madonna, Sistine, Müller.
 Niagara, J5 851 N51.
J. c. Photograph, View, New York, Niagara.
 Church's Niagara, J C47 LN.

If a collection of photographs is well arranged it can be used without a *catalog*; but it is easier to administer a cataloged collection. As with books, the larger the collection the more detailed should be the catalog. There should be:

1. An entry for the artist, and if the photograph represents an engraving of a picture, both the engraver and the painter should be entered.
2. An entry for the subject, as Holy family, Belshazzar's feast, Harvest, Monks, etc. This entry is less necessary than the first, and on account of the vague and conflicting titles given to many pictures this combined-subject-and-title entry is often unsatisfactory. Still there remain enough cases where it is useful to justify making it. If not made in every case it certainly should be for a large number of perfectly definite subjects, as Madonna and Child, Annunciation, St. Sebastian, and the like.

One should always have a catalog of the schools of painting, with a list under each of the artists (only their names) of whose works the library has reproductions. It is well also to check off in the printed catalogs of the great galleries the pictures represented in the library.

In architecture I have found it useful to make a list of styles and of parts of buildings, using such headings as Romanesque, Early Gothic, Flamboyant, etc., Abbey, Animals, Apse, Basilica, Flying buttress, Gargoyle, Horseshoe ornament, Jubé, etc., and giving under each merely the names of places and of the building.

Use may be by consultation, exhibition, or loan.

How photographs may be best *consulted* depends somewhat on the method of keeping. In a Wellman box or in a standing portfolio the public, standing or sitting, may look over them as it looks over catalog cards in a card tray. If the whole mass is taken off shelves or out of a box and laid upon a table it is important that they should be turned over like the leaves of a book, because in that way they rub less than if each is lifted up and laid upon the face of the one previously looked at. It is occasionally necessary for the attendant who brings the

photograph to caution the public not to touch the face, however lightly, with the finger or anything else, and not to hold the sheets so as to crease them. In the architectural collection of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology the doors of the air-tight compartments are hinged at the bottom, and when open are held in a horizontal position by a chain at each end, forming a table upon which the photographs can be examined.

The usual place to *exhibit* pictures is the wall. From the picture moulding I drop small brass chains (wires or cords could be used) by which horizontal slats of wood two inches wide and one-quarter of an inch thick are supported. On these bars is suspended wire netting of a two-inch mesh and three feet wide.* Another wooden bar at the bottom prevents this wire from curling. The photographs are hung on this wire by bull-dog clips. One library uses brass rods instead of wooden bars. It is better looking and more expensive. Libraries without wall space may hang pictures on the face of bookcases, on the railing around the desk, on the inside of doors. One librarian having to use a lecture hall with plastered walls put the folding chairs against the walls and hung pictures on them; they were then low enough for little children to see easily. Another stretched a wire netting between two pillars. Exhibition in glass showcases uses up too much room. More can be shown in a small space in frames glazed on both sides, so that each frame contains two prints. These are hung by hooks and eyes on a central post from which they project like spokes, turning enough to permit examination.

Stands of proper height may be covered with burlap or other strong material to which one can pin prints or attach them by fasteners having two arms, one pointed to go through the cloth, the other broad, to lie flat on the picture's edge.

I have used some very light stands, consisting of uprights in A form sustaining slats on which prints are hung by clips. They are 8 feet high, 8 feet long, and 3 ft. 3 in. wide.

In hanging very thin prints I have used a strip of pasteboard two inches wide, running along the top and bottom. Hang by the bull-dog clips, that at the same hold the print taut on the pasteboard. Any of the numerous devices for holding bunches of papers together, the "gem" paper clips, for instance, will hold the lower margin on the pasteboard. The

* Tennis netting may be used instead of wire netting.

same treatment will sometimes straighten curved photographs for a time.

Exhibitions may be *arranged* by gallery or by school or by artists. It is best not to be tied to any one system, but to be guided by the needs of one's public or the supply of one's material. In hanging by gallery one may sub-arrange chronologically, putting together the work of each artist, and arranging the artists in the order of time or of school, so that the visitor will proceed from the often unbeautiful naive sincerity and strength of the earliest artists through the gradually increasing beauty and correctness of the classic to the greater freedom of the moderns, making the succession of the photographs on the walls a lesson in art history; or one may hang indiscriminately, giving the viewer the relief of variety as he passes along the walls, and letting him pick out for himself the works of his favorite artist or the style that at present most interests him. Both methods are good. The fault of one is monotony, of the other confusion. The merit of one is unconscious instruction, of the other

the stimulation of individual thought. Do not confine yourself to either, but let the first predominate.

Lend photographs freely, whether to persons, to clubs, or to schools for study, or for school decoration. Lend chiefly, of course, within the town, but lend outside if another library calls for them. Make no limit of numbers—I have lent 300 at a time to one club—and let them be kept for any reasonable time, if no other borrower calls for them. Provide envelopes of good stout paper of suitable sizes to lend them in. If you have a list of them, as you should, charge them by their mark solely, otherwise you will waste much time in writing titles, unless you are willing to run the risk of charging by the number taken. This latter method I have found satisfactory, not yet having been able to make any list or any book-mark.

I have given much obvious advice, and for two reasons: First, from necessity, because good advice generally is obvious; secondly, from expediency, because obvious things are often overlooked.

LIBRARIANA: AN OUTLINE OF THE LITERATURE OF LIBRARIES. — III.*

BY FREDERICK J. TEGGART, *Librarian Mechanics' Institute Library, San Francisco, Cal.*

Germany.

Heidmann, Christoph. d. 1627.

Oratio de Bibliotheca Julia. Helmstadt. 1622. 4°.

— *in* Mader, ii (1703): 229–272.

Dudinck, Jodochus à.

Palatium Apollinis et Palladis, sive designatio præcipuarum bibliothecarum mundi veteris novique sæculi. Cologne. 1643. 8°.

— *Bibliothecariographica*. Cologne. 1643. 8°.

Saubert, Johann. *German pastor*. 1592–1646.

Historia Bibliothecae Reipublicae Noribergensis, duabus oratiunculis illustrata; quarum altera de eius structoribus et curatoribus, altera de rarioribus quibusdam et scitu dignis agit. Nuremberg. 1643. 12°.

Coler, Christoph.

Oratio auspicalis cum habita solemnè panegyri Bibliotheca Mario-Magdalenaë libris auctior et cultu ornatior 24 Nov. 1644 usibus publicis dedicaretur, nunc recusa. Breslau. 1645. 8°.

— Breslau. 1699. 8°. pp. 132.

[Schwartzkopf, Jo.]

Bibliotheca Augusta Dn. Augusti Ducis Brunovicensis et Lunæburgensis, quae est Wolferbyti. [Wolfenbüttel.] 1649. 4°.

— [Wolfenbüttel. 1653.] 4°.

Kirsten, Michael. 1620–1678.

Memoria Bibliothecae publicae Johanneae Hamburgensis, structae anno Chr. 1651, carmine heroico. Hamburg. [1651.] 4°.

— *in* Fabricius, J. H. *Memoriae Hamburgenses*. v. 2. pp. 1097–1118.

Fuerero, Christoph.

Quod bibliothecam, quae in templi Xenodochiana Sacratio est, veterem novae ac numerosioris utilique librorum apparatu divitis accessione publicis sumtibus augendam curaverit, gratias agunt praedictae Aedis Pastor Senior. Nuremberg. 1653. 4°.

Leges Bibliothecae Reipublicae Bremensis. Bremen. 1660. 4°.

Hipsted, Johann.

Programma de Bibliotheca Reipublicae Bremensis. Bremen. 1660. 4°.

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Justus Lipsius, de bibliothecis syntagma. 1-23.

Fulvius Ursinus, de bibliothecis commentatio. 24-29.

Guido Pancirollus, de librariis sive bibliothecis. 30-31.

Bartholomæus Cassanæus, catalogo gloriæ mundi, lib.

XII. 32-34.

Franciscus Patricius, lib. IIX. de institutione reip., tit.

XV. 35-36.

Michaelis Neander, de bibliothecis deperditis ac noviter instructis. 37-53.

Jac. Philippus Tomasinus, de bibliothecis manuscriptis. 54-62.

Laurentius Pignori, de servis quorundam rei librariæ adhibitis. 63-70.

Edmundus Figrelus, de statu . . . doctorum virorum in veterum bibliothecis. 71-78.

Balthasar Bonifacius, de archivis. 79-90.

Franciscus Schottus, de bibliotheca Vaticana. 91-92.

Onuphrius Panvinus, de bibliotheca Vaticana. 93-104.

Antonio Cicarella, eiusdem Vaticanæ descriptio. 105-113.

Balthasar Corderius, de bibliotheca regia S. Laurentii Scorialensi in Hispania. Epistolæ duæ. 114-123.

Alexandrus Barvæcius, catalogus . . . mss. qui in biblio theca Scorialensi asservantur. 124-144.

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Theophilus Spizelius, dissertatio de illustrium biblio thecarum nov-antiquarum exstructione, etc. 135-228.

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III.—Johannes Lomeierus, de bibliothecis. 1-278.

Burcardus Gotthelfii Struvius, historia et memora-bilia bibliothecæ Jenensis. 279-292.

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THE INTERNATIONAL CATALOG OF SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE.

THE "Scheme for the publication of an international catalogue of scientific literature," submitted in preliminary form for the suggestion and criticism of those interested in the project of the Royal Society, and approved, with revisions, at the London conference held in June, is printed in the proceedings of the London meeting, recently published.* It is upon this foundation that the catalog is to be constructed, and the magnitude and importance of the work are best revealed by its provisions. The "scheme" embodying the alterations made by the last conference (see L. J., Sept., p. 584-5) is as follows:

SCHEME FOR THE PUBLICATION OF AN INTERNATIONAL CATALOG OF SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE.

- I. 1-5. — Of the object and nature of the catalog.
- II. 6-9. — Of the control and management of the catalog.
 10. — Of the international conventions.
 11. — Of the international council.
 - 12-13. — Of the Central Bureau.
 14. — Of the International Committee of Referees.
 15. — Of the regional bureaux.
- III. 16-17. — Of the subject-matter of the catalog, and its division into headings (Schedules).
- IV. 18-25. — Of the form and publications of the catalog.
- V. 26-28. — Of the list of journals, communications to which are to be cataloged.
- VI. 29-34. — Of the preparation of the material of the catalog.
- VII. 35-44. — Of the finances of the catalog.

I. — OBJECT AND NATURE OF THE CATALOG.

The object and nature of the catalog were defined by means of the following resolutions of the 1896 conference, which were agreed to, *nemine contradicente*. The resolutions are renumbered, but the original numbers are given in brackets.

1. [12] That it is desirable to compile and publish by means of some international organization a complete catalog of scientific literature, arranged according both to subject-matter and to authors' names.

2. [13] That in preparing such a catalog regard shall, in the first instance, be had to the requirements of scientific investigators, to the end that these may, by means of the catalog, find out most easily what has been published concerning any particular subject of inquiry.

3. [17] That in indexing according to subject-matter regard shall be had, not only to the title

(of a paper or book), but also to the nature of the contents.

4. [18] That the catalog shall comprise all published original contributions to the branches of science hereinafter mentioned, whether appearing in periodicals or in the publications of societies, or as independent pamphlets, memoirs or books.

5. [25] That a contribution to science for the purposes of the catalog be considered to mean a contribution to the mathematical, physical, or natural sciences, such as, for example, mathematics, astronomy, physics, chemistry, mineralogy, geology, botany, mathematical and physical geography, zoölogy, anatomy, physiology, general and experimental pathology, experimental psychology and anthropology, to the exclusion of what are sometimes called the applied sciences.

Technical matters of scientific interest shall, however, be included in the catalog, but shall be referred to under the appropriate scientific headings.

II. — THE CONTROL AND MANAGEMENT OF THE CATALOG.

The control and management of the catalog has been provided for by the conferences of 1896 and 1898 as follows:

Definitions of the International Council, International Bureau, Regional Bureaus, and International Convention.

[The supreme control over the catalog is vested in an *International Convention*, which shall meet at regular intervals.

In the interval between two successive meetings of the Convention, the administration of the catalog is vested in an *International Council*, the editing and publication being carried on by a *Central International Bureau*.

The materials out of which the catalog is formed are to be furnished to the Central Bureau by *Regional Bureaus*.]

6. That the administration of the catalog be entrusted to a representative body, hereinafter called the *International Council*, the members of which shall be chosen as hereinafter provided.

7. That the final editing and the publication of the catalog be entrusted to an organization, hereinafter called the *Central International Council*.

8. That any country which shall declare its willingness to undertake the task shall be entrusted with the duty of collecting, provisionally classifying, and transmitting to the Central Bureau, in accordance with rules laid down by the International Council, all the entries belonging to the scientific literature of that country.

[The organizations created for the above purpose are called, hereafter, *Regional Bureaus*.

Each region in which a *Regional Bureau* is established, charged with the duty of preparing and transmitting slips to the Central Bureau for the compilation of the catalog, is called a "constituent region".]

9. In 1905, in 1910, and every 10th year after-

* Royal Society of London. Report of the proceedings at the third international conference on a catalogue of scientific literature; held in London, June 12-13, 1900. [London, 1900.] 80 p. D.

wards, an International Convention shall be held in London (in July) to reconsider and, if necessary, revise the regulations for carrying out the work of the catalog authorized by the International Convention of 1898.

Such an International Convention shall consist of delegates appointed by the respective governments to represent the constituent regions, but no region shall be represented by more than three delegates.

The decisions of an International Convention shall remain in force until the next convention meets.

Of the International Conventions.

10. The rules of procedure of each International Convention shall be as follows:

(a) That English, French, German, and Italian be the official languages of the Convention, but that it shall be open for any delegate to address the Convention in any other language, provided that he supplies for the *procès verbal* of the Convention a written translation of his remarks into one or other of the official languages.

(b) That there shall be secretaries for the English, French, German, and Italian languages.

(c) That the secretaries, with the help of shorthand reporters, be responsible for the *procès verbal* of the proceedings of the Convention in their respective languages.

Of the International Council.

11. Each Regional Bureau shall appoint one person to serve as a member of a body to be called the *International Council*.

The International Council shall, within the regulations laid down by the International Convention, be the Governing Body of the Catalog.

The International Council shall appoint its own chairman and secretary.

It shall meet in London, once in three years at least, and at such other times as the chairman, with the concurrence of five other members, may specially appoint.

It shall, subject to the regulations laid down by the Convention, be the supreme authority for the consideration of and decision concerning all matters belonging to the Central Bureau.

It shall make a report of its doings, and submit a balance sheet, copies of which shall be distributed to the several Regional Bureaus, and published in some recognized periodical or periodicals, in each of the constituent regions.

Each contracting body shall have one vote in deciding all questions brought before the Council.

[Pending the constitution of the International Council a Provisional Committee was appointed.]

Of the Central Bureau.

12. The Central Bureau shall be located in London.

13. The paid staff shall consist of:

(i.) A General Director who, under the International Council, and in accordance with the regulations of the Convention, shall direct, su-

perwise, and be responsible for all the operations of the Central Bureau.

(ii.) Expert assistants skilled in the literature of various branches of science.

(iii.) Such ordinary clerks as may be necessary.

If the International Council so decide, there shall also be a Consultative Committee, appointed by the International Council, consisting of persons representing the several sciences, and residing in or near London. The Director shall be the chairman of this committee.

Of International Committees of Referees.

14. The following recommendations relating to International Committees of Referees are referred for consideration to the International Council when constituted.

The International Council shall appoint for each science included in the catalog five persons skilled in that science, to form an International Committee of Referees, provided always that the committees shall be as far as possible representative of the constituent regions. The members shall be appointed in such a way that one retires every year. Occasional vacancies shall be filled up by the committee itself, subject to the approval of the chairman of the International Council, and a member thus appointed shall hold office as long as the member whose place he fills would have held office.

It shall be the duty of the Director of the Central Bureau to consult the appropriate committee or committees, by correspondence or otherwise, on all questions of classification not provided for by the catalog regulations; or, in case of doubt, as to the meaning of those regulations.

In any action touching classification the Director shall be guided by the written decision of a majority of the appropriate committee, or by a minute if the committee meets.

Provided always that when any addition to or change of the schedule of classification in any one branch may seem likely to affect the schedule of classification of some other branch or branches, the committee concerned shall have been consulted; and provided also that in all cases of want of agreement within or between the committees, or of other difficulty, the matter shall have been referred for decision to the International Council.

All business transacted by the committees shall be reported by the Director to the International Council at their next ensuing meeting.

Of the Regional Bureaus.

15. In all countries in which, or wherever, a Regional Bureau is established, as contemplated in Regulation 8 (above), the Regional Bureau shall be responsible for the preparation (in accordance with regulations hereinafter laid down) of the slips requisite for indexing all the scientific literature of the region, whatever be the language in which that literature may appear.

Each Regional Bureau shall transmit such

slips to the Central Bureau as rapidly and as frequently as may be found convenient.

In the case of countries in which no Regional Bureau is established, the Central Bureau, failing other arrangements, shall, upon special mandate, endeavor to undertake the work of a Regional Bureau.

III. — OF THE SUBJECT-MATTER OF THE CATALOG.

16. The following branches of science shall be included within the scope of the catalog, and shall be indicated as follows by the letters of the alphabet in consecutive order as *registration letters*:

- A. Mathematics.
- B. Mechanics.
- C. Physics.
- D. Chemistry.
- E. Astronomy.
- F. Meteorology (including Terrestrial magnetism.)
- G. Mineralogy (including Petrology and crystallography).
- H. Geology.
- J. Geography (Mathematical and Physical).
- K. Palæontology.
- L. General Biology.
- M. Botany.
- N. Zoölogy.
- O. Human Anatomy.
- P. Physical Anthropology.
- Q. Physiology (including Experimental Psychology, Pharmacology and Experimental Pathology).
- R. Bacteriology.

Technical matters of scientific interest shall be included in the catalog, but shall be referred to under the appropriate scientific headings.

17. Schedules shall be approved by the International Council, in which the subject-matter of each of the above sciences is grouped under a convenient number of headings, each of which shall be indicated by an appropriate symbol.

In the first instance the schedules prepared by the Provisional International Committee shall be adopted, subject to such minor modifications of detail as may be found to be necessary in preparing the first volumes of the catalog. The symbols adopted to indicate the headings shall in the first instance be the numbers used for that purpose in those schedules.

After the publication of the first issue of the book catalog, the Director of the Central Bureau shall consult the Committee of Referees as to the desirability of making changes in the classification, and shall report thereon to the International Council, who shall have power to authorize such changes to be made as they may think expedient.

IV. — OF THE FORM AND ISSUE OF THE CATALOG.

18. The International Council is instructed not to issue a card catalog in the first instance, but if the finances permit, a card catalog may be undertaken in future if approved by a special vote of an International Convention.

A book catalog shall be issued in form of at least one annual volume for each science, but

parts may be issued at shorter intervals as the International Council may determine.

The International Council is instructed to proceed to the issue of bi-monthly or quarterly parts only if experience shows that such a course is desirable and financially practicable.

[Subject to any modifications which the experience of the Central Bureau may show to be desirable, regulations 19 and 20 are submitted as embodying a scheme of publication.]

19. Since it is desirable to distribute the work of the Central Bureau and the printing of the catalog evenly over the entire year, the volumes shall be published in four groups as soon as possible after the first of January, April, July, and October respectively. . . .

20. The titles to be indexed in each volume shall be those (not having been included in a previous volume) received at the Central Bureau from the Regional Bureau not less than three calendar months, or such shorter period as the Central Bureau may fix, before the first day of the month in which the volume is to be published.

The first group of volumes shall be issued in July, 1901.

The second, third, and fourth groups of volumes shall be issued in October, 1901, and in January and April, 1902.

The first literature to be included in the catalog is that of January, 1901.

21. The annual volume for each science shall contain:

- (1) The schedule of that science with the authorized registration symbols (*see* 17 above).
- (2) An alphabetical index to the schedule, with the registration symbols attached.
- (3) An authors' catalog.
- (4) A subject catalog (*see* 1 above).

22. The schedules and alphabetical indices shall be printed either in English, French, German, or Italian, under conditions laid down hereafter (*see* 40 below).

23. The authors' catalog shall be arranged according to the alphabetical order of the authors' names, the full titles of the memoirs of books of each author following his name in the order of the registration symbols by which they are indicated.

These titles shall be given in the original language alone if that language be either English, French, German, Italian, or Latin.

In the case of other languages, the title shall be translated into English, or such other of the above five languages as may be determined by the Regional Bureau concerned (*see* 8 and 15 above); but in such case the original title shall be added, either in the original script, or transliterated into Roman script.

The title shall be followed by every necessary reference, including the year of publication, and such other symbols as may be determined. In the case of a separately published book, the place and year of publication, and the number of pages, etc., shall be given.

24. The entries in the subject catalog shall be primarily arranged in the order of the appropriate registration symbols in the schedules.

The order of arrangement in the final subdivisions shall, in general, be in the alphabetical order of the authors' names, unless the subject demand other treatment.

25. Each entry in the subject catalog shall consist (a) of the author's name; (b) of the title of the paper, or of a modified title describing the contents of the paper [or that portion of the contents of the paper to which the entry specially refers] better than the title itself; (c) of an adequate reference to the journal or other publication.

The titles or modified titles in the subject index shall be given only in English, French, German, Italian, or Latin.

If the title of the paper is not in one of these languages, the name of the language in which it was published shall be added, but the title or transliterated title in the original language shall be given in the authors' catalog only (*see* 23 above).

V. — OF THE LIST OF JOURNALS, COMMUNICATIONS TO WHICH ARE TO BE CATALOGED.

26. Each Regional Bureau shall, before November 30, 1900, furnish to the Central Bureau a list of the journals, the contents of which it proposes to catalog. Such journals to be arranged in a list according to the order of the 17 sciences (*see* 16 above), which form the subject-matter of the catalog.

Journals dealing with science generally are to be placed under a special heading of "General Science."

Journals dealing with a limited number of sciences are to be placed under a special heading of "Several Sciences," and the sciences with which they deal clearly indicated by the registration letters of Section 16 above.

27. On receipt of the above lists the Central Bureau shall prepare for each of the 17 sciences a list of the journals (whether special or general) dealing with that science, together with the abbreviated titles which it proposes to use.

Copies of these lists shall be furnished to each of the Regional Bureaus before January 1, 1901, and the abbreviated titles therein given shall alone be used by the Regional Bureaus in the slips (*see* 15 above) communicated by them to the Central Bureau.

28. A general list of journals indexed in the catalog, with the abbreviations to be used as references, shall be issued with the first edition of the catalog. A supplement, giving the additions to this list, shall be issued annually with a new edition at the end of five years.

VI. — OF THE PREPARATION OF THE MATERIAL FOR THE CATALOG.

29. On and after January 1, 1901, or as soon after that date as the International Council may decide, the Regional Bureau shall transmit to the Central Bureau the material to be indexed in the catalog, arranged on slips.

Unless otherwise ordered by the International Council —

30. The slips shall be of the character pre-

scribed by the Central Bureau, and (except in the case of titles given in languages which do not employ Roman script) the entries thereon shall be either printed, type-written, or legibly written in Roman script.

31. At the head of each slip shall be given the letter and registration number indicating the science and sub-division of that science under which the material referred to on the slip is to be cataloged.

32. Unless the International Council decide otherwise, for each book or memoir to be cataloged, the Regional Bureau shall supply —

(1) At least one copy of the entry for the authors' index, containing the material prescribed in Section 23 above.

(2) At least one copy of each entry for the subject index, containing the material prescribed in Section 34 below.

The Regional Bureau shall retain duplicates until the volumes containing the entries is published.

33. A paper or book shall be entered in the subject catalog in more places than one only when this is rendered desirable by its scientific contents.

No exact limits to the numbers of entries to be allowed to single papers can at present be fixed. This must be determined by the Central Bureau, after adequate experience. Until such limits are determined, if the Central Bureau is of opinion that in the returns made by any Regional Bureau the numbers of entries to single papers do not correspond to the scientific contents, it shall be its duty to intervene; such intervention, however, to be based, not on individual cases, but upon an average.

34. The International Council is instructed to direct the Central Bureau to aim at keeping the total number of entries in the authors' and subject catalogs within 160,000, and not to exceed 200,000 entries without the permission of the International Convention.

The Central Bureau is therefore instructed to reject less important entries if this step is necessary to keep within the limits above laid down.

VII. — OF THE FINANCES OF THE CATALOG.

35. Any body which establishes a Regional Bureau shall be termed a Contracting Body.

36. The number of copies of the catalog due to each Contracting Body shall be sent to that body, or to the corresponding Regional Bureau as such body may direct, and shall be disposed of by that body, by gift or sale, at its own discretion.

37. The Provisional Committee referred to at the end of paragraph 11 is instructed to negotiate with the several Contracting Bodies with reference to the sale in their respective regions of copies other than those subscribed for by the Contracting Bodies.

38. The various Contracting Bodies shall distribute the copies of the catalog due to them in their own constituent regions.

39. Prices shall be fixed for the different volumes by the Central Bureau, and at the re-

quest of any Contracting Body, conveyed to the Central Bureau before a date to be fixed by the Central Bureau in any year, different numbers of the different volumes may be supplied to it during that year, provided always that the total value of such volumes does not exceed the value of the subscriptions received from that Contracting Body.

Unless a request to the contrary is received by the Central Bureau before the date fixed as above provided, the copies of the catalog supplied in that year to any Contracting Body shall be a specified number of complete sets; *i.e.*, shall contain an equal number of all the volumes allotted to the different sciences.

If any Contracting Body requires a larger number of volumes than are covered by its subscriptions, such volumes may be supplied to it at specified prices to be fixed by the Central Bureau.

40. Any Contracting Body shall have the right to have the schedules and alphabetical indices prefixed to the volumes allotted to it in return for its subscription printed in English, French, German, or Italian, as it may prefer.

If no request is made to the contrary, the language of the schedules and indices shall be English.

41. The total number of copies of the catalog printed in each year shall be in excess of the number allotted to the different Contracting Bodies to an extent to be fixed by the International Council.

The price at which the volumes are supplied to the Contracting Bodies shall be such as to cover the cost of production of such excess volumes, which, if wanted thereafter by any of the Contracting Bodies, shall be supplied to them at specified prices.

42. If the sale of the catalog or of the additional volumes result, in any year, in a profit, this profit shall be allowed to accumulate, and may be used by the International Council to cover a deficit in any other year; provided also that neither the scope of the catalog shall be increased, nor the total number of 200,000 entries exceeded, without the direct permission of the International Convention.

If the catalog shows a profit after several years' working, the International Convention shall decide how the profit is to be applied, whether to increase the scope of the bulk of the book catalog, or to the issue of a card catalog.

43. The publication of the catalog shall not be undertaken unless the shares taken up cover the estimated cost of the catalog.

44. The publication, if undertaken, shall be an experiment for five years. All the Contracting Bodies shall agree to continue their subscriptions for five years, and the International Council shall not make contracts extending beyond that period.

The report gives also the full verbatim record of the proceedings, in French, English, German or Italian, according to the nationality of the various speakers. It is prefaced by the "acta" previously given in these columns (L. J., Sept., p. 583-5).

FOR LIBRARY CONSOLIDATION IN NEW YORK CITY.

A REORGANIZATION of the free circulating libraries of New York City under one central authority has been recommended by the executive committee of the New York Public Library, as a result of an investigation carried on for the committee by Dr. John S. Billings, director. The documents in the case have been printed by the library in pamphlet form,* and they give an admirable summary of the library situation in New York City, excluding the boroughs of Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond. The investigation was undertaken in response to a request of the city controller, Bird S. Coler, made on June 20. In his request Mr. Coler pointed out that "the conditions under which the city has heretofore made payments to these free circulating libraries have not been altogether satisfactory. Last year the Board of Estimate and Apportionment departed from the rule which had theretofore existed of paying a uniform rate of ten cents per volume of approved circulation and established a sliding scale of rates. But this plan, also, has its drawbacks, and has been somewhat severely criticised." It was felt, therefore, that the city authorities should be better informed upon the subject, and information was asked for regarding the various free circulating libraries, "their plants, financial resources, methods and purposes of disbursement and general character of work performed, as well as the principles which should govern the Board of Estimate and Apportionment in making appropriations for them." It was asked that the report be submitted before Oct. 1, as the board at that time would take up the preparation of the budget for the ensuing year.

Dr. Billings's report was submitted under date of Sept. 15 to the executive committee for presentation by that body to the controller. It is an exhaustive review, in admirably compact form, of the free library equipment of the city, its shortcomings, and the methods on which the work is conducted. A schedule of questions was addressed to each library, and a table compiled from the answers received. This is here reprinted. It shows the location and character of buildings, whether owned or rented, estimated value or amount of rent paid, number of volumes Jan. 1, 1900, number added during first six months of 1900, and cost of same, amount of appropriation from the city for 1900, amount of income from other sources, number of persons employed, amount paid for salaries during first six months of 1900 and during the year ending June 30, 1900, and the average number of persons using the reference reading-rooms daily. In addition to obtaining this information, the majority of the libraries were also personally inspected by Dr. Billings, and those not thus seen were visited by a competent inspector.

Reviewing the facts collected, Dr. Billings says:

*New York Public Library. Correspondence relating to the question of a consolidation of free circulating libraries with the New York Public Library. [New York], 1900. 26 p. O.

"There are 14 corporations or institutions, including the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen,* receiving aid from the city amounting to \$151,369.30 for the year 1900, and these corporations maintain 27 main distributing centers or libraries, properly so called, besides some auxiliary centers and some travelling libraries.

"The libraries are tabulated in two groups, the first containing those whose entire business is the furnishing of free reading matter to the public, including the New York Free Circulating Library with 11 buildings, the Aguilar Free Library with four centers, and the St. Agnes Free Library, the Washington Heights Free Library, the Harlem Library, and the New York Free Circulating Library for the Blind, each in one building, being in all six corporations with 19 libraries. The second group includes those libraries belonging to corporations or societies having objects—religious, educational or charitable—in addition to the maintenance of a library." It is pointed out that exact figures for 1900 could not be given, as most of the libraries receive state aid and make their returns for the state fiscal which ends June 30. It is estimated, however, that "over three millions of volumes will be circulated by these libraries during the year at an average cost to the city of about five cents per volume."

"To the 13 incorporations included in the table the city has appropriated \$142,369.30 for the year 1900. These libraries received from other sources during the year 1899, \$28,210.40, and own buildings estimated as worth \$472,000, which at four per cent. would give \$18,880. The contribution of the libraries toward circulation was therefore \$47,090.40, not counting gifts of books or gratuitous services of members. If we assume that the contribution from the libraries for the year 1900 will be about the same—say \$47,000—we shall have a total expenditure of \$189,459.70 in securing the circulation of over three million volumes, making an average of somewhat less than six cents per volume, exclusive of what has been done in reference work.

"This is a low average—too low, in fact—and indicates either the purchase of an undue proportion of small, cheap books, or the payment of inadequate salaries to attendants, or both. A proper cost would be about seven cents per volume circulated. The libraries reporting contain in all about 425,000 volumes, so that each volume on the average is loaned about seven times a year.

"The principle upon which estimates and proportions are made, viz.: at a fixed rate per volume based on the circulation of the past year, is faulty, because it tends to discourage the purchase of the larger and better works of history, biography, travels, science, etc., which

are not only more costly, but circulate much more slowly than cheap little books of stories, and hence are not so useful to obtain appropriations. The principle is also faulty because it discourages expenditures on reading-rooms and books of reference for them. Reading-rooms are a most important part of the work of libraries for the public. Not only many adults, but many children prefer to read there rather than to take books home to dark, crowded, noisy apartments; and mechanics and others who wish information upon special subjects desire access to encyclopædias and reference books in rapid succession to compare data which they can only obtain promptly and satisfactorily at the library itself. As a general rule, the reading-rooms in all the free circulating libraries are too small and insufficiently provided with books of reference; but every dollar that is spent on such books, or on the pay of attendants for reading-rooms, diminishes the income from the city for the next year. The importance of the reading-rooms is recognized by all the libraries, and they are doing their best to maintain and improve them.

"As regards cost of circulation per volume, it should be remembered that unless funds are provided in excess of this cost it is impossible to make additions and improvements in the way of establishing new centers of distribution or in improving the character of the books circulated.

"At the present time several additional centers of distribution are much needed in New York City. There should be two more on the East side, and three more on the West side below 59th street, one on the East side about 100th street, and two above 125th street, in the borough of the Bronx. Each such center, properly conducted and having a reading-room, with about 500 volumes of reference books, should cost about \$8000 per year after the first cost of installation has been provided for."

From his personal inspection of the libraries Dr. Billings reports that they are "in general well managed, the books are fairly good in character and condition, and are conveniently classified—mostly by the decimal system; that the records of loans are well kept; that most of the libraries have good card catalogs; and that the attendants appear to be intelligent, courteous, and zealous in their work." He continues:

"The libraries on the East side, below 14th street, are much used by children, and circulate large numbers of ordinary school text books as well as much larger numbers of juvenile fiction. The libraries in the northern part of the city circulate a better class of books. Some idea of the difference between libraries in this respect may be gained from the line in the table showing cost per volume of the books purchased during the first six months of 1900, from which it will be seen that the kind of books published by the Aguilar cost 54.2 cents a volume, and those of the Harlem 73 cents, while those of the Washington Heights Library cost \$1.10,

* The library is not included in the statistics given, as the information desired could not be furnished by the library officers without special authorization from the society, which had adjourned during the summer.

those of the Cathedral Library cost \$1.16, those of the Young Women's Christian Association \$1.40, and those of the University Settlement \$1.41 a volume. It should be remembered, however, that these figures are based on only six months' work, and they suggest further inquiry rather than definite conclusions, and the same may be said with regard to the differences in the proportion of money spent for books and for salaries by the different libraries."

Free access, method of distribution of books to branches, and use of the two-book system are noted. Sunday opening for a few hours prevails in about half of the libraries. "So far as the circulation of books is concerned there is no particular benefit in opening the libraries on Sunday, since borrowers can obtain all the books they want on Saturday afternoons and evenings, and the extra expense of attendants in the lending departments for Sunday work is out of proportion to the good accomplished. The case is different as to the reading-rooms, for these will be much used on Sunday."

Regarding loss of books, it is pointed out that this "depends mainly upon whether borrowers are allowed free access to the shelves or not. In those libraries which have open shelves it depends to some extent upon the arrangement of the shelves in relation to each other and to the charging desk. Where the shelves are arranged around a room so that all parts can be seen from the desk, the loss is decidedly less than where the shelves are in stacks one behind another so that at certain points the readers cannot be seen from the desk. The open shelf system is much preferred by the public, increases the volume of circulation, does not necessarily demand so many attendants, and is therefore upon the whole cheaper for the library even where the losses are the greatest. On the other hand it tends to produce a habit of thieving, and to prevent this quite as many attendants are required as under the other system."

"Taking the free circulating libraries of New York as a group, the great defect is the absence of any system of accountability for the funds granted by the city, or for the books purchased from such funds, and of any uniform system of returns or reports to show the character of the work done by each so that it can be compared with that of others."

"The funds granted by the city should be applied — first, to the purchase, binding, cataloging and proper marking of books suited to general circulation and reference work; second, to the payment of the salaries of the persons engaged in furnishing these books to the public and in keeping records thereof; third, to the expenses of a central supervision of the whole work, of the preparation of reports, and of necessary printing and stationery, and separate accounts should be kept of each of these subjects of expenditure."

"The funds derived from sources other than

state and municipal grants might be applied — first, to the providing of buildings or rooms for the library, including heating and lighting if sufficient; second, to the purchase of special books suited to the special purpose of the library, but not for general use; and, third, to the salaries or expenses of persons engaged in other work than free circulating library work."

The report was transmitted to Controller Coler on Sept. 24, by the executive committee of the New York Public Library, through G. L. Rives, secretary. It was accompanied by a letter, in which the salient facts of the report were reviewed and the following recommendations were submitted:

"1. That the municipal authorities of New York should make appropriation for free public libraries in the city for the year 1901, under such conditions and restrictions as will insure the organization of a definite system of work with satisfactory supervision and accountability."

"2. That one of the existing library corporations in the city be requested to undertake the organization of such a system, the details as regards forms of accountability for funds and property being subject to the approval of the controller."

"3. That the corporation selected to devise the system referred to should also act as the central authority for the approval of the objects of expenditure for each of the several libraries entitled to grants of funds under the state library law, for making systematic inspections of such libraries with reference to the character and amount of the work done by each, and that it should make a full report to the municipal authorities of what has been done during the year, with recommendations as it may deem best."

"4. While it may be possible at some future time to organize a general system applicable to Greater New York, it is not expedient, in our judgment, at this time to do more than include in the proposed systems the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx."

The system recommended, it is pointed out, "would be most effectual if the city should make its appropriation for library purposes in gross to be expended by the central office and to be accounted for in details by it. The appropriation for the work of the several libraries should be expended under rules to be adopted and approved by the central supervising authority, which should also make allotment of amounts to be furnished to each library, thus giving the central office some control of the work, and making it possible to offer inducements for raising the standard of the work done and particularly of the books circulated. This could be done under the existing state library law, with the proviso that no library should receive more than the amount to which it would be entitled at the rate of ten cents per volume for the number of volumes certified to by the state authority." It is suggested that \$250,000 be appropriated for this purpose by the city for the year 1901.

TABLE SHOWING CONDITION OF FREE LENDING LIBRARIES IN THE BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN,
DEVOTED ENTIRELY TO LIBRARY WORK, IN 1900.

NAME AND LOCATION.	N. Y. Free Circulating Library 11 Libraries.*	Aguilar Free Library Society 4 Libraries.†	Washington Heights Free Library 922 St. Nicholas Ave.	St. Agnes Free Library and Reading Room 2279 Broadway.	Harlem Library 32 W. 123.	N. Y. Free Circulating Library for the Blind 121 W. 91.	TOTAL.
BUILDING:							
Character.....	5 Library Buildings	1 Library Building	Library Building	Corner Store	Library Building	Room in Parish House	19 Buildings
Value if owned.....	6 Remodeled Houses	3 Remodeled Houses	\$55,000.00	.....	\$40,000.00	.....	\$435,000.00
Rent paid.....	\$300,000.00	\$40,000.00	.....	\$1,800.00	.....	.....	\$14,009.96
	\$7,880 00	\$4,329.96					
LIBRARY:							
Number of volumes, 1 Jan.	160,841	76,779	16,919¶	6,639	15,716	1,265	278,159
Additions to 30 June.....	7,687	6,282	1,031	1,210	1,487	.....	17,696
By purchase.....	7,161	5,497	976	857	1,417	.....	15,818
Total cost.....	\$6,284.84	\$2,936.42	\$1,075.78	\$791.13	\$1,033.62	.....	\$12,121.79
Average cost per vol....	\$6.877	\$6.542	\$1.10	\$0.923	\$0.73	.....	\$6.703
Books lost in 1899.....	2,145	322	14	104	50	.....	2,635
CIRCULATION:							
Reported loaned six months ending 30 June.....	769,314	357,992	31,754¶	73,683	73,719	1,843	1,308,305
Reported loaned year ending 30 June.....	1,700,486	648,199	63,021¶	132,710	136,024	4,558	2,684,998
Certified as loaned by the State Inspector year ending 30 June.....	1,607,000	617,000	60,000¶	125,000	125,000	4,558	2,538,558
Average number of readers in reading rooms daily...	III	387	84	60	.....	.....	642
Hours open, work days...	9 A.M.-9 P.M.	9 A.M.-9 P.M.	9 A.M.-9 P.M.	9 A.M.-9 P.M.	9 A.M.-9 P.M.	.....	.....
RESOURCES:							
City appropriation, 1900...	\$61,500.00	\$28,250.00	\$4,450.00	\$6,750.00	\$7,200.00	\$184.30	\$108,334.30
Other resources, 1900....	\$15,478.50	\$4,216.71	\$2,183.95	897.54	\$2,187.27	\$200.00	\$25,163.97
EMPLOYMENT:							
Number of employees.....	98	48	6	6	7	2§	165
Salaries paid, six months ending 30 June.....	\$21,822.68	\$10,119.96	\$1,223.33	\$1,497.50	\$1,837.10	.....	\$36,500.57

*49 Bond St.
135 Second Ave.
226 West 42d St.
251 West 13th St.

†197 East Broadway
113 East 59th St.
176 East 110th St.
616 Fifth Ave.

¶To 1 May, 1900.
§Not employed.

TABLE SHOWING CONDITION OF LIBRARIES BELONGING TO CORPORATIONS DOING OTHER WORK BESIDES LIBRARY WORK IN
NEW YORK CITY IN 1900.^{††}

NAME AND LOCATION.	Cathedral Free Circulating Library 223 East 50 5 Lending Sta- tions.	Maimonides Free Circulating Library 58 St. Lexington Ave.	Tenement House Chapter 48 Henry St.	Webster Free Library East Side House Settlement 76 St. E. River	University Settle- ment Society Free Circulating Library 184 Eldredge St.	Y. W. C. A. Library of the City of New York 7 East 15	Young Men's Benevolent Associ- ation Free Circulat- ing Library 311 East Broadway.	TOTAL.
BUILDING:								
Character.....	1 Remodeled House 5 Rooms	Basement and Annex	Floor of House	Remodeled House	Floor of Build- ing	2 Floors of Building	Floor of House	
Value if owned.....	\$22,000.00	.....	.....	\$15,000.00	.....	.....	.....	\$37,000.00
Rent paid.....	.....	\$1,500.00	\$300.00	.....	\$1,500.00	.....	.....	\$3,300.00
LIBRARY:								
Number of volumes 1 Jan.	37,809	65,121 ^{¶¶}	1,435	9,297	4,843	27,103	2,250	147,858
Additions to 30 June.....	1,742	2,950	150 ^{§§}	666	175	1,975	403	8,061
By purchase.....	1,493	2,856	105 ^{§§}	636	107	770	403	6,370
Total cost.....	\$1,744.33	\$2,570.40 est.	\$64.41	\$628.37	\$151.05	\$1,080.01	\$247.87	\$6,486.44
Average cost per volume	\$1.16	\$6.90 est.	\$0.013	\$0.972	\$1.41	\$1.40	\$0.615	\$1.01
Books lost in 1899.....	292	8	25	47	55	274	50	751
CIRCULATION:								
Reported loaned six months ending 30 June.....	151,689	90,000 est.	5,360	43,779	50,000 est.	48,819	18,439	408,086
Reported loaned year end- ing 30 June.....	241,988	173,103	10,765	80,092	91,820	84,414	26,439	708,621
Certified as loaned by the State Inspector year end- ing 30 June... ..	233,000	160,000	10,200	76,000	85,000	80,000	22,000	666,200
Average number of readers in reading rooms daily... Hours open, work days...	30 ^{††} 9 A.M.-9 P.M.*	100 9 A.M.-9 P.M.†	59 est. 1-6 P.M.†	60 ^{††} 2:30-10 P.M.§	75 1:30-10 P.M.	101 9 A.M.-9:15 P.M.	75 5:30-9:30 P.M.	500 est.
RESOURCES:								
City appropriation, 1900...	\$9,500.00	\$8,900.00	\$1,135.00	\$4,550.00	\$4,150.00	\$5,000.00	\$800.00	\$34,035.00
Other resources, 1899	\$500.00	\$1,042.02	\$251.97	\$705.00	\$347.44	.....	\$200.00	\$3,046.43
EMPLOYMENT:								
Number of employees.....	5 ^{¶¶}	6	2	4	3	6	3	29
Salaries paid six months 30 June.....	\$711.00	\$1,336.01	\$271.00	\$1,060.00	\$742.00	\$1,501.00	\$275.00	\$5,896.01

†† Does not include figures for General Soc. of Mechanics and Tradesmen, which were not furnished for report.
^{¶¶} To 1 May, 1900.
^{§§} Library recently moved, accordingly few additions.
[†] Does not include school children, number roughly estimated.
^{††} Sunday 10-12 A.M.
^{†††} Fridays closes 5 P.M.; Saturdays only 7-10 P.M.; Sundays 9 A.M.-5 P.M.
^{††††} Twice weekly also 7:30-9:30 P.M.
[§] Sundays 2:30-4 P.M.; Saturdays 9-12 A.M.
[¶] Does not include 24 assistants without pay.

DIVISION OF DOCUMENTS, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

THE appointment of Roland P. Falkner as chief of the Division of Documents of the Library of Congress marks the establishment of a new and important department in the national library. In his annual estimates for 1900-01, Mr. Putnam sets forth the purpose of this division, as follows:

"As a legislative library the Library of Congress should have every document procurable emanating from any public body, the United States, the states, foreign countries, important municipalities, and also from any organization whose work involves problems of economic interest which may bear upon legislation, constitutions, administration, finance, commerce, transportation, manufactures, industrial conditions, the management of penal and charitable institutions, statistics, etc. The present collection of the library is exceedingly defective. It may be built up only by incessant solicitation, exchange and purchase. There is needed to take this work in hand a man of thorough education, special training, system and vigor, who will organize and catalog the material here, will complete the files, will be watchful of new documents as issued, and prompt and energetic in securing them. The library has thousands of duplicates, many of which will be available for exchange. This division will conduct all the exchanges."

It has been the purpose to secure for the position a trained statistician, expert in the handling of statistical material, as the division would include the entire literature of statistics and political and social economy, and it is the expectation that with such a man in charge the division will not merely develop rapidly, but will deal with important inquiries from members of Congress for the specific information that can be best furnished by such material in the hands of a trained statistician.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE LIBRARIANS.

THE next meeting of the National Association of State Librarians will be held in Harrisburg, Pa., Nov. 21-22. In addition to interesting local features the program will include the following topics:

Printed catalogs for the state library.

Should the library commission of the state be identical with the governing board of the state library?

To what extent should the books of a state library be loaned to the citizens of the state?

To what extent should the state library enter the field of a state museum?

To what extent should the state library keep files of newspapers published outside of the state?

Relation of state libraries to Library of Congress.

How may government documents be made more useful to the public?

Relations of state library, state law library, and state historical society.

What books should a state library aim to get?

Collection and preservation of newspaper clippings upon historical, genealogical, and biographical subjects.

It is hoped to make a feature of discussion, interchange of views, and reports from the different states.

C. D. Galbreath, state librarian of Ohio, president of the association, has issued an earnest appeal for a large attendance of those connected with state library administration.

American Library Association.

President: Henry J. Carr, Public Library, Scranton, Pa.

Secretary: F. W. Faxon, 108 Glenway street, Dorchester, Mass.

Treasurer: Gardner M. Jones, Public Library, Salem, Mass.

MEETING OF EXECUTIVE BOARD.

The regular fall meeting of the Executive Board of the American Library Association will be held on Friday, Nov. 2, beginning at 10 a.m., at the Broadway Central Hotel, New York City.

F. W. FAXON, *Secretary*.

State Library Commissions.

COLORADO STATE BOARD OF LIBRARY COMMISSIONERS: C. R. Dudley, chairman, Public Library, Denver.

CONNECTICUT F. P. L. COMMITTEE: Caroline M. Hewins, secretary, Public Library, Hartford, Ct.

GEORGIA LIBRARY COMMISSION: Miss Anne Wallace, secretary, Carnegie Library, Atlanta, Ga.

INDIANA STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION: W. E. Henry, secretary, State Library, Indianapolis.

IOWA STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION: Miss Alice S. Tyler, secretary, State Library, Des Moines.

KANSAS STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION: James L. King, secretary, Topeka.

MAINE STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION: G. T. Little, chairman, Bowdoin College, Brunswick.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION: Miss E. P. Sohler, secretary, Beverly.

MICHIGAN F. P. L. COMMISSION: Mrs. M. C. Spencer, secretary, State Library, Lansing.

At a meeting of the Michigan State Library Commission held on July 19 a plan was formulated for bringing about closer relations between local libraries and the state library. It was decided that free public libraries, township and public school libraries in the state should be entitled to registration with the state board of library commissioners on condition (1) that they be conducted free to the public, (2) that they be maintained in a suitable room, and (3) that the public at least two days in the week, (3) that

finer be devoted exclusively to the purchase of books, (4) that a yearly report on special forms be made to the state board. Registration with the state library entitles the registered libraries to (1) advice and aid regarding purchase, classification, cataloging, etc., and instruction in library methods, (2) the use of catalogs of the state library and the privilege of borrowing books from the state library on request of the local librarian, transportation charges to be paid by the borrower, (3) receipt of state documents, on request, (4) the loan for a period of six months of 100 volumes, to be selected from lists furnished by the commission, such loans being made only to libraries containing at least 100 volumes other than government documents. The preparation of a circular stating the advantages of registration was authorized, and the secretary, Mrs. Spencer, was also directed to prepare and publish for distribution a catalog of books suitable for small libraries.

MINNESOTA STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION: Miss Gratia Countryman, secretary, Public Library, Minneapolis.

The annual meeting of the Minnesota State Library Commission was held on Sept. 17. The report submitted of the year's work showed that 60 travelling libraries had been purchased, 59 of which had been sent out. 21 of the libraries had been returned and exchanged, and the total circulation of the 1050 v. for six months had been 5883. 100 applications for libraries had been received, 43 of which were from country communities. The summer library school conducted by the commission had an attendance of 16 students. There was a large demand from clubs and study classes for libraries on special subjects, but owing to the small appropriation and the great demand for miscellaneous libraries it was thought wise not to purchase special libraries, but to make an effort to obtain them by gifts. The Woman's Council of Minneapolis made the first contribution. The legislature will be asked to increase the appropriation for the commission's work to \$10,000 annually. At the meeting of the Minnesota Library Association, Oct. 1, Miss Baldwin, librarian of the commission, reviewed its work for the year.

NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION: A. H. Chase, secretary, State Library, Concord.

NEW JERSEY PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION: H. C. Buchanan, secretary, State Library, Trenton.

NEW YORK: Public Libraries Division, State University, Melvil Dewey, director, Albany.

OHIO STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION: C. B. Galbreath, secretary, State Library, Columbus.

PENNSYLVANIA PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION: Dr. G. E. Reed, secretary, State Library, Harrisburg.

VERMONT FREE LIBRARY COMMISSION: Miss M. L. Titcomb, secretary, Fletcher Memorial Library, Ludlow.

WISCONSIN FREE LIBRARY COMMISSION: F. A. Hutchins, secretary, Madison; Miss L. E. Stearns, librarian, Milwaukee.

State Library Associations.

CALIFORNIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Herbert E. Nash, Stanford University.

Secretary: J. H. Wood, Mechanics' Institute Library, San Francisco.

Treasurer: Miss Emily I. Wade, Public Library, San Francisco.

COLORADO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: A. E. Whitaker, State University Library, Boulder.

Secretary: Herbert E. Richie, Public Library, Denver.

Treasurer: J. W. Chapman, McClelland Library, Pueblo.

CONNECTICUT LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: W. J. James, Wesleyan University Library, Middletown.

Secretary: Miss Anna Hadley, Ansonia Library, Ansonia.

Treasurer: Miss Alice T. Cummings, Public Library, Hartford.

The Connecticut Library Association will hold its autumn meeting in Winsted, Ct., on Friday, Oct. 26. Sessions will be held in the memorial building of the Beardsley Library, Miss L. M. Carrington, librarian.

GEORGIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Walter B. Hill, University of Georgia, Athens.

Secretary-Treasurer: Miss Anne Wallace, Carnegie Library, Atlanta.

ILLINOIS STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: E. S. Willcox, Public Library, Peoria.

Secretary: Miss M. E. Ahern, Public Libraries, 215 Madison St., Chicago.

Treasurer: Miss Mary B. Lindsay, Public Library, Evanston.

INDIANA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Miss Helen Guild, Bloomington.

Secretary: W. E. Henry, State Library, Indianapolis.

Treasurer: Miss Nellie Fatout, Anderson.

The ninth annual meeting of the Indiana Library Association will be held at Indianapolis, Friday and Saturday, Oct. 26-27, 1900. Sessions will be held in the state house. The program is as follows:

Friday, Oct. 26.

2 p.m.: President's address, Miss Helen Tracy Guild, Bloomington.

"What can be done over the loan desk to help readers in the selection of good books," Miss Margaret Mann, Illinois Library School, Campaign.

Reports and appointments of committees.

8 p.m.: "The public library—its relation to the factory," Miss Eva M. Fitzgerald, Kokomo.

"What special service can the library render factory workers," Mrs. Lura E. Woodworth, Fort Wayne.

"The public library in relation to literary clubs," Mrs. Virginia Stein, Lafayette.

Saturday, Oct. 27.

9 a.m.: "Our travelling libraries," S. B. Plaskett, West Newton; Robert W. Shaw, McGregor.

"How we organized and are sustaining a public library," Omer S. Whiteman, Portland.

"The use of pictures in library work," Miss Marilla Waite Freeman, Michigan City.

IOWA STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: W. H. Johnston, Public Library, Fort Dodge.

Secretary and Treasurer: Miss Ella McLoney, Public Library, Des Moines.

The 11th annual meeting of the Iowa State Library Association will be held in Sioux City, Oct. 18 and 19, 1900. The program is as follows:

Thursday, Oct. 18:

10 a.m. — President's address; report of officers and committees; registration and introductions.

2 p.m. — Practical work. Symposium led by Miss Harriett L. McCrory, librarian Public Library, Cedar Rapids; reorganizing a library; book repairing; book binding; library records.

"Children and the library," Mrs. Maud M. Battis, librarian Public Library, Marshalltown. General discussion, led by Miss Beulah Bennett, Oskaloosa.

8 p.m. — Address of welcome.

"Library commissioners," paper by Miss Alice S. Tyler, secretary of Iowa library commission. Discussion led by members of the commission.

Friday, Oct. 19:

9 a.m. — Business meeting.

"Libraries in public schools," address by Hon. James Trewin, Lansing, Iowa. Discussion led by Miss Ella Seckerson, county superintendent of schools, Primghar.

"Travelling libraries and farming communities," Miss Margaret W. Brown, Chariton.

"Libraries in politics," paper by A. P. Fleming, president of the board of trustees Public Library, Des Moines. Discussion led by John-son Brigham, state librarian, Des Moines.

2 p.m. — "Best books for a small library," Mrs. Rosa A. Oberholtzer, librarian Public Library, Sioux City. Discussion.

Question box, led by Miss M. E. Ahern, editor *Public Libraries*, Chicago.

8 p.m. — Address, "Books and reading," Dr. E. Benjamin Andrews, chancellor University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb.

MAINE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: E. W. Hall, Colby University, Waterville.

Treasurer: Prof. G. T. Little, Bowdoin College, Brunswick.

MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB.

President: H. L. Koopman, Brown University, Providence, R. I.

Secretary: F. O. Poole, Boston Athenæum.

Treasurer: Miss Theodosia Macurdy, Public Library, Boston.

A joint meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club and the Western Massachusetts Library

Club was held in North Adams and Adams on Oct. 4 and 5, which was attended by about 70 people from all parts of Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

The program was opened by a trolley ride to Williamstown and the inspection of the college buildings and library, under the escort of four students. Returning to North Adams, the Houghton Memorial building, containing the Public Library,* was inspected, and special interest was manifested in the new children's room, which has been furnished by Mr. W. A. Gallup, in memory of children lost. The aim is to have for the children a collection of books in the best obtainable editions, corresponding in a measure to Mr. Foster's idea of a "standard library" for adults.

The first session, which was open to the public, was held in the hall of the Normal School at 8 p.m., a hall notable for good ventilation. Mr. F. F. Murdock, principal of the Normal School, and secretary of the Public Library trustees, acting as temporary chairman, presented Mr. H. L. Koopman, president of the Massachusetts Library Club, to the mixed audience of club members and citizens of North Adams. President Koopman called upon Mr. P. J. Ashe, city solicitor, who, in the absence of the mayor, welcomed the club to the city. Mr. Koopman then announced the establishment of a new affiliated club under the name of the Cape Cod Library Club, and also that the new handbook of the Massachusetts Library Club, to be issued this year, would include the names of the members of the affiliated clubs.

The formal address of the evening was given by Mr. Henry Turner Bailey, agent of the Massachusetts State Board of Education, on "Public libraries and art educational work." He likened America to a growing boy who could only think of getting clothes big enough to cover himself; how, like the boy, the American people fought about many things, but not about beauty. Just as the boy finally reaches the age when he thinks of clean hands, blackened shoes and neckties, so we may come to think of the beautiful, and take an intelligent interest in art. This is even now shown in our more enlightened attention to public parks and buildings. In our libraries we see something of this spirit, of a desire for the beautiful, in the well-kept lawns, etc., and in the fine school architecture and furnishings. Then followed some statistics as to the amount of money spent in Massachusetts for school buildings and for decorations, pictures, casts, etc., in the schools. He showed how these decorations might become better subjects for language study than the old themes of "Spring," etc., and how they might serve to illustrate the work in history. This use makes a demand upon the resources of the public library; a new demand will also come from the Sunday school for illustrative material for Bible study.

Mr. Bailey then asked what should be the attitude of the public library toward this growing demand. He thought that art museums

* Fully described in L. J., March, p. 105.

should be multiplied, and that there should be travelling museums as we now have travelling libraries. As we have not the museums, the library has the opportunity of furnishing what people need.

His method of keeping art material was then explained. He used card mounts, in size 10 x 14 inches, of varying tints, to harmonize with the varying pictures to be mounted. Some of the cards had pictures mounted on them, and some had two manila pockets, in which were kept clippings and cheap illustrations relating to some artist. Across the top of the card is written the name of the artist, dates of birth and death, name of the school to which his work belonged. The cards he arranges alphabetically and files in a drop suspension cabinet. He considered his method a good one for the public library. He suggested that libraries keep for special use of Sunday-school teachers pictures illustrating Bible history, arranged in order of the books of the Bible.

Miss Alice G. Chandler then reported on the work of the Library Art Club for 1899-1900, supplementing her paper read at the Plymouth meeting, and printed in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* for September, 1899 (24: 521).

Following her report was the experience meeting, opened by Mr. S. S. Green, of Worcester. He spoke of the two objects of having pictures in a library, (1) to give information, (2) to incite an interest in art. He advocated having exhibitions, and joining forces with the various art clubs.

Mr. C. A. Cutter took exception to Mr. Bailey's method of keeping pictures as too expensive, and described how he kept his own cheap reproductions of pictures alphabetically in manila envelopes in a box. The photographs themselves he keeps in L. B. boxes. He ended by speaking of the personal influence in showing pictures.

Mr. J. C. Dana, of Springfield, thought that too expensive a note was struck in the decoration of school-rooms. It seemed better to him to have cheaper decorations, and so call the attention of the children to the possibility of home decoration with simple things. He urged that the art of everyday life, the common things, be emphasized. He advocated money being furnished by the state to provide illustrations of the best samples of common things in the various art museums, and for the making of collections of colonial relics.

On Friday morning nearly 60 members of the affiliated clubs enjoyed a trolley ride to Adams, where they inspected the well-appointed library and were welcomed by its officers. The meeting was called to order by W. I. Fletcher, president of the Western Massachusetts club, in the Grand Army hall above the library, and a short greeting was given by Charles T. Plunkett, trustee of the library.

"The distribution of library books through schools and other local centers and by inter-library loans," was the general topic of the afternoon. It was opened by Miss Sargent with a concise interesting account of the work of that library with the schools. This was begun

in 1894 in one school and was hailed with the appreciation of the teachers. Miss Sargent said that much of the so-called juvenile literature, though classed as harmless, fails to be stimulating; quality not number is essential to form intelligence and character, a discriminating selection being more than ever necessary; she thought that work with quite young children should begin not by proscribing books as unfit, but by placing better ones in reach, and that a great variety was not so essential as several copies of the best. Books were now sent to all but the kindergartens and the high school, the teachers in the last preferring to make their own selections, and the expense of transportation being paid out of the school appropriations.

Miss Stanley, of the Brookline Public Library, then described the work of the school reference room of that library which was begun in October, 1899; and Mrs. Sanders, of Pawtucket, read a paper giving experiences with children in the library, and advocating the free use of pictures, stating that she circulated the Perry pictures in manila envelopes, on the outside of which descriptions, notes and references were written.

Mr. Foss, of the Somerville Public Library, then described the system of summer vacation cards inaugurated this summer as a convenience to citizens temporarily away from the city on their vacations, by which system patrons are allowed to take out 10 books on each card, only half of the number being fiction. 200 cards were taken out and 1142 books issued, of which 578 were fiction and 565 other works. Miss Tracy, of the Forbes Library, Northampton, told of the plan by which books from that library are circulated among the mill hands of the Bay State district. The books are carried free on the electric road on condition that the transportation is within specified hours, and the cost to the library is simply the fares of the assistants. Miss Jackson, of North Adams, spoke briefly on inter-library loans, and Rev. G. A. Jackson spoke in behalf of the bill for a library post pending in Congress. A motion to approve the bill was discussed and finally laid on the table. The joint meeting then adjourned, and the members, returning to town by trolley, were later driven over the beautiful Berkshire hills to the Hoosac tunnel station.

WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB.

President: W. I. Fletcher, Amherst College, Amherst.

Secretary: Miss Ida F. Farrar, City Library, Springfield.

Treasurer: Mrs. W. A. Hawks, Meekins Memorial Library, Williamsburg.

MICHIGAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: H: M. Utley, Public Library, Detroit.

Secretary: Miss Genevieve M. Walton, Normal College Library, Ypsilanti.

Treasurer: Miss N. S. Loving, Public School Library, Ann Arbor.

MINNESOTA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Miss Alice N. Farr, State Normal School, Mankato.

Secretary: Miss Minnie McGraw, Public Library, Mankato.

Treasurer: Mrs. L. S. Tandry, Red Wing.

The eighth annual meeting of the Minnesota Library Association was held at Winona, Minn., Oct. 1 and 2. Sessions were held in the Free Library, where the trustees and staff were unfailing in their courteous consideration for the comfort of the visitors. There was a good attendance, and the program proved of general interest.

The first session was opened at 2 p. m. on Monday, Oct. 1, when F. S. Bell, president of the Winona Free Library board, welcomed the association in a few cordial words. After suitable responses Miss Clara Baldwin, librarian of the state commission, gave a careful account of the "Progress of the state library commission," during the first year of its work, just closed. The main facts presented are noted elsewhere, in the report of the commission (see p. 640).

After an intermission, with music, Miss Alice N. Farr, librarian of the State Normal School, Mankato, read a paper on "The library in educational work"; Miss Julia Hess, of the St. Paul Public Library, told of curious and amusing "Happenings at the desk"; and Miss Lettie M. Crafts, of the library of the University of Minnesota, read a paper on "The reading of our youth," in which she advocated high standards, and protested against the circulation of much light fiction and stories of adventure. A lively discussion followed, in which the majority seemed opposed to Miss Craft's views.

The evening session opened at eight o'clock, with music. Dr. J. K. Hosmer read an historical paper on "How Napoleon sold Louisiana and fought a great battle about it, which history has neglected"; and the program closed with a reading from F. Hopkinson Smith by Miss Helen Staples.

On Tuesday morning a business meeting was held. In the general session that followed the first topic was "Bookbinding and repairing," presented by Otto Wolff, foreman of the Winona Republican bindery. This was an illustrated lecture, full of practical hints and useful suggestions, and proved one of the best features of the meeting. The session closed with a paper on "Newspaper clippings," by Miss Eveline Crandall Lyon, of Fergus Falls, who gave hints for keeping records of local history through this material.

The social features of the meeting included a boat trip up the Mississippi on Tuesday afternoon, and a delightful luncheon served by the ladies of the town. The new officers elected are: President, Miss Alice N. Farr, State Normal School, Mankato; vice-president, Dr. W. Folwell, State University, Minneapolis; secretary, Miss Minnie McGraw (re-elected); treasurer, Mrs. L. S. Tandry, Red Wing.

NEBRASKA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: J. I. Wyer, State University Library, Lincoln.

Secretary: Miss Bertha Baumer, Public Library, Omaha.

Treasurer: Miss M. A. O'Brien, Public Library, Omaha.

NEW HAMPSHIRE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Charles Stuart Pratt, Warner.

Secretary: Miss Grace Blanchard, Public Library, Concord.

Treasurer: Herbert W. Denio, State Library, Concord.

On the principle which doubtless all library associations observe, namely, that of meeting in remote parts of the state in order to benefit different librarians, the semi-annual meeting of the New Hampshire Library Association was held in the northernmost county, at Berlin, on Sept. 21.

Berlin is a unique New England city, for it looks like a western mining town; its great paper and saw mills rank largest in the world, its scenery is of Androscoggin falls and White Mountain peaks, its push and hospitality are also of the superlative kind; and Miss Hattie L. Johnson, the efficient public librarian and a vice-president of this association, has an up-to-date library in a cramped location.

The two sessions of the meeting were interesting to all present, whether librarians or laymen. Mr. Charles Stuart Pratt, the well-known magazine editor and author, sent an admirable paper on "Public libraries and children," in which he described the children's branch service which he has been the means of putting into successful operation in the 15 scattered schools of the town of Warner.

"Co-operation with teachers" was a subject on the program which did not need argument, only discussion, for it has come to be not a question of, Shall libraries help teachers? but, How can they help them most?

By means of topics connected with library school examinations and the library exhibit at the Paris Exposition, the little band of workers assembled at Berlin sought to feel their relationship to the great profession of librarianship.

In the evening, Miss Caroline H. Garland, of Dover, gave an informal essay on "The library as a friend to all," and as usual, both the spirit and the letter of her paper were original, practical, and uplifting. An exquisite humor always plays over her precepts. Mr. Arthur H. Chase, state librarian and secretary of the state commission, presided over both sessions, and closed the meeting by remarks on matters of interest to New Hampshire libraries. The State Library at Concord stands ready to advance itself and to assist others along modern lines of library work.

The owner of a great saw-mill at Berlin has, for eight years, maintained in a sunny hall looking upon Mt. Washington a kindergarten for the children of his employes. There were 40 tots, mostly tow-headed Norwegians, and there seemed begun the good work which the public library would continue. All educational work is particularly hard in a community of so many nationalities, and perhaps in no place has a library a greater mission. This, Miss Johnson recognizes.

The audience at this meeting was fortunately augmented by teachers and townspeople, and the secretary would like to here put in a plea to librarians to remember that association meetings come their way only once in several years, and that when a session is held in their county it is for them to attend. If they will come from a sense of duty they will remain from a sense of pleasure. GRACE BLANCHARD, *Secretary*.

NEW JERSEY LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Dr. E. C. Richardson, Princeton University Library.

Secretary: Miss Clara W. Hunt, Free Public Library, Newark.

Treasurer: Miss Cecelia C. Lambert, Public Library, Passaic.

The annual meeting of the New Jersey Library Association will be held on Wednesday, Oct. 31, at Madison, N. J. Sessions will be held in the Public Library building, recently presented to Madison by D. Willis James of that place.

NEW YORK LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: H. L. Elmendorf, Public Library, Buffalo.

Secretary: Miss M. E. Hazeltine, Prendergast Library, Jamestown.

Treasurer: J. N. Wing, N. Y. Free Circulating Library, N. Y. City.

The 10th annual meeting of the New York Library Association, held at Lake Placid, Sept. 26-28, was a most successful and inspiring one. It is difficult, within the limits of a report, to convey an adequate impression of an informal conference of five sessions, which by common consent was thought to be the best of the kind ever held; largely because of a short formal program and abundant opportunity for discussion and comment. The gathering represented library workers not only from our own state, but also from other states and Canada; a goodly number of trustees lent their presence and encouragement; and some men of letters attended the sessions.

The formal meetings opened on Wednesday morning, Sept. 26, with fully 80 in attendance. Among those present were H. J. Carr, George Iles, Wilberforce Eames, E. W. Mundy, C. H. Gould, Miss S. C. Fairchild, Miss Hannah P. James, Miss Josephine Rathbone, Miss Ella Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Faxon, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Elmendorf, F. P. Hill, G. T. Little, Miss Florence Woodworth, Miss M. L. Titcomb. James H. Canfield, the president of the association, introduced Mr. Dewey, who extended a cordial welcome on behalf of the Lake Placid Club, giving the assurance that every one in attendance was received "as one of the family." He called special attention to the value of the smaller library meeting, which was not hampered by the necessity of doing missionary work, but could attend to its own members and plan for their benefit and profit. For this, piazza and parlor conferences, table-talks and morning walks, rather than prolonged formal sessions, made up the ideal meeting, and created an *esprit de corps*.

Miss Mary E. Hazeltine, secretary of the association, and Mr. H. L. Elmendorf of the executive committee, made responses to this welcome; and President Carr added a few words for the A. L. A.

President Canfield then intimated that as president he was obliged to follow an uncomfortable precedent which required him to deliver an address, and spoke quite informally for perhaps half an hour. The contrast between the librarian of the olden time, who was never happier than when every book was in its place on the shelf, and the librarian of to-day, who was recognized as a central factor in university life, and as a moving factor in all life, was presented in a new light; showing clearly that a new class of public servants, "the library folk," had been created.

It was now the business of the librarians to make the calling a profession, through the actual work accomplished, as well as by direct influence. The speaker considered that in creating a profession it was necessary that all its members should have special preparation for the work, since a special object demanded this. Practice and theory should be joined to experience. The workers must choose their ends wisely, and know the means, selecting all that is best adapted to the work, keeping in view always the relative perspective and importance of all its branches. They must not only see clearly, but far, and recognizing the largeness and extent of the work, must be willing to wait for the largest and broadest result of their labors. Great stress was laid on the willingness to wait. It is better to work with a community five years, and bring it intelligently to one's point of view, than to work out one's problems brilliantly in a short time, without the accompanying intelligent co-operation of the public.

The second point enlarged upon was work with the young; and the definite relations of libraries to good citizenship, especially through the young, was the key-note struck. It is necessary, said the speaker, for the librarian to work for the future status of the community; the young must be brought to the library, and through books given new visions of a new land and a new life. In bringing them to the library, they will receive some of its spirit, which means that boys will be off the streets and girls will have thoughts worth thinking. Thus there will be a leading up to larger things and a new generation of readers.

A general discussion on "The public school and the public library" followed. In stating the question, Dr. Canfield dwelt on the absolute necessity of education for the future citizens of our country. The public library stands with the public school as a constant force and factor in the development and safety of the government and should be considered one of the portals to citizenship. Have we as librarians determined on the best way to reach the young? Are we really getting at the heart of the matter, so that the current is setting toward us? Are we in earnest in this matter, or working at it only superficially? What may we do for the public

schools? The earnest discussion on these questions that followed was opened by Mr. Elmendorf who emphasized again the need of the work, the promise of it, and its ethical side. The test of successful library work will be whether we make good citizens or not. It is our manifest duty to impress on the child that his time for education has but commenced when he leaves school. Let the library be the heart of the school, and to this end stand close to the teacher. Mr. Elmendorf unfolded various plans that were being tried in Buffalo, as possible solutions of this great problem. Mr. Gaillard, Miss James, and Mr. Peck continued the discussion. Mr. Gaillard dwelt upon the extension of library work through the efforts of individual teachers and cited instances of teachers who had indorsed readers' applications in large numbers and thus became responsible for the books borrowed; he also spoke of the importance of posting library bulletins in school-rooms.

The session Wednesday evening was prefaced by a "cathedral fire" in the depth of the woods; it was a fantastic sight, and one never to be forgotten, the fire-light bringing out the trunks of the trees and their interlacing branches like great cathedral columns and arches, while the fire itself made fire-worship seem neither remote nor impossible. Filled with the spirit of the fire, the members assembled for the evening conference, which was a "burning meeting" in very truth. The first paper, "The library and the Young Men's Christian Association," by Mr. George B. Hodge, educational secretary of the International Committee of Y. M. C. A., introduced a new line for library workers to follow. Mr. Hodge, in the account of his association's work, rivalled the most ardent enthusiasm displayed among the members of the library association.

The paper dwelt at some length on the libraries and reading-rooms of the Y. M. C. A. as at present conducted and used, and the work of the educational classes, showing that the aim was to create a living, permanent interest among the students for the habitual reading of good books, and that, as in the public schools, there must be a vital connection between these classes and other departments of the Y. M. C. A. and the public library. Mr. Hodge believed that the working library of each Y. M. C. A. should be essentially a reference library, including besides the works of general reference, books devoted—1. to the various features of the physical work, athletics, clean sport and recreation; 2. to the social part of the association work; 3. to the work of the educational department; 4. to Bible study and religious work in general. Until this plan for the association library is developed, it is hoped that there may be thorough co-operation with the public library, whereby its equivalent may be realized, and to this end five ways were suggested: 1. The catalog of the public library should be in the reading-room of the association. 2. Library bulletins, bearing upon subjects in the various departments of the association, should be posted in conspicuous places in the associa-

tion building. 3. The Y. M. C. A. can advantageously profit by travelling libraries, not only from the state, but also by those sent from the local public library. 4. The Y. M. C. A. can be made a delivery station for the local library, or 5. better still, a branch of the library.

Mr. Eastman opened the discussion on the paper by emphasizing the points of co-operation that were suggested. Mr. Dewey, Dr. Canfield and Mr. Elmendorf spoke of the desirability of co-operation with the Y. M. C. A., their opinion being that the association should have reference books only, and the circulation for home use should be from the public library, in order not to duplicate work. One speaker suggested that in small villages and towns the Y. M. C. A. and the library could well be in the same building, rather than to attempt two separate existences; while in cities, the Y. M. C. A. could be used as one of the branches of the public library, as had been suggested.

At the close of the discussion, Mr. Francis W. Halsey read an interesting paper on "Book-reviewing, the old order and the new," in which he alluded to several instances when books now regarded as masterpieces, were rejected by several publishers before one ventured to take them, and dwelt upon the characteristics of criticism.

At the close of the session the members adjourned to the balcony and to the boats below to watch the effect of the "lake fires"—fires of brushwood laid upon the piles of stone around the lake—and, as they watched, one of the well-known personalities of the Adirondack forest told a story of human failing and endeavor.

Melvin G. Dodge, librarian of Hamilton College, opened the session Thursday morning with a paper on "The twentieth century library and the farmer." The farmer is no longer to be considered an isolated factor, for with the advent of electric cars and long-distance telephones a new era is opening for him, which will remove his isolation, and help him feel the heart-throb of the world. The farmers' institute, university extension, and the rounding out of this system by affording the necessary books, the work of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, and of some of the states in marking out reading courses and distributing literature among the farmers, are all prominent elements in this change in rural life. The travelling library is the present hope of the farming districts, but that huge libraries will grow up in the country is not a Utopian dream. There is need, however, of a more thorough awakening among librarians to this phase of library extension. The new thoughts suggested by Mr. Dodge's paper led to an animated discussion.

Miss Titcomb told of the large work before the state library commissions in instructing the librarians of rural communities, especially as to the needs of the community regarding books. They must be given the right idea of how to get the books before their public, as well as what books to put upon their shelves.

Some of the speakers dwelt upon the special adaptation of the travelling library to farming districts, and various methods of circulating the books were suggested, such as keeping the library in the post-office; or, when the 20th century rolls around, of the librarian taking regular trips in a library wagon to exchange and distribute books, the travelling library thus being the seed, which would develop into the full-grown plant of a public library for these communities. Dr. Canfield held that the hope of agriculture lay in the public library. He commended the useful work that the travelling libraries were doing and had yet to do; but it must not be overlooked that their greatest mission was to lead to the development of a permanent rural public library.

Mr. Dewey considered that the country districts offered the best opportunity now for good library work, and that the question of their existence and organization was a most vital one. The work must be done on the ground, and some one must be on hand to lend vigor and vitality to the movement. Mr. Eastman closed the discussion by outlining some of the practical problems of organization and administration in rural communities. Mrs. Dewey, Mrs. Craigie, Miss Avery, and Mr. Griswold also took part in this discussion.

The remainder of the session was devoted to a discussion of the "Curriculum of the library schools," based on the report of the Committee on Library Schools presented at its Montreal conference. Among the remarks that followed from experienced librarians were many which commended the work of the library schools, as well as those which criticised unfavorably their work. Miss James considered that library school graduates had more ideas, more enthusiasm than ten ordinary librarians. Mr. Elmendorf also spoke in commendation of graduates whom he had employed. Miss Rathbone stated that the library schools were anxious that this subject should be thoroughly discussed, because the proper training of librarians was what the schools had at heart, and they wished to know from librarians themselves in what way the courses of the schools could be amplified or improved, so that students might be better fitted for the work which would devolve upon them. It has been said that the schools pay too much attention to the details of cataloging and of the administration of public libraries, and not to subjects which would fit their students for the administration of college or state libraries. The schools, however, have not as yet been called upon to fill such positions, but they are called upon to recommend students to fill the positions of librarians, reference assistants, and catalogers in public libraries. It would be impossible and impracticable to train those who would be fitted to take a position at the head of the art, the music, or the medical department of a large library. Experience in desk work, children's work, etc., can be given, and Pratt Institute does give this actual practical work. Mr. Hill said that he knew by practical experience that the library schools did not

manoeuvre in finding employment for their graduates, and he wished to put himself on record as being of this opinion. He would prefer to employ a library school graduate rather than an assistant who had had two years' training in a public library. The library schools can not be expected to give experience to their students, but they can give a training that will fit them to assume responsibility, and with that experience will come. He thought it would be necessary to extend the course of the library schools. Miss Briggs spoke of the value of practical training in libraries.

Mr. Brandegee, one of the Utica trustees, speaking from the point of view of another profession, emphasized the value of professional training, and pointed out that in the legal profession school training has superseded in value experience in a justice's court, and such training is now required and demanded. It is not necessary to teach the library spirit, that "is born, not made," but it is necessary to teach methods and principles of library economy. He knew that training counted and helped; there is a valuable example for other assistants in the illumination that the library school furnishes to its pupils. Mr. Dewey took issue on the teaching of the library spirit; in many cases it is latent, and teaching must bring it out. Experience shows that anything that is worth doing is worth doing well, and worth teaching well, and the library spirit can be taught. There must be co-operation between libraries and library schools; from librarians should come the criticism of methods employed in the schools. Let the librarians watch their graduate assistants, and suggest to the schools those things which should be supplied in the course and the training. Mrs. Fairchild expressed the hope that in the future the important library positions would be filled by "library-school graduates of experience." The school can teach other things than cataloging, and in order that the students may have a rounded training, the faculty ask for the help of librarians and trustees in perfecting the curriculum. Miss Foote, speaking on the question of training apprentices, said that it was difficult to do this work in a satisfactory manner on account of the demands upon their time through routine duty. Mrs. Elmendorf spoke of the desirability of having practical librarians upon the faculty of the library school. At present there is not a sufficiently large number of practical librarians among them; the members of the faculty are not those who know the stress of library work. Mr. Elmendorf said that librarians did not know books themselves thoroughly enough; it is their duty to make people know books, therefore library students must be taught some books, and made to know them thoroughly.

The Thursday afternoon session opened with a question box; and discussion followed upon the circulation of magazines, bound and unbound; upon the relation between the library and the trustees; and upon the St. Louis plan of circulating extra copies of popular fiction.

At the close of a spirited discussion of these topics, Mrs. Craigie gave an account of the work of the park libraries in Brooklyn.

The only paper of the evening session, which was presented by Rev. Jesse L. Hurlbut, treated of "Sunday school libraries, past, present and future." Their value, usefulness and status were considered at length, and it was clearly shown that in many cases the conscientious work of the public library fulfilled all that had been demanded in the past of the Sunday-school library, and could now well absorb it. An animated discussion followed.

The formal business transacted during the conference was as follows:

On the question as to the advisability of formally participating in the annual mid-winter meeting of the New York City Library Club, after full discussion it was resolved that the executive board of the New York Library Association be instructed to concentrate its efforts on one meeting, to be held annually. It was further resolved that it be the policy of the association to have a permanent place for the annual meeting. It was again resolved that the executive board be instructed to establish "library week" at Lake Placid, every autumn; within which week the set programs of the associations should be carried out. It was further resolved that a cordial invitation be extended to the library workers of Canada and of states other than New York to participate in "library week." A resolution was offered and adopted that the executive board of the association be requested to carefully consider a plan for distinct library conferences, to be held at different points in the state during each calendar year under the auspices and general advisory control of the association; and report the same, in as nearly perfect form as possible, at the next annual meeting of the association.

A pleasant incident was the adoption of two resolutions; one congratulating Mr. J. N. Larned on the completion of his "Guide to American history" and conveying sincere thanks for his arduous and unrequited toil; the other, expressing to Mr. George Iles the thanks and appreciation of the association for his gift of \$5000, which, with the gift of Mr. Larned's services as editor, made the annotated bibliography of American History possible. When the fact was elicited that the sum named should be multiplied by two, prolonged applause was evoked. During the proceedings greetings were received from the Massachusetts Library Club, and the friendly courtesy was reciprocated. The committee on nominations reported, and the secretary was instructed to cast the ballot for the following officers for the ensuing year: President, H. L. Elmendorf, Public Library, Buffalo; Vice-president, Wm. H. Austin, Cornell University Library; Secretary, Miss M. E. Hazeltine, Prendergast Library, Jamestown; Treasurer, J. N. Wing, New York Free Circulating Library.

The excellence of the papers presented, the enthusiasm of the discussion, and the warm recognition of the work of colleagues, together with a concourse of congenial people, a cordial

welcome, a cheery abiding place, a flotilla of boats upon a peaceful lake, a golf course in a scene of unrivalled beauty, where the majestic mountain peaks rise to the sky and where the dark beauty of balsam and of pine gives a mysterious charm to the landscape; all these are among the things which helped to make the annual meeting, 1900, of the New York Library Association a memorable one, to mark a week whose charm will live in the minds of all who were part of the gathering.

M. EMOGENE HAZELTINE, *Secretary*.

OHIO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Charles Orr, Case Library, Cleveland.

Secretary: Miss Martha Mercer, Public Library, Mansfield.

Treasurer: Miss K. W. Sherwood, Public Library, Cincinnati.

PENNSYLVANIA LIBRARY CLUB.

President: Allen C. Thomas, Haverford College, Haverford.

Secretary: Luther E. Hewitt, Law Library, 600 City Hall, Philadelphia.

Treasurer: Miss Mary Z. Cruice, American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA LIBRARY CLUB.

President: Miss Helen Sperry, Carnegie Library, Homestead.

Secretary-Treasurer: Miss Mary F. Macrum, Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh.

VERMONT LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Miss S. C. Hagar, Fletcher Free Library, Burlington.

Secretary: Miss M. L. Titcomb, Norman Williams Public Library, Woodstock.

Treasurer: E. F. Holbrook, Proctor.

WISCONSIN STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Dr. H. H. Hurd, Chippewa Falls.

Secretary: Miss Bertha A. M. Brown, Eau Claire.

Treasurer: Miss Tryphena G. Mitchell, Ashland.

Library Clubs.

BAY PATH LIBRARY CLUB.

President: Miss M. Anna Tarbell, Brimfield, Mass.

Secretary: Mrs. C. A. Fuller, Oxford, Mass.

Treasurer: Miss Nellie A. Cutter, Spencer, Mass.

LIBRARY CLUB OF BUFFALO.

President: H. L. Elmendorf, Public Library.

Secretary-Treasurer: Miss Ella M. Edwards, Buffalo Historical Society.

CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB.

President: W. B. Wickersham, Public Library, Chicago.

Secretary: Miss Margaret Zimmerman, John Crerar Library.

Treasurer: C. A. Torrey, Chicago University Library.

LONG ISLAND LIBRARY CLUB.

President: A. E. Bostwick, Brooklyn Public Library.

Secretary: Miss S. A. Hutchinson, Department Libraries, Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences.

Treasurer: Miss Mabel Farr, Adelphi College.

The October meeting of the Long Island Library Club was held at the Adelphi Academy, Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 4. About 75 librarians were present. The subject of the afternoon was "Resources of Brooklyn libraries." The following librarians responded for their libraries, in the order in which they were called upon.

Miss Mary W. Plummer, librarian and director of the Pratt Institute Free Library, having returned from Europe only the day before the meeting, Miss Mary L. Davis spoke for that library. She said that that library contains over 70,000 volumes and is a general reference and circulating library. The reading-room contains over 300 periodicals, besides 13 newspapers. There are over 17,000 books in the reference department, including over 1000 books in the art department; a collection of 16,298 photographs is one of the features of this library. The children's room, with its collection of 2500 books and 12 magazines and papers, is an important part of the work.

Miss Fanny Hull, librarian of the Union for Christian Work, said that there are 45,000 volumes in that library, and that it increases annually at the rate of 3000 or 4000 volumes. It is a free general library.

Miss Irene Hackett, librarian of the Y. M. C. A., reported that that library contains about 17,000 books, which circulate among its members only, but reference use is free to all. It is specially strong in religious books. It is also a repository for U. S. government documents.

Mr. W. W. Bishop, in the absence of Mr. C. A. Green, librarian of the Spicer Memorial Library at the Polytechnic Institute, said that that library contained about 12,000 books, general in scope. In the same building is a school library of about 1500 volumes, of which Mr. Bishop has charge. The books in both libraries circulate among the students of the Institute only, but reference use is free to all.

Miss Fanny D. Fish, librarian of the Y. W. C. A., said that their library of about 9000 is free to members of the association, reading-room and reference use being free to all women. The collection is general in character.

Miss S. A. Hutchinson, librarian of the Department Libraries of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, reported that that library of about 26,000 volumes and several thousand pamphlets is being reorganized, and that it expected to specialize in art and scientific books.

Miss Miriam S. Draper, librarian of the Children's Museum Library of the Brooklyn

Institute of Arts and Sciences, said that that library was for reference and reading-room use only. Its aim and purposes is to interest young people in nature study and science, and it tries to co-operate with the teachers of the city. Nearly all of its 1100 books are new, and latest editions have been purchased.

Miss Julia B. Anthony, librarian of the Packer Collegiate Institute, said that hers was the library of a secondary school, intended to advance the pupils in their work. It numbered about 7000 volumes, one third being in English and American literature. The students of the school are instructed as to how to use the library.

Miss Mabel Farr, librarian of the Adelphi Academy, reported 9000 books for that library, with circulation limited to students of the academy, but reference use free to all.

Mr. A. E. Bostwick, librarian of the Brooklyn Free Library, said that that library was unique in its development. It is owned and controlled by the city, and has at present seven branches in the city. It is not so prominent as yet for its resources as for the availability of the material for use by the general public. Its policy is to put the greatest number of books possible into the hands of the people, and while its branches contain standard general reference books, the library does not yet aim to do the reference work of the city.

Miss Emma Toedteberg, of the Long Island Historical Society, was unable to be present, so that library was not heard from.

Mr. W. A. Bardwell, librarian of the Brooklyn Library, sent a paper in which he said that his was a subscription library, containing 150,000 volumes. 300 periodicals are on the tables of their reading-room, and among its resources are files of the Brooklyn and Manhattan newspapers from 1860 to date.

Mrs. Mary E. Craigie, President of the Brooklyn Library Association, sent a letter in which she wished the club success and said that the work of that association was more for organization and extension than for technical library work.

The meeting was then thrown open to the members for a general discussion of library topics, after which it adjourned until the first Thursday in December.

SUSAN A. HUTCHINSON, *Secretary*.

NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB.

President: Wilberforce Eames, N. Y. Public Library.

Secretary: Miss B. S. Smith, Harlem Library.

Treasurer: Miss Theresa Hitchler, Brooklyn Public Library.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF WASHINGTON CITY.

President: H. L. Prince, Librarian U. S. Patent Office.

Secretary: W. L. Boyden, Librarian Supreme Council 33° A.A. Order of Scottish Rite.

Treasurer: T. L. Cole, Statute Law Book Co.

Meetings: Second Wednesday evening of each month.

Library Schools and Training Classes

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

LIST OF STUDENTS, 1900-1901.

The fall term opened Wednesday, Oct. 3, with the following students:

Senior class.

- Barker, Emma Elizabeth, Plattsburg, N. Y., B.A. Wellesley College, 1898, Assistant Albany Y. M. A. Library, 1899-; Bascom, Elvira Lucile, Greensburg, O., B.A. Allegheny College, 1894; Brown, Charles Harvey, Troy, N. Y., B.A. Wesleyan University, 1897, M.A. 1899, Assistant Wesleyan University Library, 1897-99; Hall, Drew Bert, Brunswick, Me., B.A. Bowdoin College, 1899, Assistant Bowdoin College Library, 1895-1900. Hays, Alice Newman, Pasadena, Cal., B.A. Stanford University, 1896; Hyde, Sara Gardner, Ware, Mass., Mt. Holyoke College, 1892; Keller, Helen Rex, Jamaica Plain, Mass., B.L. Smith College, 1899; Lyman, Mary Alice, Waverly, N. Y., B.L. Smith College, 1899; Maltbie, Anna Louise, Granby, Ct., Smith College, 1894-95; Phelps, Anna Redfield, Syracuse, N. Y., B.A. Vassar College, 1873, Trustee Glen Haven (N. Y.) Public Library; Sanderson, Edna May, Albany, N. Y., Wellesley College, 1899; Vought, Sabra Wilbur, Jamestown, N. Y., B.A. Allegheny College, 1899; Whitmore, Frank Hayden, Gardiner, Me., B.A. Harvard University, 1899; Yust, William Frederick, Peace Creek, Kan., B.A. Central Wesleyan College, 1893, M.A. 1898, University of Chicago, 1894-96, Assistant University of Chicago Library, 1896-99.

Junior class.

- Avery, Jessie Ruth, Rochester, N. Y., Vassar College, 1898-99; Barr, Charles James, River Forest, Ill., Ph.B. University of Michigan, 1892; Burnham, Alice Miriam, Hamilton, N. Y., B.A. Vassar College, 1900; Clafin, Louise, Cleveland, O., Ph.B. College for Women of Western Reserve University, 1898, Assistant Cleveland Public Library, 1899-1900; Colcord, Mabel, Dover, Mass., B.A. Radcliffe College, 1895; Converse, Minnie Louise, Saginaw, W. S., Mich., B.A. University of Michigan, 1886; Crampton, Susan Charlotte, St. Albans, Vt., B.A. Vassar College, 1894; Cramton, Ellen Brown, Rutland, Vt., B.A. Wellesley College, 1900; Crewitt, Mrs. Julia (Sumner), Omaha, Neb., B.A. University of Nebraska, 1898, M.A. 1900;

- Davidson, Irville Fay, Weymouth, Mass., B.A. Harvard University, 1897; Deming, Margaret Childs, Sacramento, Cal., University of California, 1890-91, B.A. Stanford University, 1897; Dunn, Florence Elizabeth, Waterville, Me., B.A. Colby College, 1896; Fuller, Frances Howard, New York City, B.A. Vassar College, 1894; Gay, Ernest Lewis, Boston, Mass., B.A. Harvard University, 1897; Glen, Henry, Schenectady, N. Y., B.A. Union College, 1893; LL.B. Albany Law School, 1895, Librarian Schenectady (N. Y.) Free Public Library, 1895-1900; Green, Lillian Pearle, Stanford University, Cal., B.A. Stanford University, 1898, Assistant Stanford University Library, 1893-1900; Hawkins, Emma Jean, Malone, N. Y., B.M. Smith College, 1897; Houghton, Mabelle Celia, Littleton, Mass., B.A. Stetson University, 1897, Assistant Forbes Library, Northampton (Mass.), 1899-1900; Hunter, Dexter, jr., Albany, N. Y., B.A. Harvard University, 1899; Lamb, Eliza, Utica, N. Y., B.A. Western College, 1900, Assistant Western College Library, 1896-1900; Mann, Olive Louise, Florence, Mass., B.A. Smith College, 1900; Mullon, Lydia, Lincoln, Neb., B.A. University of Nebraska, 1892, M.A. 1896; Peck, George Mann, Phelps, N. Y., B.A. Williams College, 1892, Librarian Lawrenceville (N. J.) School Library, 1899-1900; Pope, Seth Ellis, Gardiner, Me., B.A. Bowdoin College, 1895; Pritchett, Sadie Byrd, Glasgow, Mo., Mt. Holyoke College, 1887-88, Washington University, 1890-91, M.A. Pritchett College, 1891; Rodgers, Anna Hendricks, Albany, N. Y., B.A. Mt. Holyoke College, 1900, Junior Assistant N. Y. State Library for short periods, 1896-1900; Rodgers, Jane, Topeka, Kan., B.A. Washburn College, 1897, Assistant Washburn College Library, 1895-97. Smith, Mary Alice, Worcester, Mass., B.A. Smith College, 1897, Assistant Worcester (Mass.) Free Public Library, 1897-1900; Stimson, Florence, Avondale, Cincinnati, O., University of Cincinnati, 1896-98; Taber, Josephine, Salem, O., Wellesley College, 1883-85; Wade, Edith Sutcliffe, Verdoy, N. Y., B.A. Mt. Holyoke College, 1900; Whittemore, Benjamin Arthur, Cambridgeport, Mass., B.A. Harvard University, 1892, M.A. 1893, Librarian Worcester Academy Library, 1897-98; Whittier, Florence Bertha, Riverside, Cal., B.A. Stanford University, 1899; Wiggin, Pauline Gertrude, Manchester, N. H., B.L. Smith College, 1890, M.A. Radcliffe College, 1895.

SALOME CUTLER FAIRCHILD.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS STATE LIBRARY
SCHOOL.

Instruction began Sept. 19. Seventeen seniors and 31 juniors have registered. The new students represent the following institutions: Bradley Polytechnic Institute, Doane College, Illinois Wesleyan University, Iowa Wesleyan University, Kansas Agricultural College, Lenox College, Northwestern University, Oxford College, Wesleyan University (Middle-town), and the universities of Cincinnati, Illinois, Montana, Nebraska, and Wisconsin, 11 coming from the University of Illinois. Ten of the juniors have college degrees.

The following home states are represented by the juniors: Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, New York, Ohio, Wisconsin, and Hawaii.

Among the positions filled since last report are the following:

Alice Tyler, 1894, secretary, Iowa State library commission.

Mrs. Martha B. Clark, '95, organizer, Glasgow (Mo.) Public Library.

Jessie F. Ogden, '95, cataloger, Library of Congress.

Mabel Marvin, '96, head cataloger, University of Wisconsin.

Mrs. Elizabeth Shuey Southward, '96, instructor in library science, University of Minnesota, summer school.

Jane Cooke, '99, organizer, Piqua (O.) Public Library.

Marion Sparks, '99, cataloger, Academy of Science, Davenport, Ia.

Sarah Ambler, 1900, assistant cataloger, Academy of Science, Davenport, Ia.

Florence M. Beck, 1900, librarian, Eastern Illinois Normal School.

Torstein Jahr, 1900, organizer, Lutheran College, Decorah, Ia.

Anna M. Price, 1900, organizer, University of South Dakota.

Ida Sawyer, 1900, assistant librarian, Field Columbian Museum, Chicago, Ill.

Shawhan, Gertrude, 1900, cataloger, Library of Congress.

Adam J. Strohm, 1900, librarian, Armour Institute of Technology, Chicago, Ill.

Caroline Wandell, 1900, assistant organizer, Oxford (N. Y.) Public Library.

W. O. Waters, 1900, order clerk, University of Illinois.

Lucy B. Ely Willcox, 1900, loan desk assistant, Univ. of Ill.

Helen P. Bennett, 1901, Librarian Mattoon (Ill.) Public Library.

Mabel K. Davidson, 1901, assistant, Joliet (Ill.) Public Library.

Clara Howard, 1901, assistant, Bloomington (Ill.) Public Library.

Mary Thompson, 1901, assistant, Newberry Library, Chicago.

Miss Isadore Gilbert Mudge, Ph.B. Cornell University, B.L.S. New York State Library School, has been appointed reference librarian and assistant professor of library economy.

KATHARINE L. SHARP, *Director*.

Library Economy and History.

GENERAL.

The *Library Association Record* for July contained a review of "French fiction and French juvenile literature for the public library," including selected lists, by Henry Guppy, which has been also issued as a "separate" in neat pamphlet form.

LOCAL.

Alfred, Me. Parsons Memorial L. The corner-stone of the Parsons Memorial Library building was laid on Aug 30.

American Congregational Assoc. L., Boston. (47th rpt.) The library now contains 42,358 v., 48,747 pm., and 40,412 periodicals. The use of its books is increasing, especially among ministers. New shelf-lists have been prepared and the classification has been much improved. There is a complete card catalog. The chief gifts of the year are noted. Among them was the deposit, with promise of future donation, of an excellent selection of works on New Testament criticism from Arthur W. Tyler.

Atlanta, Ga. Carnegie L. (1st rpt.—year ending Dec. 31, '99.) This is the 32d report of the Young Men's Library Association, but the first report of the recently created Carnegie Library, free to the public. As the year covered was entirely one of reorganization there are no figures of circulation, the present quarters of the library being too small to accommodate the users of a free library. The delivery of books for general home use has therefore been postponed until the completion of the new building. Miss Wallace gives a brief history of the movement which resulted in the merging of the Young Men's Library with the Carnegie foundation, and reviews the reorganization which followed. A cataloging department was established under charge of Miss Julia Rankin, and an apprentice class was formed, applicants being selected by competitive examination. The plans for the new building are described, and the report contains the library by-laws, adopted June 8, 1899, the terms of competition for the building and the report of the jury of award.

The corner stone of the new library building was laid on the afternoon of Sept. 28. Elaborate exercises were held, and there was a large attendance from all classes. The stone was laid with Masonic ceremonies, and the chief address was by Chancellor Hill, of the University of Georgia.

Bloomfield, N. J. Watsessing F. P. L. Assoc. The new building recently erected by the library association was dedicated on Sept. 14. Its total cost was \$2500, which was defrayed by public subscription. The library contains about 2300 v., and was organized in 1888.

Brooklyn (N. Y.) P. L. In preparing the annual budget for October, the library authorities have asked an appropriation from the city of \$160,000, instead of the \$40,000 heretofore allowed. It is desired to add seven more branch libraries to the eight now established.

Cincinnati (O.) P. L. (Rpt.—year ending June 30, '99.) This substantial report, well printed, with many portraits and illustrations, is practically an historical record of the Cincinnati Public Library, from its organization as the Ohio School Library in 1853 to the present time. There are 84 pages devoted to this record, being the report of W. T. Porter, president of the library board, to which are appended a memorial tribute to the late librarian, A. W. Whelpley, the reports of the acting librarian, W. E. Barnwell, and of several departments, and the usual appendices.

The statistics for the year are as follows: Added 4772; total 225,275. Issued, home use 400,460 (fict. 79%), of which 2145 were two weeks' issue from the delivery stations; lib. use 207,451; use of periodicals and newspapers 622,313. There are now 29,634 enrolled borrowers. Receipts \$90,890.56; expenses \$60,912.77.

The establishment of delivery stations was first considered in August, 1898, as the result of the report of the "committee on inspection," but was not authorized until Feb. 2, 1899, "and from that date began the real work of establishing, developing, and successfully conducting the 33 delivery stations now supplying the people of Hamilton county."

President Porter's report brings the work of the library down to May, 1900, and reviews the important events of the later period. The death of Mr. Whelpley and the election of his successor, N. D. C. Hodges, in April last, are recorded; as are the various changes in administration—the better lighting of the library, change of the delivery-room, and other alterations to the building, the introduction of a new delivery system, and the inauguration of work on a complete dictionary card catalog. The children's department, established largely through the generosity of Mr. Frank Wiborg, has proved most popular; and many plans have been outlined and undertaken to give the library wider usefulness and more modern equipment.

Cleveland (O.) P. L. The city sinking fund commission has fixed the tax levy for library purposes at five-tenths of a mill, the same as for last year. The library board had asked for an increase of one-tenth of a mill; the rate allowed reduces the library's resources \$14,000.

Conway, Mass. Field Memorial L. The corner-stone of the library building, to be given to Conway by Marshall Field, of Chicago, as a memorial to his father and mother, was laid on July 4. The building will cost \$100,000, aside from endowment. The architects are Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge, of Boston.

Council Bluffs (Ia.) F. P. L. (18th rpt.—year ending Dec. 31, '99.) Added circulating lib., 362; total 22,356. Issued, home use, 63,310 (fict. 42,642.) New registration 592; total borrowers 8601.

It is much regretted that the reduced income of the library has compelled the discontinuance of the circulation of magazines. The age limit has been removed and fines reduced from five to two cents per day.

Dublin, N. H. Farnham L. The corner-stone of the new library building given by Mrs. Farnham, of New York, as a memorial to her husband, Horace Putnam Farnham, was laid on July 10. There were elaborate exercises, and the address of the occasion was delivered by Rev. Robert Collyer, of Brooklyn. The building is to be an artistic and well-arranged structure, of field stone, and will have a book capacity of 7000 or 8000 v.; it will cost about \$20,000. Dublin has long claimed the distinction of having had the first free public library in the United States. This was the Dublin Juvenile Library, established in 1822, the use of whose books was free to all persons in the town. After 1825 it was sustained by voluntary contributions up to the time of its support by taxation by vote of the town. There were several other libraries in Dublin at earlier dates, the first being that of the Library Society, established in 1793, and incorporated by act of the legislature in 1797. In 1824 the Dublin Literary Society was formed and incorporated for the purpose of establishing a library, and in 1835 it united with the Library Society, the Juvenile Library, and the Ladies' Library, under the name of the Union Library. The Ladies' Library was established in 1799. The Union Library now contains upwards of 2500 cataloged volumes, besides a considerable number of uncataloged volumes of the old Juvenile Library. It will be housed in the new Farnham library building. The librarian is Mrs. Minnie E. Leffingwell.

Evanston (Ill.) F. P. L. (27th rpt.—year ending May 31, 1900.) Added 1847; total 24,488. Issued, home use 85,344; lib. use 23,391; school use 30,889; total 139,624, a gain of 18,826 over the previous year. Total registration 4288.

In addition to the report of Miss Lindsay, the librarian, there are reports from the heads of the reference department, the catalog department, and the circulating department, all of which cover the activities of the library in interesting and careful fashion. The directors also review the period in a brief report.

"The event of the year, and in fact, the event in the history of this library, was the reception of a proposal early in January, from Mr. Charles F. Grey, to erect a library building to cost \$100,000, conditioned upon an acceptable site being provided, 'which shall be furnished, cleared of buildings, free of cost or incumbrance, and the premises after purchase removed from the tax list.' A site acceptable to Mr. Grey has been decided upon, and steps are being taken, which it is hoped will soon result in securing the necessary funds to purchase it."

Galveston, Tex. In July the Rosenberg Library Association was chartered for the purpose of organizing and establishing a free public library, in accord with the will of the late Henry Rosenberg. The Rosenberg bequest for library purposes now amount to about \$500,000.

Guthrie (O. T.) P. L. The library established through the efforts of the Guthrie feder-

ation of women's clubs, was opened in July, with about 300 v. It is placed in a centrally located and attractive room, and is open two afternoons each week. A subscription fee of \$2 a year is charged.

Hazelwood, Pa. Carnegie L. The Carnegie Library of Hazelwood, one of the branches of the Pittsburgh Carnegie Library, was dedicated on Aug. 16, and was opened for the delivery of books on the following morning.

Montgomery (Ala.) L. Assoc. On June 19 the library completed its first year. The report of Miss Laura Elmore, librarian, printed in the local press, gives record of a total of 1196 v. There are 310 members who pay \$1 a year. It is recommended that the subscription price be raised to \$3 yearly, otherwise the library "will die a natural death, or unnatural, let us say."

New Britain (Ct.) Institute L. (46th rpt.—year ending April, 1900.) Added 667; total 19,407. Issued, home use 43,150.

The reading-room has often been crowded, and there is lack of sufficient accommodations for users generally. The present subscription of \$1 per year for home use of books has never given the library an adequate income, and it is pointed out that administration in the new library building will involve much larger annual expenses. "If at any time it should be deemed advisable to make the library free in all its departments additional means must be provided. It is believed that when the matter is properly presented to the voters of New Britain the necessary aid will be voted as freely as for its public schools."

New Brunswick (N. J.) F. P. L. (10th rpt., and 17th rpt. of F. C. L.—year ending March 31, 1900.) Added 824; total 7605. "The Free Circulating Library, which is leased by the Free Public Library, furnishes 9352 additional volumes, making 16,905 volumes accessible to the public." Issued, home use 53,387 (fict. and juv. 75%). Visitors to reading-room 31,167. Receipts, F. P. L. \$3570.86; expenses \$3548.58. Receipts, F. C. L. \$1955.45; expenses \$1738.43.

"Access to shelves, with the exception of fiction, has been allowed as far as practicable. Nothing in the management of the library, since its beginning, has given so much satisfaction to its patrons. The advantage to the public quite overbalances the trouble of straightening out the shelves, which has to be done frequently. In this also there has been very little loss. At the stock taking in August, 1899, only two books were unaccounted for."

More book room is greatly needed, especially in the children's room.

New York City libraries. W. R. Eastman, library inspector, sends the following statistics of New York City libraries, for the year ending June 30, additional to those given in L. J., Sept., p. 590:

Manhattan borough:		Circulation:
College Settlement Library.....	11,200	
DeWitt Memorial Library.....	13,245	
Kingsbridge Free Library.....	8,881	

The circulation of Pratt Institute Library for the year is given as 242,757 v.

Newtown (Ct.) P. L. The corner-stone of the new library building, given to Newtown by Miss Rebecca Beach, of New Haven, was laid on July 24.

Oak Park, Ill. Scoville Institute L. (12th rpt.—year ending June 1, 1900.) Added 962; total 12,051. Issued, home use 58,007 (fict. 76%), a gain of 5000 over the preceding year; of these 16,506 were issued from the children's department. Visitors to reference-room 13,305; no record of use is kept. New registration 713; cards in use 4777.

An excellent little report, giving record of energetic work in clear and compact form. The experiment of free access to the shelves has been greatly enjoyed by the public and no special inconvenience or serious disarrangement of books has resulted.

In cataloging, the annotation of all author cards has been begun, and all new books put into circulation have been provided with a slip pasted in the front, bearing a note about the value or interest of the book or the work of the author. "The reviews are taken from literary periodicals of standing and always acknowledge the source of the criticism. The many commendatory expressions heard from our patrons convince us that this method is helpful to readers in selecting a book that they will enjoy. It has also occurred to us to add a list of historical references to the note in the case of important historical novels. So far we have done this but for four books—'Janice Meredith,' 'Richard Carvel,' 'Via Crucis,' and 'When knighthood was in flower.'"

In the children's room the double-entry system has been adopted with gratifying results. "This gives us in the library not only a permanent record of the use of every book that we may know at a glance who has read it, when they had it, how long they kept it, and if they ever took it again, but a permanent record also of the reading of every child who draws books. The value of such statistics for the parents, the teacher, and the library can hardly be overestimated. We know, theoretically, what books a child of a certain age or grade in school ought to read, but what that child does read when he is free to choose for himself from a good collection is a matter of interest and importance."

Special work has been done with the schools through picture bulletins, visits and readings by the librarian to schools, special collections, and other efforts.

Oshkosh (Wis.) P. L. The fine library building erected for Oshkosh through the bequests of the late Marshall Harris and Philetus Sawyer was dedicated on Sept. 3 with elaborate exercises. The building has cost about \$78,000, and is a massive and imposing structure of Bedford limestone. The Harris bequest of \$75,000 was made in 1895, by Mrs. Abby S. Harris, who thus carried out the expressed intentions of her husband. It was made upon

condition that within three years an equal sum should be raised for the same purpose. This was finally accomplished, through the bequest of \$25,000 from Hon. Philetus Sawyer, supplemented by the issue of city bonds for \$51,000. The sum of about \$90,000 remains as a trust fund, the income to be appropriated for library maintenance.

Ottumwa, Ia. The question of a library tax levy, to enable Ottumwa to accept the gift of \$50,000 for a library building from Andrew Carnegie, was submitted to vote at a special election on June 13. Men and women alike voted upon the question, and the proposition was carried by a narrow margin, through the vigorous support of the women. Suit was thereupon brought to defeat the measure on the ground that the election was illegal because the voting of women was unconstitutional. In July decision was rendered by Judge Eichelberger in favor of the complainants, ruling that women had no right to vote in the library election, because, although the statute gives them that right, the constitution does not recognize as voters any except male adult citizens. This election, it is held, was an "election authorized by law," and therefore recognized by the constitution. As women are not recognized by the constitution as voters, they had therefore no right to vote in this election.

Immediately after the announcement of this decision a public meeting was held by those interested in the library movement, at which resolutions were passed in favor of petitioning the city council to call another election for voting on the library proposition. The library committee stated that "at such second election it is the intention not to deny the right of any woman to vote at the respective booths. Were the proposed vote of any woman rejected, the parties who have heretofore in court denied the right of women to vote at such election would, it is suggested, not hesitate to take the opposite ground and seek to declare such election illegal because the women had not been permitted to vote. The ballots of the men and women being kept separate, should the male vote carry the election, as it is fully believed they will do, it would not be essential to count the vote of the women in the event of litigation."

The second election on the library project was held on Sept. 24, when the proposition was carried by almost 500 majority, of which 272 votes were cast by men. A strong effort was made by those opposed to the library to defeat the measure, and antagonistic circulars were widely distributed. The fact that men cast a majority of the deciding votes settled further legal question of the validity of the election.

On Oct. 1 the establishment of the library was further advanced by the passage of a resolution by the city council providing for a board of trustees, and defining the duties of trustees and providing rules and regulations for the management of the building and its contents. Nine trustees were provided for, and these officers were confirmed by the council on Oct. 2. Further appointments to the board are to be made by the mayor.

Pennsylvania State L. (Rpt., 1898.) This is the first report of Dr. G. E. Reed, state librarian, and is issued in a volume of 268 pages, illustrated, gilt-edged, and handsomely bound.

The number of additions for the year was 3253 and 754 pamphlets, making the total at the time of the report 100,555 volumes and 6786 pamphlets. The number of volumes in the report for 1898 was given as 141,316. The apparent loss of over 40,000 volumes in a single year is due to the fact that the books had never before been counted.

During the year the library was classified on the basis of the Dewey system, "with a number of modifications by which it was adapted to the special needs of the state library." The classification is published as a part of the report, and its general plan is given elsewhere (*see p. 659*). Instead of 10, it contains 19 general classes. The library was also cataloged, an appropriation having been made by the legislature for that purpose, to the amount of \$6000. 54 persons were employed, and the work was completed in six weeks. The results of cataloging on such a method would be interesting to observe. The catalog was made on the "two-card system of cataloging, each book appearing upon two cards, one headed by the author's name, the other headed by the most important and significant word in the title." There is no subject catalog. In cataloging works in foreign languages, "the English translation of the title was used, followed by the statement that the book was 'written in French,' or 'German,' or whatever the language in which it appeared." Dr. Reed continues: "In 1883 an appropriation had been made for classifying and preparing a card catalog, and again in 1885 a second appropriation had been made for fixtures for such a catalog, but neither cards, catalog, nor fixtures remain to tell the story of their use. During the preceding eight years \$12,500 had been expended for cataloging without apparent result unless the incomplete manuscript of the law catalog be considered as a part of the product of the appropriations."

The brief report is followed by full appendices. A full classed list of accessions covers 91 pages. It is unnecessarily wasteful in method of entry, giving a separate line for every volume of a dictionary or encyclopædia, and a hasty glance reveals such typographical errors as Charlotte Herkins Stetson, Edmond Demolius, Laura McConachie, Norris, Frank McTeague, Andrew Long, etc. In the subject arrangement blunders abound; "Greece in the nineteenth century," "Russia under Alexander III.," and other equally foreign works, appear under History of Great Britain, and there is an entire lack of uniformity in method of entry.

The most useful feature of the report, and one that deserves commendation, is the continuation from the previous report of the "Check list of laws, minutes, journals, and documents published by Pennsylvania," for the period 1682-1897, covering p. 175-268.

Pittsburgh, Pa. Carnegie L. (4th rpt. — year ending Jan. 1, 1900.) Added 29,113 v., 2074

pm.; total 96,172 v., 6243 pm. Issued, home use 345,590 (fict. 68.40%), of which 176,378 were drawn from the central library; ref. use (central lib.) 118,354. New registration 9303; total registration 27,137; reading-room attendance 420,608.

This report is remarkable evidence of the development that ample finances can bring about in library extension as in other fields. For an institution four years old the statistics given in this report are amazing, and when the great Carnegie educational "plant" has reached the development that the additional millions guaranteed by its founder will give, it will be hard to foresee limits to its influence. During the year covered by the report the increase recorded is striking. In the home use of books there was an increase of 169,659, or 96.44% over the previous year; in the reference department the increase in readers was 3963, and in books used 23,276; and in the reading rooms the attendance showed an increase of 228,093, or 118%.

During the year 37,731 v. were classified and cataloged by the catalog department. "When it is remembered that this includes making three complete dictionary card catalogs for the central library, with annotations for many of the titles, and a similar catalog for its own collection at each branch, the magnitude of the work may be understood. These unprecedented results are due first to the efficiency of the staff in this department, including only nine people; and second to the linotype method of printing the cards."

The selection of books for purchase has been carried on by a system which has been in operation for about a year. "12 members of the staff read and index the book reviews in 38 periodicals, which are selected to cover the new books in all classes. An index card is filled out for each review, giving besides the author and title of the book reviewed the date, publisher, and price, a reference to the date and page of the periodical in which the review was found, and a brief note. These cards serve as a guide in selecting books, and the file is afterwards found most useful to the annotators and to the order and reference departments. The work of indexing takes only a small amount of time, and gives the indexers a fair knowledge of the current literature; so the new plan serves several purposes besides the one for which it was primarily intended."

The work with the children has been developed through the children's rooms of the central library and three branches. The services of trained kindergartners have been drawn upon for assistance in this work with excellent results, four kindergartners being employed in the children's rooms, while a fifth has charge of the home libraries. A "story hour" once or twice a week has proved most successful. The use of library books in schools and at the summer playgrounds are phases of the work with children, as is the home library system; but for the interesting record of these activities readers must be referred to the report, which, indeed, is well worth careful reading.

Quincy (Ill.) F. P. L. (12th rpt.—year end-

ing May 31, 1900.) Added 990; total 25,550. Issued, home use 64,567; ref. use 4375. Of the total circulation the percentage of adult fiction was 47.64, of juv. fiction 21.40. New cards issued 1042; total cardholders 8230. Visitors to reading-room 61,744. Receipts \$8040.72; expenses \$5132.61.

There has been a gain both in home circulation and in reference use, especially from the side of the schools. The travelling school libraries started last year have proved their "right to a permanent place in the work of the library." Two exhibitions—the Copley prints and the Scribner Revolutionary pictures—were held during the year.

Riverside (Cal.) P. L. (Rpt.—year ending June 30, 1900.) Added 682; total 11,021. Issued, home use 59,539 (fict. 83½%). New registration 405; total cards in use 3133. Receipts \$3756.89; expenses \$2556.55.

A "duplicate collection" of popular fiction has been established, at a charge of 10 cents per volume. The increase of the library tax rate from five to ten mills has been an aid in book purchasing and other directions. Miss Mansfield, acting librarian, recommends the classification of the fiction department, the adoption of free access, and the separation of children's books from the general collection.

Rome, N. Y. Jervis L. (Rpt.—year ending June 30, 1900.) Added 640; total 10,593. Issued, home use 45,477 (fict. 77%). New registration 972; total (since Oct. 1, 1898) 2952. Receipts \$5511.36; expenses \$4769.60.

Sacramento (Cal.) City F. L. The 21st report of the library for the year ending July 31, 1900, printed in the local press, gives the following facts: Added 1641; total 28,721. Issued, home use 82,865 (fict. 51%; juv. fict. 20%). New borrowers' cards issued 2284; total cards in force 4774. There were 41,983 visitors to the reading-rooms, where 305 periodicals are on file.

St. Joseph (Mo.) F. P. L. (10th rpt.—year ending April 30, 1900.) Added 1124; total 18,382. Issued, home use 109,939 (fict. 79.30%). New cardholders 327; total cardholders 4611.

"In the number of volumes issued from the circulating department for use in the library, an increase of 31.1% is noted"; in the home issue there was a gain of 5739 v. over the preceding year. Work with the schools has been developed, though more books for this purpose are needed. The results of the graded list of books for school children, prepared by the library with the co-operation of the school board, were highly pleasing in increasing the number of library users and the school use of books in history, literature, travel, etc. The revision of the card catalog is nearing completion, and the books in the reference-room have been cataloged and shelf-listed.

The special "duplicate collection" of popular fiction, for which a charge of 10 cents is made, has proved "very successful, and will be extended as occasion warrants." There is steady growth in the use of the delivery stations and

demand for more; 22% of the circulation was through these agencies.

The report includes an historical sketch of the library, with a list of its publications, and the text of the report of the building committee upon the new building. The frontispiece is a good view of the proposed library building, which it is hoped may be completed within the year. When this is at the service of the library there will be ample opportunity for the advancement and extension of work, so well inaugurated under the present difficulties of an overcrowded and inadequate building. The site secured for the new building, at the corner of 10th and Felix streets, is regarded as most satisfactory, being a central one, accessible by street cars from any part of the city.

St. Louis (Mo.) P. L. The summary of the librarian's annual report, presented at the directors' meeting on July 13, gives the following facts: Added 5441. Issued, home use 707,823, a gain of nearly 10,000. Of this, 236,419 volumes were drawn by children, and 266,105 were sent from the delivery stations and schools. The issue of books for use within the rooms was 66,966, a gain of over 1200. The issue of periodicals in the reading-room was 201,886, a gain of over 6000. The total issue of books and periodicals was 976,675, a gain of nearly 17,000.

Besides the 40 delivery stations, there were 26 depositories, chiefly Sunday-schools and public schools, the balance including a city mission, self-culture hall, a social settlement and one factory.

St. Paul (Minn.) P. L. The library was opened to the public in its new quarters on July 23. The rooms are attractively fitted up and decorated, and give greatly improved facilities for the public and the staff.

The library finances have been badly reduced by the expenses incurred in refitting its new quarters, and an indebtedness of \$61,346.89 remains against the library building. It is likely that an appeal will be made to the city council to aid in discharging the obligations. For current expenses also the library is much crippled and book purchases have been practically suspended.

Springfield (Mass.) City L. Assoc. (39th rpt. — year ending May 1, 1900.) Added 8118; total 115,091. Issued, home use, 164,091, of which 7000 were from the branches (fict. and juv. 75%); total attendance estimated at 224,000.

A well-arranged, well-printed and interesting report, with numerous illustrations. The library's stock of fiction has been considerably reduced within the year. About 1800 titles were chosen by Miss Medlicott, and the list thus selected was published in the *Library Bulletin* for April and May, 1899. "The cards for fiction other than the titles included in this list were withdrawn from the two card catalogs. The printed list includes the novels which the library will endeavor to keep in stock. One or two copies of a new novel will often be added experimentally, but will not be admitted to the

permanent list until well tried by time." A similar plan has been followed for juvenile fiction. "Most of the fiction now added to the library is read and passed upon by one or more persons before purchase. An appraisal blank is filled out by each person who reads any novel which is under consideration, and filed for reference. This plan has been of great help in keeping out of the library books which are of slender merit, but are widely advertised, and are, perhaps, for a few weeks, highly praised." A "duplicate collection" of popular novels has been formed, from which copies are lent at a charge of two cents per day. Mr. Dana touches upon the use of books by children, free access, and the actual use of the library by the people. On the latter point a careful comparative analysis indicates the general rule that "more women than men use the library; more boys than girls; more adults than children; more females than males."

Trenton (N. J.) P. L. It has been decided to erect the building for the new Trenton Public Library, established by public vote early this year, upon the site of the old Trenton Academy. The common council has authorized the appropriation of \$80,000 for the library building.

Trinity College L., Hartford, Ct. (Rpt. — year ending May 31, 1900.) Added 897 v., 335 pm.; total 40,736 v., 26,335 pm. There have been 1844 students and 744 books were withdrawn for home study. There is no record of reference use.

Attention is called to the present crowded condition of the library, and the provision of library space in the museum quarters is pointed out as the only solution of the difficulties. The method of carrying out this suggestion is outlined in recommendations for the reorganization of the museum. The report is a most interesting and well-expressed presentation of conditions and needs.

Washington, D. C. Library of Congress. A branch printing office has been established in the library building with a force of about 20 bookbinders and 8 or 10 compositors. Much of the work of the office consists in rebinding or in binding the paper-covered publications owned by the library. Heretofore the binding for the library has been done in the bindery at the Union building, on G street near 7th, but before Mr. Putnam's departure for Europe in June, he applied to the Public Printer for a branch office, which the latter had power to open under a general authorization of the printing law.

West Chester (Pa.) L. Assoc. In June the board of managers of the library association decided to accept the offer of \$1000 from the borough council for library maintenance. This has resulted in the re-opening of the library free to the public, the free system having been discontinued in September of last year owing to lack of funds. The library report for the year ending June, 1900, showed accessions of 206 v. During the four months that it was conducted

on the free circulating basis, 11,960 v. were issued; during the remaining eight months when the subscription system was in force, and the library was open but one day each week, 3735 v. were issued. There were 3418 visitors to the reading-room.

FOREIGN.

Birmingham (Eng.) F. Ls. (38th rpt. — year ending March 31, 1900.) Added, ref. lib. 5100; total 147,843; issued 324,031 (average daily issue 1052); Sunday issue 21,632 (average Sunday issue 488). There are 102,637 v. in the 10 lending libraries, including the Central Library, and from them 880,747 v. were issued for home use. 13,957 new borrowers' tickets were issued during the year, and there are 30,526 tickets in force.

Greenock, Scotland. Andrew Carnegie has offered the Greenock town council the sum of £5000 for founding a public library at Greenock.

Italy. LE BIBLIOTECHE GOVERNATIVE ITALIANE NEL 1898: notizie storiche, bibliografiche e statistiche pubblicate a cura del Ministero della pubblica istruzione. Rome, Soc. Edit. Dante Alighieri, 1900. 7 + 464 p. 8°. 8 l.

This is a second edition, revised and corrected, of the "Notizie storiche, bibliografiche e statistiche delle biblioteche governative d' Italia," prepared for the Chicago Columbian Exposition in 1893. This revision has been prepared for the Paris Exposition of the present year. It includes some new material, and gives monographs on the following libraries: National libraries of Florence, Rome, Milan, Naples, Palermo, Turin, Venice; Government library of Cremona, Marucelliana library of Florence, Mediceo-Laurenziana library of Florence, Ricardiana library of Florence, Public library of Lucca, Estense library of Modena, Palatine library of Parma, Angelica library of Rome, Casanatense library of Rome, University libraries of Bologna, Cagliari, Catania, Genoa, Messina, Modena, Naples, Padua, Pavia, Pisa, and Sassari; Alessandrina University library of Rome, Ventimiliana library of Catania, Brancacciana library of Naples, Lancisiana library of Rome, government section of the S. Cecilia musical library of Rome, Vallicelliana library of Rome. There are also full statistical tables.

Leeds (Eng.) P. F. Ls. (30th rpt. — year ending March 25, 1900.) There are now 203,481 v. on the shelves of the libraries, as against 194,177 v. last year, the number in the reference library being 60,004, and in the central and branch libraries 143,477. For home reading 322,417 v. were issued from the central library, and 395,307 v. from the 22 branches. There were 116,448 v. consulted in the reference library. The total issue of books in all departments was 844,172, against 943,406 for the year preceding. There are 24,607 cardholders. About 5500 v. of books for young people were purchased and distributed among the central and branch libraries, to be exchanged at intervals.

The printing of the reference library catalog

was continued, and especial care was given to the development of the reference library. Three new branch buildings have been arranged for.

Toronto (Ontario, Can.) P. L. On Sept. 14 the library board decided to take legal proceedings against the city council to secure \$2058, the amount cut off by the board of control from the library board's estimate for 1900. The estimates submitted were for the expenditure of \$31,333. The city controllers, however, only granted the sum of \$29,375. The library board, in compiling its estimates, asked for the full amount allowed it by act of Parliament, namely, for \$31,333; the sum equal to a quarter mill of the city's assessment. When the estimates were submitted the civic authorities asked that a reduction of about \$2000 be made. This the library board claimed could not be done without seriously injuring the standard of the library, or closing up one or more of its branches. The board then asked for the opinion of the city solicitor as to its claims for the "quarter mill rate," but an opinion on the matter was refused. It is said that the city has for several years past made determined efforts to cut down the library grant. The action of the council last year in reducing the estimates resulted in the closing of the branch libraries, incurring annoyance and inconvenience.

Winnipeg, Manitoba, Can. Legislative L. In the report of the library, presented to the legislature in April, it was stated that the accessions for the year had been 408; total 13,435. It is stated that the department of archives has suffered somewhat from neglect. "No effort has been made, for lack of financial support, to either add to the archives section or restore the museum destroyed by fire a few years ago. True, such effort at restoration would be futile, unless the proposed new building is erected. There are, however, some interesting documents pertaining to the early history of the country preserved in the archives section. Valuable manuscripts and printed documents of the Hudson's Bay régime and some of those of the government of Assiniboia, are available for reference, together with the old newspapers published prior to the entry of the province into confederation. The imperial section is replete with volumes dealing with the political history of Great Britain from the Norman conquest down to the present day. The documents of the old parliament of Canada, from the time of the conquest down to confederation, are being collected as well as those of the several provinces, which, when complete, will prove an invaluable collection."

A year or so ago preliminary steps were taken toward the erection of a new fireproof building for the library and museum. No legislative action was secured, but it hoped this year to obtain favorable consideration. "The library at present is scattered all over the building, occupying rooms that are really in demand for other congested departments. The premises are exceedingly inconvenient for the purposes of both the house and library, and

with poor facilities for carrying on the work. Shelving accommodation is also exhausted, and the preparation of a full and complete catalog has been deferred from year to year, pending the erection of a new and more suitable premises."

York (Eng.) P. L. (7th rpt. — year ending May 31, 1900.) Added, lending dept. 631; total 14,978; issued 125,224 (fict. 87,476; juv. 15,723). Added, ref. dept. 208; total 5474; issued 3923. Visits to reading-rooms 368,529. New borrowers 1010; total cards in use 4392.

There has been a decrease in home use and an increase in reference use. The library is now lighted by electricity.

Gifts and Bequests.

Bolton, Mass. By the will of the late Louisa Parker, of Bolton, a dwelling house and half an acre of land in Bolton is bequeathed to that town, provided within a year from the allowance of the will the town shall establish a free public library, to be known as the Parker Library.

Branford, Ct. Blackstone Memorial L. By the will of the late Timothy B. Blackstone, of Chicago, who died on May 25, the library is to receive a bequest of \$100,000. Mr. Blackstone was the founder of the Blackstone Library, which he had also liberally endowed.

Central Falls, R. I. By the will of the late Stephen Ludlow Adams the sum of \$35,000 is left as a special trust for the establishment of a public library building for Central Falls, R. I., the building to be known as the Adams Library. \$25,000 is to be spent on the building and the income of \$10,000 to be devoted to maintenance.

Columbia Univ. L. The New York Southern Society has presented its "Garden library" to Columbia University. The collection comprises 2279 bound volumes and 145 pamphlets, all either by Southern authors or having a direct bearing upon Southern history.

Dubuque, Ia. On July 21 it was announced that a gift of \$50,000 for a public library building had been offered to the directors of the Young Men's Library Association on condition that that library be made the nucleus of a free public library, and that the city furnish a site and maintain the institution. Later it was made public that the anonymous giver was Andrew Carnegie. The matter will be submitted to vote at the regular autumn election.

Pittsfield, N. H. It is announced that Josiah Carpenter, of Manchester, N. H., will erect a public library building, to be presented to Pittsfield when completed. Mr. Carpenter has already purchased a site for the building.

Torrington (Ct.) L. Assoc. By the will of the late Elisha Turner the library association receives a bequest of \$100,000.

Waco (Tex.) P. L. The library association

received on July 27 a check for \$1000 from Andrew Carnegie as a contribution toward the public library.

Woburn, Mass. The will of the late Jonathan Thompson, of Woburn, contains a residuary clause, which provides that the residue of the testator's estate, which is a valuable one, shall be used for the erection and maintenance of a suitable building by the city of Woburn, to be used and occupied as a library, with reading and lecture rooms, to be known as the "Eunice Thompson Memorial Library." The will makes no stipulation as to the furnishing of the building with books or other fittings, nor is there a provision for salary of librarian, janitor, or others who may there be employed. The will also places the management of the library in charge of a board of three trustees, to be chosen by the city, although it is likely that legislative action would be required in order to authorize the city council to select the trustees.

The bequest places the city somewhat in a dilemma, as the Woburn Public Library, in its beautiful Richardson building, long conducted by the librarian, W. R. Cutter, is widely known as one of the best equipped and well managed of the smaller Massachusetts libraries, and there is neither reason nor desire for the establishment of another city library.

Yale Univ. L. It is announced that the collection of Arabic manuscripts made by Count Landberg has been presented to the University library by Morris K. Jesup, of New York. The collection contains about 800 manuscripts, many of which are very rare, covering the whole range of Arabic history and literature and dating back to the 12th and 13th centuries. The collection was bought for about \$20,000, through Harrassowitz, of Leipzig.

Librarians.

BALL, Miss Lucy, for nearly 10 years librarian of the Grand Rapids (Mich.) Public Library, has resigned that position, owing to continued ill-health. Miss Ball is a graduate of the New York State Library School, class of 1891. Her connection with the Grand Rapids Public Library began in July, 1886, when she became assistant librarian; it was broken only by her attendance at the Library School, and after graduation she returned to the library as first assistant, succeeding Henry J. Carr as librarian in January, 1891. Miss Ball's services to the library were devoted and effective, and she maintained it at an even standard of practical usefulness to the community. Her successor has not been appointed.

FALKNER, Roland P., associate professor of statistics at the University of Pennsylvania, has been appointed chief of the Division of Documents in the Library of Congress, at a salary of \$3000. Dr. Falkner was born April 14, 1866, at Bridgeport, Ct., where his father, Rev. J. B. Falkner, was rector of Christ Episcopal Church, which he left in 1869 to accept a call to Philadelphia. Mr. Falkner was educat-

ed in the public schools of Philadelphia and after graduating from the High School entered the University of Pennsylvania in the then newly created Wharton School of Finance and Economy. In 1885 he was graduated with the degree of Ph.B., and immediately went to Germany, where he studied political economy, history, and philosophy at the University of Berlin and Halle, securing late in 1887 the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at the latter institution. He thereupon went to Paris, where he spent three months in further study of political economy at the College de France. Having been appointed instructor of accounting and statistics at the University of Pennsylvania, he returned to Germany and spent the summer semester of 1888 at the University of Leipzig, in the study of the German commercial law, returning to assume the duties of his instructorship. In the spring of 1891 Dr. Falkner was appointed associate professor of statistics at the University of Pennsylvania, a connection which was broken temporarily by his appointment as statistician to the sub-committee of the Committee of Finance of the U. S. Senate in 1891 and as secretary of the American Delegation to the International Monetary Conference at Brussels in 1892. Dr. Falkner has been active in the work of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the American Economic Association, The American Statistical Association, and is a member of the International Statistical Institute. Of the first-named association he was the first secretary, and later vice-president, and he has been connected with the editorship of its "Annals" from their beginning in 1890. He has published many essays on statistics and economics.

FLETCHER, Robert, for about two years a member of the staff of the Buffalo (N. Y.) Public Library, has been appointed librarian of the Carnegie Library, at Bradford, Pa. Mr. Fletcher is a son of W. I. Fletcher, librarian of Amherst College.

FRIEDENWALD, Dr. Herbert, chief of the Division of Manuscripts, Library of Congress, has resigned that position, his resignation taking effect Aug. 31.

HOLMES, Miss Marjorie L., Drexel Institute Library School, class of '99, died suddenly Aug. 14 of typhoid fever in Bermuda, where she had gone for her vacation. Miss Holmes had for the past year been an assistant in the Drexel Institute Library.

INGLIS, Rev. William, assistant librarian in the Ontario Legislative Library, Toronto, Canada, died at his home in that city on Sept. 14. Mr. Inglis had been connected with the library since 1887. He was born in Edinburgh in 1821.

KEOGH-VAN VLIET. Andrew Keogh, reference librarian of Yale University, formerly librarian of Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, and Miss Jessie Van Vliet, librarian of Armour Institute, Chicago, were married on Aug. 6, at Oak Park, Ill.

LARNED, J. N., has again entered the field of authorship with "A history of England for the use of schools and academics," recently issued by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. The powers of skilful condensation shown were to be expected from the editor of "History for ready reference"; and the index, notes, and bibliographical features give the book special practical usefulness.

MARVIN, Miss Mabel, graduate of the Armour Library School, class of 1895-6, has been appointed head cataloger at the University of Wisconsin Library.

POND, Miss Nancy May, B.L.S. N. Y. State Library School, class of 1896, has been appointed librarian of the Peck Library of the Norwich Free Academy, and curator of the Slater Art Museum, Norwich, Ct., succeeding H. W. Kent, resigned.

SMITH, Miss Elizabeth, librarian of the De Pere (Wis.) Public Library, has resigned that position and has been succeeded by Miss Helen Mathews, assistant librarian. Miss Smith, as a member of the library board, will maintain her interest in the library.

WINDSOR, Phineas L., a graduate of the New York State Library School, class of '99, has been appointed clerk in charge of the Index and Catalogue Division of the Copyright Office, Library of Congress, at a salary of \$1600. Mr. Windsor was educated at Northwestern University (Illinois), '91-'95 (Ph.B. '95), and the Albany Law School, '99-'00. He was a student assistant in the Northwestern University Library, '93-'95, and has been an assistant in the New York State Library, '99-date.

Cataloging and Classification.

BOSTON P. L. Branch finding list: books added to the branches, from June 1, 1897, to August 1, 1900. no. 3, September, 1900. Boston, 1900. 36 p. O.

Inclusive of and supplemental to the finding lists of 1898 and 1899. Books listed are to be found in all branches unless the contrary is stated, and one book bears the same call number in every branch. The collection seems well rounded and well suited to its purpose; it is especially representative of more recent books.

CATALOGUE GÉNÉRAL des livres imprimés de la Bibliothèque Nationale. (Auteurs.) Tome 2: Alcaforada-Andoyer. Paris, Imp. Nationale, 1900. 6+624 p. 8°.

THE CATALOGUE OF INDIAN OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM, by Frank Campbell, formerly of the Museum staff, is now ready. It will be supplied by G. E. Stechert, of New York, as sole agent for America. The price is \$10.50.

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, COPYRIGHT OFFICE, has issued revised editions of its Bulletins nos. 1 and 2. These cover "The copyright law of the United States" and "Directions for the registration of copyrights," respectively, the former being brought up to July 1900, the latter to May. The Office has also issued parts 1, 2, and 3 of bulletin no. 4, including the text of the convention of 1887 creating the International Copyright Union, instructions for registration of copyright in the British dominions, and rules for copyright registration in Canada.

NEW BEDFORD (Mass.) F. P. L. List of books for younger readers; prepared by the library staff of the New Bedford Free Public Library, with suggestions by the child-study committee of the New Bedford Education Society, and with the library numbers, names of publishers, and prices. New Bedford, 1900. 96 p. O.

Apparently the list of "books for younger readers" published by the library in 1898 has been the basis for the present extended list. It is intended "to furnish to parents and teachers a selection of books, covering a wide range of subjects and written in a great variety of styles, which are especially to be recommended as suitable for the use of children." The first part of this expressed purpose has been accomplished more successfully than the latter. The list is fairly good, but a little more care and discrimination would have made it better. In the selection of books quality has been too much sacrificed to quantity. There is almost wholesale inclusion of such writers as "Pansy," Mrs. Lillie, Mrs. Harris, of the "Bodley books," the Musick novels, etc., and a lack of representation of books in a less obvious and commonplace field. There are also some apparent errors in selection, such as the listing of Mrs. Dahlgren's "Washington winter," of "Agnes Surridge," Fenn's "Poverty Corner," and some other books, not "especially to be recommended as suitable" for children. The arrangement includes a fiction list, followed by the classes Amusements, Science, Botany, Zoology, Literature, Travel, History, etc.; but there is confusion between these classes and the main list. Thus, "Q's" "Historical tales from Shakespeare" are found under Literature, while the Lambs' "Tales" are under Fiction; Coffin's historical books are separated in the same way, and in all the supplementary classes like overlapping prevails. Typographically, the list is clear and compact, although such errors as Francis H. Burnett, "Dirgo Pinzon," "Silas Warner," "Tales of two cities," etc., show careless proofreading.

THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY *Bulletin* for September is chiefly devoted to a calendar of the letters between Andrew Jackson, William B. Lewis, and others, ranging over the years 1806-1864. The letters are a part of the collection of Ford manuscripts given to the library by J. Pierpont Morgan. They are arranged

alphabetically by writers, with an index by receivers and a chronological index appended.

THE NEWARK (N. J.) F. P. L. publishes in the Aug.-Sept. number of its *Library News* lists of French, German, and Italian books in the library.

OTIS L., *Norwich, Ct.* Catalogue of fiction in the library, August 1, 1900; to which is added catalogue of books of all kinds for the young, September 1, 1900; both being arranged alphabetically by authors and titles in one list for each catalogue. Norwich, [1900.] 4+130 p. O.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE L. CLASSIFICATION. The report of Dr. G. E. Reed, state librarian of Pennsylvania, for 1899, contains (p. 9-17) an outline of the scheme of classification recently devised for the library. It is said to be "based upon the Dewey system, with a number of modifications, by which it was adopted to the special needs of the state library." It contains 19 general classes, as follows: 1. General works. 2. Philology. 3. Philosophy. 4. Religion. 5. Sociology, Politics, Economy. 6. Pedagogy. 7. Science. 8. Useful arts. 9. Medicine. 10. Agriculture and domestic economy. 11. Military and naval science. 12. Fine arts. 13. Literature. 14. Antiquaria and incunabula (with full state, country, and some city divisions). 15. Travel and description. 16. Biography. 17. History. 18. Law. 19. Government publications. There are full subdivisions under each class.

ST. JOSEPH (Mo.) F. P. L. Second supplement to classified list of the circulation department: additions from April 1, 1898, to June 1, 1900. 28 p. O.

A consolidation into one finding list of volumes 2 and 3 of the library *Bulletin*. The lists appeared originally in the local papers, which furnished the type to the library; from these newspaper lists the *Bulletin* record was prepared, and the material was then again consolidated into the present list. The method gives at almost nominal cost a printed record of the library's contents which is practically useful, even though the small type, close "solid" page, and lemon-colored paper make a trying combination for the user.

THE SALEM (Mass.) P. L. *Bulletin* for September devotes its special reading list to China, giving a good selection of books and periodical literature on the subject.

THE SOMERVILLE (Mass.) P. L. *Bulletin* for September contains a special reading list on China.

THE WESTFIELD (Mass.) ATHENÆUM L. *Bulletin* for October has a three-page classed reading list on Russia, prepared for the local Philomathean Club.

WISCONSIN, *Department of Education*. List of books for high school libraries of the state of

Wisconsin; issued by the state superintendent, L. D. Harvey. Madison, 1900. 152 p. O.

A good classed annotated list, prepared by Miss M. E. Schreiber. Author and title indexes are appended, and publisher, price, and full imprint data are given in the main, classed list. The list should be useful to librarians in selecting school collections.

CHANGED TITLES.

In 1860 Lippincott published "The rivals," by Jeremiah Clemens. I have now before me the same book with the title "An American colonel . . . by Hon. Jere. Clemens. Akron, Ohio, Wolfe Publishing Co." Mr. Clemens died in 1865. This book contains the dedication of the original work, and all of the preface except the last eight lines. It contains a second preface, which is not in the original, and it is dated Akron, Ohio, 1900. Neither in this preface nor anywhere else is there any intimation that this is not the first appearance of the work. From this preface the inference is quite clearly made that this is a new book. The man who passes a counterfeit note is put behind the bars. What shall be done with him who makes a counterfeit book? JOHN EDMANDS.

Bibliography.

ALLEN, Grant. Clodd, E. Grant Allen: a memoir, with a bibliography. London, Grant Richards, 1900. 224 p. 8°. 6s.

Contains a bibliography of Allen's writings. The *Academy* says: "The bibliography is a complete misnomer. The writings are given in chronological order, which would be all very well for an author who kept to a definite pathway, and to whom dates were of consequence in order to establish his claims to originality. But Grant Allen did not keep to a definite pathway, but was philosopher, naturalist, physicist, historian, poet, novelist, essayist, and critic. The efforts of a many-sided man like him ought not to have been given indiscriminately according to dates, but should have been tabulated according to subject matter. The bibliography is limited to writings published in book form."

ARABIA. Chauvin, Victor. Bibliographie des ouvrages arabes ou relatifs aux Arabes, publiés dans l'Europe chrétienne de 1810 à 1885. IV: Les Mille et une nuits. (Première partie.) Liège, H. Vaillant-Carmanne, 1900. 228 p. 8°. 7 fr.

BIBLIOTHÈQUE DE LA COMPAGNIE DE JÉSUS. Nouvelle édition par Carlos Sommervogel, S. J., publiée par la province de Belgique. Bibliographie, tome IX: Supplément, Casalicchio—Zweissig, anonymes, pseudonymes, index géographique des auteurs et des domiciles. Paris, Alphonse Picard et fils, 1900. 1816 col. 4°. 40 fr.

GAS ENGINE. Parsell, Henry V. A., and Weed, Arthur J. Gas engine construction: a practical treatise describing the theory and principle of the action of gas engines of various types, etc. N. Y., Norman H. Henley & Co., 1900. 296 p. 8°.

An annotated bibliography of the principal gas-engine books and periodicals published in the English language fills eight pages.

FESTSCHRIFT zur Gutenbergfeier, herausgegeben von der Königlichen Bibliothek zu Berlin, am 24. Juni 1900. (Untersuchungen zur Geschichte des ersten Buchdrucks, von Dr. Paul Schwenke.) Berlin, A. Asher & Co., 1900. 9 + 90 p. mit 2 Tafeln Lex. 8°. 5 m.

MANUAL TRAINING. University of the State of New York. High school department, Bulletin 9, May, 1900. Manual training syllabus. Albany, 1900. p. 230-284. O. 10c.

Appendix 1 is an excellent bibliography, covering manual training and home science, first separately and then in combination.

MARSHALL, John. How to celebrate "John Marshall day," Feb. 4, 1901; published by direction of the Executive Committee of the Illinois State Bar Association. [Chicago, Callaghan & Co., 1900.] 20 p. D.

This pamphlet contains as an appendix a six-page bibliography of writings by and about John Marshall, including periodical articles.

MILITARY LITERATURE. Cockle, Maurice J. D. A bibliography of English military books down to 1642, and of contemporary foreign works. London, Simpkin, Marshall & Co., 1900.

Reviewed in the *Athenæum*, Sept. 15, 1900. "An admirable book, filling a serious gap in English bibliography." 166 of the books recorded are English and nearly 1000 are foreign.

NEWARK (N. J.) BIBLIOGRAPHY. F. P. Hill, Newark (N. J.) Free Public Library, announces the preparation of a bibliography of Newark, New Jersey, to be issued this winter if enough subscriptions are received to warrant publication. Full information may be obtained by applying to Mr. Hill.

SUTTON, C. W. Special collections of books in Lancashire and Cheshire; paper read before the Library Association, Manchester, Sept. 5, 1899. Aberdeen, University Press, 1900. 64 p. O.

A review of special public and private collections, with an appendix listing such collections in detail, under the name of library or owner.

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John Cabot, the Discoverer of North America, and Sebastian his Son. A Chapter of the Maritime History of England under the Tudors, 1496-1557. By HENRY HARRISSE. Demy 8vo, buckram, pp. xl. and 504, with maps and illustrations, \$7.50 (or of Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York).

The Discovery of North America by John Cabot. The Alleged Date and Landfall. Also The Ship's Name, the "Matthew," a Forgery of Chatterton? By HENRY HARRISSE. Post 8vo, paper wrapper, pp. 47, 25 cents.

General Sir William Howe's Orderly Book at Charlestown, Boston, and Halifax, June 17, 1775 to May 26, 1776, to which is added the Official Abridgment of General Howe's Correspondence with the English Government during the Siege of Boston, and some Military Returns. Now first printed from the Original Manuscripts, with an Historical Introduction by Edward Everett Hale, the whole collected and edited by BENJAMIN FRANKLIN STEVENS. In one volume, royal 8vo, pp. xxi. and 357, cloth, gilt top, at \$3 net.

Christopher Columbus. His Own Book of Privileges, 1502. Photographic Facsimile of the Manuscript in the Archives of the Foreign Office in Paris, now for the first time published, with expanded text, translation into English, and an Historical Introduction. Limited edition on thick handmade paper, foolscap folio, half pigskin, pp. lxvi. and 284, \$30 (or of Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York).

The Voyage from Lisbon to India, 1505-6. Being an Account and Journal by ALBERICUS VESPUCCIUS. Translated from the contemporary Flemish, and Edited with Prologue and Notes, by C. H. COOTE, Department of Printed Books (Geographical Section), British Museum. Foolscap 4to, pp. xxvii. and 56, \$3.75 net. 250 copies only printed.

Americus Vespucci. A Critical and Documentary Review of Two Recent English Books Concerning that Navigator. By HENRY HARRISSE. Foolscap 4to, pp. 68, \$3 net. 250 copies only printed.

The Campaign in Virginia, 1781. An exact Reprint of Six Rare Pamphlets on the Clinton-Cornwallis Controversy, with Numerous Important Unpublished Manuscript Notes by Sir HENRY CLINTON, K.B., and the Omitted and Hitherto Unpublished Portions of the Letters in their Appendices added from the Original Manuscripts. Compiled, Collated, and Edited (with Biographical Notices in a Copious Index), by BENJAMIN FRANKLIN STEVENS. In two vols., royal 8vo, pp. xxix., 507, and 465, cloth, gilt tops, \$6 net.

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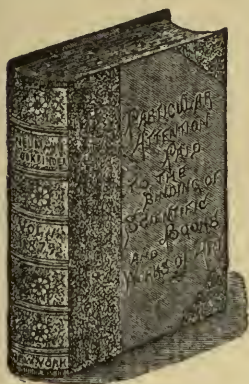
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CHIEFLY DEVOTED TO

Library Economy and Bibliography

VOL. 25. NO. 11.

NOVEMBER, 1900.

Contents.

	PAGE		PAGE
EDITORIALS.	675	STATE LIBRARY COMMISSIONS.	691
A. L. A. Conference, 1901.		STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS.	692
The English Library Meeting at Bristol.		LIBRARY CLUBS.	696
Local Bibliographies as Library Work.		LIBRARY SCHOOLS AND TRAINING CLASSES.	699
The Connecticut State Librarianship.		Amherst Summer School.	
The Wisconsin Free Library Commission.		Drexel Institute Library School.	
COMMUNICATIONS.	676	New York State Library School.	
Libraries for Periodicals and Newspapers.		Pratt Institute Library School.	
The First Travelling Library?		University of Illinois State Library School.	
PLANNING AND CONSTRUCTION OF LIBRARY BUILDINGS.—		REVIEWS.	702
<i>Bernard R. Green.</i>	677	Campbell, Index-Catalogue of Indian Official Publications.	
SUMMER VACATION CARDS.— <i>Sam Walter Foss.</i>	683	Steenberg, <i>Folkesbogsamlinger.</i>	
REVISION OF THE DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION.— <i>Melvil Dewey.</i>	684	John Crerar Library. List of Books in the Reading-Room.	
THE LIBRARY OF THE MIND.— <i>R. R. Bowker.</i>	686	LIBRARY ECONOMY AND HISTORY.	704
THE LIBRARY OF ANCIENT NIPPUR.	686	GIFTS AND BEQUESTS.	709
LIBRARY SCHOOL FOR WOMEN AT BERLIN.	687	PRACTICAL NOTES.	710
WISCONSIN STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.	687	LIBRARIANS.	710
ONTARIO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.	688	CATALOGING AND CLASSIFICATION.	711
LIBRARY APPROPRIATIONS FOR GREATER NEW YORK.	688	BIBLIOGRAPHY.	712
LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.	689	ANONYMS AND PSEUDONYMS.	714
Annual Meeting, 1900.		PUBLISHER'S NOTE.	714
AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.	690		
Suggestions for A. L. A. By-laws Desired.			
Programs and Printed Matter Wanted.			
Transactions of Executive Board.			

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VOL. 25.

NOVEMBER, 1900.

NO. 11

WAUKESHA, Wisconsin, is to be the next meeting-place of the American Library Association. The decision made at the Montreal conference to meet in 1901 at a summer resort in the middle West left the choice practically between Waukesha, and Winona Lake, Indiana. From the former an invitation had been previously presented; the invitation from the latter was announced at the Montreal conference and was later heartily seconded by the state library association and the state library commission of Indiana. The decision to meet at Waukesha was influenced largely by priority of invitation, by the prominence of Wisconsin in library endeavor, and by the fact that at this resort the whole association could be accommodated in a single headquarters hotel, if desired. The exact date for the conference has not been settled, but it is understood that it will begin on or about July 3, so that the business sessions may close just prior to the meeting of the National Educational Association in Detroit. This will allow members of the A. L. A. to attend the sessions of the Library Section of the Educational Association, and should result in securing for those sessions the best possible presentation and discussion of library and school relations, both from the teachers' and the librarians' standpoint. Of the general character of the program there is as yet little to announce. It is probable that the section feature will be maintained, with two additions, of a section for library work with children, and a section for discussion of cataloging and classification. The presentation of special topics in "round table" sessions is also likely to be continued, as a result of the success of this feature at Montreal. Indications point to a large gathering, with special representation from the West, and it is not too early for trustees and librarians to consider the necessity of attendance at the meeting. The Waukesha conference should be an object-lesson in the enthusiasm, vitality and permanence of the library work of the midwest states.

THERE are interesting lessons to be drawn from the recent annual meeting of our English library brethren. From the report given elsewhere, it will be seen that there has been con-

siderable criticism of that meeting, especially as regards the extent and character of its program. It is pointed out that in the five days of the conference but seven hours were given up to business, and that, subtracting the time devoted to council report and other necessary routine matters, about four hours only remained for presentation and consideration of papers. The natural result was that discussion was minimized to the last degree, and that a number of papers, some on topics of special professional interest, had to be "taken as read," without any opportunity for their consideration by members. Of the papers presented a majority dealt with subjects of local literary or historical interest, valuable and interesting doubtless, but hardly of inspiration or suggestion in practical library work. The emphasis given to the historical side of bibliography in transatlantic library gatherings is natural, and in many respects desirable; but it seems evident that the English association has not made due allowance for the development in recent years of a keen interest in more practical questions of library organization and administration. In the American association it is, perhaps, the full hearing given to all practical matters, however fertile in disagreement, that has so far prevented factional dissensions in a field where pre-eminently union is strength—though union does not necessarily mean uniformity, either in opinion or practice.

THE announcement by Mr. Hill of his undertaking of a local bibliography of Newark and word from Mr. Beer that he has under way a bibliography of Louisiana, furnish good examples of what may usefully be attempted by librarians in a sense outside the special library field, if, indeed, this should be called outside work. For an adequate bibliography is a first step toward an adequate collection of books in any special field, and it goes without saying that a local library should make a specialty of a complete collection of local publications, and that the chief library in a state ought to give special attention to the literature connected with its state. It is not possible, of course, for the smaller libraries throughout the country to

give their support to such undertakings, but the larger general libraries as well as such special libraries as those of the historical societies, etc., should be ready to make such enterprises possible by their subscription and support. And it is the part of wisdom not only to make such enterprises possible by subscription in advance, but also to secure them before they become rarities and must be purchased at an extravagant price. It is to be hoped that Mr. Hill's undertaking may have such support from libraries in a position to afford it.

THE death of State Librarian Hoadley, of Connecticut, removes from the ranks of library workers one who years ago made a reputation as a scholar and bibliographer. Of late years his increasing ill health gradually withdrew him from active library administration, although he was persistently at his desk with a pluck and steadfastness which showed his devotion to the work into which he had knit his life. For some time past his place has practically been taken by Mr. George Godard, who has quietly administered the library, with due deference to his chief and who has been able to do a great deal of good work under difficult circumstances. It is not always to be assumed by observers at a distance that such a man is the best one in the state for the office of state librarian, but certainly Mr. Godard seems to have earned the right to promotion, and it would be gratifying if the state authorities should find this to be the fact and act accordingly. There has been so much ground for criticism of the methods by which state librarians have been appointed in several of the states, that it will be a satisfaction to find Connecticut setting a good example in the present opportunity.

THE Wisconsin Free Library Commission has been collecting periodicals for the poorer libraries in Wisconsin to help them to complete their sets. In the past eight months the commission has given one or more numbers to complete each of 600 volumes. In many communities committees from the women's clubs are now aiding their home libraries to complete such sets because the clubs have so quickly come to appreciate the value of the few bound volumes which have recently been secured at the suggestion of the commission. There has been no difficulty in securing gifts of sufficient numbers of all the later and more com-

mon magazines in Wisconsin, but comparatively few numbers of *Harper's Monthly*, for instance, which were published before 1880 are received. Many an attic in the older states has stores of unused periodicals which would become treasures if transferred to the shelves of some of the small western libraries. The Wisconsin commission would gladly pay freight charges upon any such magazines that may be sent to its office in Madison, Wis., and will place them in small libraries where they will be bound and cared for and frequently used.

Communications.

LIBRARIES FOR PERIODICALS AND NEWS-PAPERS.

AT the recent International Congress of Librarians at Paris a paper advocating special libraries for periodicals and newspapers aroused much interest, and the result was that the congress "émet le vœu que efforts soient tentés pour arriver à la création dans les grandes villes de bibliothèques spéciales chargées de recueillir toutes les publications périodiques." But how inconvenient this plan would be for the student of history who would find some of his material on his special topic far removed from the rest! Every student on every subject wishes all the material within easy reach, and certainly the most rational and convenient principle of specialization of libraries—as also of classification within the library—is by subject, and not by form or publication, a very minor consideration. Chicago, which aims at a complete library through specialization by subject, the Crerar Library for science, the Newberry for general literature, the Public Library for popular literature, etc., each library including all forms of publication, is, in my opinion, on the right trend of development.

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THE FIRST TRAVELLING LIBRARY?

IT is commonly thought—is it not?—that Napoleon was the first to utilize the travelling library; but turn to Horace Walpole's description of Strawberry Hill, his home, and you will find, under the heading of "Rare books of prints and drawings in the library," fourth item, the following:

"Sir Julius Cæsar's travelling library, containing 44 small volumes in Latin, inclosed in a case the size of a folio."

Inasmuch as Sir Julius died in 1636, 133 years before Napoleon was born, the credit for the first practical application of the travelling library idea must pass from the soldier to the physician.

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PLANNING AND CONSTRUCTION OF LIBRARY BUILDINGS.*

BY BERNARD R. GREEN, *Superintendent of Building for Library of Congress.*

REMARKS before librarians on the planning and construction of library buildings need little historical preface and yet few of the younger members of the profession, whose experience has been gathered in the buildings and with the appliances of the last half generation, probably realize the advancement made in this important branch of library economy during the last whole generation.

In the older days libraries were few, small and far apart in everything of common interest. Even their functions were very diverse and each occupied a field largely the creation of the local librarian and environment, whilst he, on a meagre salary, travelling rarely or not at all, often became an inveterate reader if not a recluse. Mutual intercourse being limited, no consensus of opinion existed as to library purpose and management, much less as to the planning of library buildings. Ill qualified therefore to impress the essentials of library economy and administration on the mind of the architect, librarians were usually content to get any building at all that he, uninformed and unappreciative, might happen to design in total disregard of the true purpose. Numberless disappointments and too many total failures were the natural consequence, and so library literature contains more of condemnation than commendation of architects as designers of library buildings. Much of this, however, has been a mistake, for why should even the architect possess so much more knowledge of the true plan for an important new library building than those who are to use it? The latter should present clearly the needs, and these will be quickly comprehended by the competent and studious architect whose business it will then be skillfully to plan and incorporate the indispensable conditions in a harmonious and appropriate architectural design. To accomplish this, some giving and taking here and there, within reasonable limits, will generally be necessary. A minor convenience or pet notion may have to be sacrificed at one point or another and, in general, the maximum of imagined perfection must be discounted a little if a homogeneous and creditable architectural

structure is to be produced. To meet the many utilitarian and structural requirements — not to mention the artistic, which have been too much derided by librarians — involved in planning an important library building, a high order of talent and ingenuity are demanded, for the undertaking is more difficult than has been supposed.

But the conditions and means of library designing have, happily, greatly improved in recent years, although notable examples of the expenditure of more money than wisdom in this direction are found in very modern history.

Librarians are now associated and have a literature of their own, accessible not only to themselves but to the architect and builder. General principles are better understood and agreed to all around.

It is hardly beyond the memory of many of us, when books were comparatively few, magazines, periodicals and newspapers small and scarce, maps and prints rarities hardly known at all in the smaller libraries, while manuscripts were scattered amongst private owners and music was chiefly a private luxury not looked for in a library. Consequently the building was often a simple house in which shelves for only bound books were arranged about a reading room on some cloistered architectural plan, wherein the librarian at his desk appeared to be forever engaged in reading the library through. The aspect of the place was scarcely enticing, and diffident persons, especially the young, passed it by in awe and doubt. The buildings, rarely of attractive exterior, were seldom well lighted or ventilated, while the scholarly mysterious dimness of the reading room became gloomy darkness in the inner shelf recesses where the dust and webs of time gathered with impunity and rested permanently. The shelves were usually of solid wood in close cases, unventilated and especially contrived to hold and hide indefinitely whatever got into them, especially dust, litter, and musty odors. Then the library comprised but little else than bound books and pamphlets which were well accommodated on the ordinary book shelf. A quantity of common shelving and a few tables, chairs and desks completed the necessary furniture. Occasionally a show case or two contained some rare volumes or manuscripts,

* Read before Joint Library Meeting, Washington, D. C., March 29, 1900.

and a few maps or prints hung on the walls.

Within the years of the youngest of us, all this has changed. Books have increased and multiplied almost beyond comprehension both in number and diversity, requiring much finer classification. Periodical and newspaper literature may yet perhaps swamp the world in print. The earth and the heavens are being traversed and surveyed extensively and the growth and value of maps and charts has already become voluminous. One has simply to visit the Copyright Division in the Library of Congress to find bewildering evidence of even the substantial publications of this country alone. Manuscripts are being collected and extensively studied and collated, requiring accommodations in safe, specially designed cases, while prints and the graphic art of illustration—a legitimate accession to the library—have kept pace with and become an invaluable adjunct of the printed book. Even the public catalog must have large and special accommodations. To provide not only the rooms but the special furniture and fittings for the safe and convenient keeping and the use of this vast and varied mass of new matter, is now a live question and adds greatly to the problem of planning the buildings. In large reference libraries the rapid increase in the bulk of the accessions is not the least of the considerations.

Thus has come the demand for more accommodations and better arranged library buildings, and the subject has been extensively discussed until now, not to mention public halls or corridors, the schedule of the chief spaces required in a complete public library are:

- A stack room,
- A general delivery room,
- A general reading room,
- Several private reading rooms,
- Periodical and newspaper reading rooms in one or separate,
- Open-shelf room or rooms,
- Space for the public catalog,
- Children's reading room,
- Order and accession room or rooms,
- Cataloging room,
- Librarian's room,
- Librarian's reception room,
- Trustee's room,
- Map and chart room,
- Manuscript room,
- Reading room for the blind,
- Exhibition halls,
- Print rooms,

- Music room,
- Lecture or class room,
- Staff room,
- Rooms for typewriter copyists,
- Packing, receiving and shipping room,
- Substation delivery room,
- Photographing attic,
- Printing and binding rooms,
- Telephone closets,
- Cloak room,
- Women's room,
- Lavatories, public and private,
- Lunch room,
- Stock room,
- Storage space in basement,
- Repair shop,
- Rooms for engineer, janitor and scrubwomen,
- Bicycle hall.

The dissimilar conditions surrounding each new and differently located building, together with the various objects of libraries, make the problem of arranging all or any large part of these rooms ever new and difficult.

Obviously I shall not undertake to show how a building should be planned, but certain fundamental principles may, of course, be laid down. Small town libraries may be quite alike, as are the school houses generally, because their object and management are now very similar, and a stock plan for them would be quite practicable. In fact, the manufacturers of library outfit and supplies are so extending their business that we may soon have the opportunity to purchase, per catalog, at a special discount for cash, a complete little library building fully equipped and ready for use. But the great demand of the time for suitable buildings finds a responsive market with materials, machinery and advanced methods of construction undreamed of a few years since. The new Public Library of New York City will include all of the apartments above enumerated and several more besides, with all necessary halls, corridors, intercommunication and machinery. It will occupy, as every such building should, a spacious lot of ground where it will stand complete in itself, entirely detached from other buildings and with unobstructed daylight and air on all sides. Even there the problem of making a convenient arrangement has been difficult enough, but when, as it often happens, the lot is enclosed in a block or on a corner, the case is much worse and extraordinary treatment of the plan must be resorted to. Then more mechanical accessories and

more artificial light and ventilation must be adopted; but the means of doing this acceptably are at hand.

Working libraries have become so comprehensive and indispensable that the planning of their buildings is a new branch of architecture of a high order, and no architect will succeed who neglects to study conscientiously the main principles of library science and convenience. It is his business to embody these in good architecture, and he has already done it well in some instances, but we are still struggling too much with designs that are beautiful at the expense of well arranged, well lighted and ventilated interiors, and cramped spaces which an earnest restudy of the design would overcome.

In very general terms it may be stated that a working library consists fundamentally of a collection of books and a number of readers, the object being to secure the most intimate practicable connection between them and at the same time preserve the books and their classification. While in these days special mechanical devices may render very unusual arrangements practicable, they should be adopted only as a necessity; but it is a comfort to feel that the range of possibility has been so much widened. For instance: while we lay down the rule that the books should be shelved as near as possible to the readers, as a saving of time and labor, it is quite feasible, if absolutely necessary, to secure excellent service if the shelving be located in a very remote part of the building, or even across the street in a separate building. Modern mechanical resources are quite equal to the annihilation of mere distance in any direction or by almost any route. Communication, oral and written, and transportation of the books or even the readers themselves, or of library matter of any kind in almost no time, are practical mechanical possibilities at the present time. The problem needs but to be distinctly stated to be met by an affirmative from the engineer.

Thus it further appears that, by intelligent, thorough consultation with the architect and engineer, a library may be conveniently arranged and equipped and beautifully built on very novel and peculiar lines when unusual conditions are presented. The very magnitude of the Library of Congress was a condition of very large spaces and long distances, although contained in a single building on an isolated site. The diameter of the main reading-room

and the sizes and heights of the book-stacks suggested mechanical aids, and they were devised. The chief of these was a continuous and constantly running automatic book carrier. Another, operating on a different principle with an endless cable, runs underground from beneath the floor of the delivery desk to the Capitol, a quarter of a mile away. These have been in constant and satisfactory use for two and a half years. Pneumatic tubes for readers' cards and written messages parallel these carriers and an electric telephone communicates with the Capitol. Electric signals are also a part of the apparatus, and convenient elevators for passengers and freight are provided in the book-stacks. Altogether the service at these long distances is perhaps quite as quick as could be desired. A book from the shelf is delivered to the reader within four minutes after handing in his card at the delivery desk, and to the Capitol within twelve minutes after sending over the call either by pneumatic tube or telephone. This is doing well for machinery that was necessarily absolutely original and novel at the time it was devised. When the demand shall be larger the machinery for such library service will be improved and diversified to meet it.

The cost of machinery is, however, a consideration both in construction and operation, and it occupies space. As already said, therefore, it is to be regarded as a resource available for large and well-endowed libraries and not always a necessary adjunct to those of moderate dimensions and means.

It is generally agreed that, above all things, the bound books, which comprise the bulk of the collection, should be shelved as compactly as possible, and that the mass of the readers, whom it is impracticable to admit to the shelves, should have reading accommodations as near thereto as possible, so as to minimize the labor and time of serving them with the books. This has been done in several different ways, depending partly on the size and character of the library; but the principal plans are, in general, first, to place the reading-room within the mass of books on a so-called central plan with the shelving surrounding or radiating from it, as in the British Museum and the Library of Congress; second, to place the books at one side adjoining as nearly as possible the reading-room (a very common method); and third, placing the reading-room on top of the stack. The first two ordinarily admit of extension of the

stack, and the latter will do so if a side is capable of extension laterally.

The celebrated librarian, Justin Winsor, who was a prolific thinker on the mechanical lines of library economics, used as an illustration of his conception of a convenient and economical library, the old Providence Railroad depot, later known as the Park square station in Boston. Like most modern terminal stations this one consisted of a so-called head house and trainshed. The former was of several stories with a great passenger hall and the usual waiting rooms, etc., while the train shed was a simple great lofty barn extending out over the tracks and capable of indefinite further extension. Mr. Winsor's idea was that, if the train shed were filled with a book-stack, a delivery counter placed at the junction with the head house, and the readers seated at tables in the great passenger hall, very few other conveniences would have to be added to make a complete working library of millions of volumes. To facilitate the conveyance of books between the shelving and reading-room, a wide, endless band of canvas, whereon the books would ride, could be made to run at an inclination from the delivery counter.

It has been assumed that all the books should be shelved in one collection and the readers accommodated in one large room. This is conceded to be most economical, and nearly all libraries are now planned on this line. Quite the opposite scheme was energetically advocated some years since by no less prominent a librarian than the late Dr. Poole. Bitter, but just, complaint had been made of the evils of high shelving, requiring steps or even ladders, and of all arrangements of shelving in tiers or stories, especially those of more than two or three tiers. The fatiguing and time-consuming labor of fetching and returning books, excessive heat in the upper parts from the roof and artificial sources, desiccating and shrivelling bindings and paper, and the carrying upward of dust amongst the books, peculiar to the older high shelving systems, were ever present annoyances to the librarian who had to deal with them. And so Dr. Poole and a few followers, anticipating no possibility of overcoming the faults of the stack system without abolishing it altogether, strenuously opposed everything like it. He believed that the shelving should be distributed amongst many separate and distinct rooms, each a little library in itself devoted to one class of literature, arranged

on low shelves within reach from the floor at the sides of the room in which the readers should be provided with tables and chairs. Thus there would be at least as many rooms as classes into which the library might be divided. High and storied shelving was also considered dangerous from the possibility of fire running upward.

But such a plan as Dr. Poole's would be expensive in construction, maintenance and administration. The Newberry Library in Chicago, of which he was librarian, was, however, built just before his death on a somewhat similar plan. The strength of his opposition to stacks was shown in his criticism of the plan of the new Library of Congress when under consideration in 1882. He said, "the arrangement for storing the books is the worst that could be devised. The alcoves are carried five stories high, one story higher than in the present Congress Library. The books are made inaccessible, and the bindings in the galleries will perish from heat." In the building as constructed, however, the stacks are nine tiers high instead of five, while the conditions as to heat, ventilation, and accessibility have been easily made quite unobjectionable, and another time could be even further improved. The heat is never excessive except in summer, when it pervades everything in this latitude except the refrigerator, but it is perfectly counteracted by good ventilation and general cleanliness, and the books receive no harm whatever from it.

Modern construction and mechanical improvements have not only overcome all the old evils of high shelving and introduced no new ones, but have increased greatly the value of the stack system in several ways. There is now no necessity for the heat, dust, darkness, distance or fire danger of the older shelving. They are overcome largely by making all openings in the outer walls air-tight, closing doors to other apartments by automatic springs, and circulating the air mechanically.

A stack may now be built to any height, of any dimensions and in any place, above ground or even below, with perfect security of the books and convenience of access. It may even be located in the center of the building, and rise therefrom in a tower. We may imagine a location given for a library building where it is essential that the stack should be safely separated from the adjoining property and danger of fire therefrom; also that the ground area for the building is too limited to accommo-

date a large stack capable of future extension. In such a case the reading, delivery and catalog rooms could partially or quite surround the stack, which could be a tower, starting, if need be, in the cellar, and extending upward indefinitely with windows in two opposite sides only. Future growth could be met by further extension of the tower stack upward, and the higher it would go the more light and air it would get. Elevators and book-carrying machinery would render quick service.

This somewhat extreme example illustrates the flexibility and range of the stack method of storing books.

Another plan already adopted for so important a library as the new Public Library of New York City, is to place the reading room on top of the stack in the third story of the building. Future extension is provided for laterally, including the reading room, while the books are simply drawn directly up through the floor from the mine of human knowledge beneath and sent down again to the shelves.

Thus we see many ways in which the readers and the books may be brought into close and convenient relationship without actually admitting the readers amongst the shelves. Until recently librarians almost unanimously refused any general admission of readers to the shelves in public libraries, but now broader views and the multiplication of books have brought about a rule to provide a certain amount of so-called open shelving, which will be much extended in the future. If originally planned for, it is generally feasible to arrange the stack for any amount of open-shelf facility that may be desired. A much larger and broader use of the stack, than has ever yet been attempted, is entirely practicable.

The stacks in the Library of Congress were designed ten years ago with considerable reference to the convenience of readers who might be admitted to them when the moral conditions could be managed by the librarian. Convenient as they already are, some improvements could undoubtedly be made in them—and this is true of all designs of stacks to the present time—but they were originally designed almost without precedent and with but little suggestion to be had from librarians at that time. Since then the increased demand for stack shelving and the competition of manufacturers have produced one or two other stacks in which many of the good features have been adopted from that of the Library of Congress.

Is it sometimes asked if the high stack in open

construction be not liable to ravage by fire, and whether good daylighting is practicable. As to fire, bound books are but poor fuel when properly shelved. Fire cannot be kindled amongst them by ordinary means, and even when started can travel but very slowly, even upward. This is well attested by the fact that fires have almost never been known to originate amongst shelved books, even in wooden shelving and cases which are more combustible than the books themselves. Libraries have, of course, been destroyed by fire, but almost invariably from outside sources. With fire-proof shelving in a fire-proof building and reasonable precautions to keep the books in close order on the shelves and prohibit the stuffing of loose paper, etc., amongst them or anywhere else in the shelving, the fire risk will be next to nothing.

Furthermore, it is entirely practicable in very lofty stacks to insert continuous floors at intervals of a few tiers, not to mention other safeguards of which wire gauze is one, should any seem to be really advisable.

As to lighting, it is not too much to predict that the stack of the future large public library will depend almost wholly on electricity. No matter how much daylight may be provided for in the design and location of the stack, the sun shines but two-thirds the time that the library is in actual use, and that in clear weather only. Artificial lighting must be extensively depended on at best, and it is but a step directly in the line of economy to depend on it altogether. With the electric light perfect uniformity of illumination is to be had at all times, day and night, unaffected by the thunder-cloud shadow or the dark, rainy day. With suitable ventilation there is no reason at the present time why the magazine of books may not be satisfactorily constructed and operated in total disregard of the old *sine qua non* of ample daylight.

But while modern stack shelving in one form or other is suited to almost every variety of library collection, other considerations favor the adoption of so much of Dr. Poole's idea as to place the maps, periodicals, music, manuscripts and prints in separate rooms, provided with specially contrived cases and conveniences for their handling and examination, all, however, to be in reasonable proximity and connection with the main reading room. Such an arrangement with special furniture has been made on a commensurate plan in the Library of Congress.

When conditions permit, the general delivery

room should be on the ground floor, with the main entrance or lobby opening directly into it. The stack should stand as closely as possible behind the delivery counter, the general reading rooms should be on the same floor near by, the catalog and catalogers close at hand and all under the eye of the librarian or assistant in charge. This is readily accomplished by adopting ample floor space and using glass partitions, if the lot be spacious enough for an isolated building. Thus the librarian's office and some of the more important working rooms may be brought well together and the cost of administration minimized. On a second floor, special reading and study rooms and a lecture hall can be located, while the basement, if but partially below ground level, will accommodate everything relating to the care, supply, repair and warming and ventilating apparatus of the building. Even an excellent children's reading room may be had there, closely related to the delivery room and easily reached from the street without disturbance of the older readers above. An ultimate arrangement of this kind is contemplated for the new Public Library in this city. The general plan just outlined is that of this building.

An ordinary public library building need not, therefore, exceed two or two-and-a-half stories, thereby securing direct service, and avoiding elevators, not to say too many stairs.

The planning of a new library building should begin as nearly as possible with these principles, and in the librarian's office — not the architect's. A schedule of the most important rooms and passage-ways should first be tentatively decided on some diagrams sketched to arrange them in plan. Careful consideration should be given to the purpose of the building, and ideas of what is needed formulated as definitely as possible. Then a good architect may be profitably consulted. If it be practicable to engage him at once outright this would be the better course, but if a competition of architects must be had the services of the preliminary consulting architect will be confined to questions of limit of cost, general possible arrangement of the building, and a program for the guidance of the subsequent competing architects, so that they may work on a uniform basis and be fairly adjudged. If the competition be not carefully defined, and assurance of intelligent and unprejudiced final judgment thereof given at the outset, desirable architects will not take the trouble to enter the competition, whatever may be the reward offered.

The very competent and desirable architect is not likely to be he who is aggressively seeking the commission and asking an opportunity to compete for it.

The compensation of architects is essentially uniform, and so it costs no more to employ the best than the poorest, while the value received from the former is likely to go far beyond the amount of his fee.

If the site of the building be not dry the underground parts should be thoroughly damp-proofed to ensure not only a dry cellar or basement, but prevent soakage of walls and the results of damp air in the building. Extraordinary care should be taken in the design of the roof to ensure reasonable immunity from leaks and the insidious action of ice and snow. The most beautiful designs of buildings often involve the most difficult and exasperating roof problems. Gutters behind parapets and balustrades and the angles of towers, skylights and chimneys are continually calling for the roof tinker, being too often left by the architect to the mercy of that workman's ingenuity or carelessness, as the case may be.

All parts of the building should be essentially fireproof, which does not include all wooden furniture and trimmings, but especial care should be given to the danger of fire from neighboring buildings, and to the location and distribution of ventilating ducts to guard against communication of fire through them to any part of the building.

The entire system of ventilation should also be so planned and operated as to exclude dust otherwise likely to be brought in by it in great quantities, especially if the building be in a dusty or smoky neighborhood.

The lighting of a library by day and by night is of the utmost importance, but too much disregarded. Herein the design must be so managed that ample, even excessive, light shall be admitted to all rooms where books are handled and read. For the sake of the exterior architecture, windows are too often small, misplaced, or omitted altogether. This is wrong. A library with inadequate windows is to that extent a closed building. Books are absolutely worthless in the dark, and less so only in proportion to the amount of light furnished in which to read them. The architect who cannot or will not allow his design to be controlled by the principle of ample daylight and air throughout all important parts of the building should stand aside.

Daylight should be admitted generally

through the walls near the ceilings in as much of a clere-story fashion as possible, and at least well above the floor and the eyes of readers. Light falling at a high angle and all around the room, if possible, is the best. Skylights are better than low windows, but the glass is never clean, and the sun strikes in and badly heats the room in summer, unless very lofty, while the arrangement is leaky and always troublesome.

The walls and ceilings of reading rooms should be broken up with shelving, pilasters, deep panels, etc., or have softened surfaces or be otherwise acoustically deadened to prevent the travel of sound. Such rooms should be treated in this particular as having the opposite purpose of auditoriums. The floors are best if of solid hard material like stone. Tiling will answer if heavy and solidly bedded so as not to sound thin or hollow, but the economical material that is entirely effectual is a terrazzo or fine marble and cement concrete, laid thick in suitably sized panels to obviate cracking, and polished. Such a floor is more quiet than wood or ordinary tiles under footfalls—because solid and inert—and is easily kept clean and san-

itary. Nothing in the use of a library reading room can harm it, and no covering is necessary except small, thin rugs under the feet of some persons, and cheap carpet or rubber runners laid in the aisles where most walking occurs.

Finally, having built and equipped the new library and opened it for business, a firm and tactful administration will be needed to adapt the notional and uneasy employes and visitors to the conditions. No supply of light and air, refinement of warming and ventilation, mechanical equipment or arrangement of details in a building can ever be devised that will satisfy everybody, especially if allowed too much freedom of criticism and choice. But library buildings will in the future be better designed and better built than ever before, and there can be no excuse, even now, for building inadequately. More attention will be given to the beauty of design which the capable architect can always accomplish, even with moderate means, and make the building express its purpose so well and so artistically, that it may never be mistaken in any community for anything else than a library building.

SUMMER VACATION CARDS.*

BY SAM WALTER FOSS, *Librarian, Somerville (Mass.) Public Library.*

DURING the summer months of the present year the Somerville Library has been giving out "special vacation cards" to all its patrons who applied for them. They were allowed to take out ten books each on these cards and were permitted to retain them for the period of one month. Whatever the number of books taken out, only one half the number could be fiction.

Under this arrangement 208 cards were taken out during the summer vacation months, and a total of 1143 volumes were issued on these cards, 578 of which were fiction and 565 were other works. This was regarded as a very fair beginning of an innovation, which we hope will develop into greater things.

This plan of issuing vacation cards was inaugurated by us as a matter of simple justice to the community. We reasoned that readers are no less readers, citizens are no less citizens, and tax payers are no less tax payers because they are temporarily absent from town during the dog days; and as readers, citizens, and

tax payers they should have the use of the books they have already paid for when they are away on their summer vacation and have plenty of leisure to read them. It seemed to us wrong to deprive them of books just at the time when they needed them most.

This scheme was advocated for a long time and met with innumerable objections, just as all new schemes always do. Some of these objections may suggest themselves to you at this time, and so it may be an opportune occasion for considering them. The objections in question never seemed to me profoundly serious ones, and consequently I hope you will pardon me if I do not treat them too seriously.

In the first place—it was asserted that it would be unsafe to let the books go away for so long a period of time, for hundreds, possibly thousands, of miles; it was urged that many of them would be lost and never be returned. This was a hard objection to overcome in advance, but now that the experiment has been tried and not a book has been lost, and every book returned in good condition, the logic of events is on our side.

* Read at Massachusetts Library Meeting, Adams, Mass., Oct. 5, 1900.

It was also urged—and this argument was a fierce and formidable one—that the books that were taken away could not be used at home. There is really no answer to this argument though I tried hard to find one, and finally I had to admit that the books that were taken away could not be used at home. This is a universal argument that is always urged against the extension of all library privileges. You mustn't give books to this class of people because some other class of people will be sure to want the same books at the same time. It is a formidable argument and I am sorry that I can't answer it, for if it were applied to its utmost possibility it would stop the business of every public library in the world.

You mustn't give a book to Tom because Dick may want it, and then when Dick applies for it you mustn't give it to him because Harry may want it, and so on down through the line. It is an unanswerable argument, and I have grown so wise that I never try to answer it any more. And so when Tom applies for the book I give it to him, and then when Dick applies for the same book I buy him one like it, and if others also want it at the same time, I conclude that there is a great demand for that special kind of literature and I endeavor to make the supply equal the demand.

A library should never hold a book on its shelves on suspicion that somebody, sometime, may want it. Give it to the man who wants it now. The plum tree yields its plums to the boy who climbs it first—and the public needs to learn that the public library is a plum tree that wants to be shaken early; but if there are not plums enough to go around, let the plum tree put forth more branches.

It was also objected that this plan would give undue privileges to the rich, taking, as it were, good literature out of the hands of the poor and needy, and giving it to the millionaires. This kind of an argument is dangerous and would be sure to defeat any librarian who adopted this scheme, should he ever run for Congress. Let us look into it a bit.

The maximum circulation, in round numbers of our library in the month of April of the present year was 29,000, our minimum circulation, also in round numbers, in the month of July, was 12,000. So in spite of the 1200 books taken out on vacation cards by the Midases and millionaires of the city, the poor man had 17,000 more books to select from while the millionaires were away in July than he had in April, when all the millionaires were at home.

The plain truth of the matter is that nobody was seriously inconvenienced by our vacation card system, and upwards of 200 people were very much benefited and gratified by it. We shall adopt the plan permanently, and hope that eventually it will be so generally utilized by our citizens that our summer circulation will approximate our winter circulation. It has long been the aim of the Public Library to allow its patrons to have books *when* they want them. It should also let them have them *where* they want them.

REVISION OF THE DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION.

At the close of its first quarter century in print, the Decimal Classification will be issued in a revised and greatly enlarged edition. Many ampler tables and notes will be added and a few material changes which 25 years of use or advance in knowledge show to be necessary will be made. But, as a constantly shifting classification is impracticable for library use, all changes that clearly seem to be the best in the light of obtainable criticism will be embodied in the seventh edition, after which it is intended to make no farther radical changes for perhaps another score of years. While private schemes for lectures or treatises may be changed with each season or edition to conform to the latest theories; for libraries the cost would be prohibitive of renumbering a whole subject every time a new discovery showed a possible improvement in the scheme, while the necessity of classifying not only new books written with new light, but also old books, all of which it is a library's function to keep, demands of a library classification a place for obsolete as well as current topics. The Decimal Classification has now become so much the common language of libraries and bibliographies in all countries that it is clearly undesirable either to make frequent changes or to ignore growth. Apparently a revision about every quarter century would be the golden mean between the costly and impracticable changes if an effort were made to keep up to date, and the opposite extreme which would in time make any scheme seem medieval. To complete the new edition before the end of 1901 work must be begun without delay, and early attention is asked to the points below:

1 ADDITIONS. The classification has already passed through six editions and expanded from 42 to 520 pages in response to demands of specialists and libraries for minuter subdivisions of subjects on which there was much literature dealing with limited phases. Many more similar expansions have been called for and many proposed tables contributed. The seventh or 20th century edition, will contain besides many minor editions extended subdivisions under:

268	Sunday schools
339	Consumption of wealth
340	Law

- 551.5 Meteorology
613.7 Physical training
620 Engineering
630 Agriculture
640 Domestic science
770 Photography

and other subjects for which we receive strong demand and adequate co-operation. The main index and supplement will be consolidated, with all additions found desirable, into a single alphabet.

2 CHANGES. The subjects to which the advantages to be gained from change seem to overbalance the great disadvantages to libraries of altering class numbers are as follows:

340 (Law) This has never been adequately developed. A detailed scheme in French has been worked out by the International Institute of Bibliography, but it has been only about half translated, as lack of a French-English law dictionary renders the task extremely difficult. We should like addresses of any persons familiar with French law terminology.

370 (Education) This is a subject in which most libraries have comparatively few books, so that little inconvenience will be felt from the needed revision.

620 (Engineering) The remarkable progress of electric engineering and the demand for this classification by engineering libraries and offices necessitate not only material expansion, but also some few changes.

537 (Electricity) and 538 (Magnetism) are likely to be modified.

339, now standing for Pauperism, will be enlarged to Consumption in contradistinction to 338 (Production) and Pauperism will be made 339.9, involving only the slight change of adding a single figure.

3 ADAPTATIONS. The adoption of the Decimal Classification by the International Institute of Bibliography for its minutely classified bibliographies of book and magazine literature, after exhaustive comparison of all important systems of library classification, makes it necessary to provide for much closer classification than would be feasible or desirable for an arrangement of books on the shelves. It was important for the Institute of Bibliography to have a classification that would fit any language, and the decimal system being a classification of ideas, independent of the language in which they were expressed, and employing as its notation the universal language of arabic numerals, was the one found to meet most fully these requirements. So far as practicable the many elaborate expansions and ingenious adaptations already worked out and used by the International Institute will be adopted in the new edition.

4 NOTES. There will be vastly more notes than in previous editions, explaining distinctions between allied class numbers and giving brief historical, statistical and other facts to guide the classifier and save much time in consulting fuller reference books. This feature will add more than any other to the practical value of the new edition, and it is here that co-operation can do most to increase the general

usefulness of the book. We earnestly request every user of the system to send any notes he has made or to suggest those of which he has felt the need. All these suggestions will be carefully digested and the results made promptly available in print for all who co-operate.

5 CO-OPERATION. Every user of the Decimal Classification is requested to contribute to the completeness and usefulness of the new edition by sending:

1 A copy of any new subdivisions that he may have worked out or that he would find useful or think desirable; also a list of subjects that should be farther subdivided.

2 A list of errors found in tables or index.

3 Criticisms of any kind on any part of the system.

4 Any notes that he thinks would add to the clearness of any head or that would be otherwise helpful.

5 Addresses of persons likely to be interested enough to give intelligent criticism or suggestions either on the work as a whole or on certain parts.

USE PENDING NEW EDITION. Many will hesitate to assign to books numbers which may be altered within two years. To obviate as much as possible this difficulty we will send an early list of numbers to be changed to all who report to us that they are arranging any material by this classification. Every user is urged to send without delay a complete list of the numbers which he thinks should be changed in meaning because the practical advantages would more than offset the difficulties of the change; also a list of numbers, in which changes might be desirable, but which in his opinion might better remain as they are. The chief feature of the new edition will be additions to tables and index, which will not cause any change or confusion whatever. This expression of opinion is therefore confined to questions of actual variations from the present form.

Returns will be carefully studied and tabulated, and as soon as possible each user will receive the final decision telling which numbers will surely or are likely to be changed. All others can then be used without danger of change. Books on subjects liable to change can be numbered in pencil till the final decision is made and transmitted ahead of the full edition to those who request it. In this way 95% of the numbers can be safely used, and the revision of the other 5% will be pushed through, and advance sheets distributed as early as possible.

With the cordial co-operation of the thousands of users it will be possible to make this revised edition much more useful, and on its completion many accessories heretofore suggested can be added as the great and still growing number of users makes it commercially practicable to publish and manufacture them. Suggestions as to any desirable accessories are specially asked. Please address all communications (marked "D. C." on the left of the envelope) to Melvil Dewey, Director New York State Library, Albany, N. Y., U. S. A.

MELVIL DEWEY.

THE LIBRARY OF THE MIND.

Richard Rogers Bowker, in "The Arts of Life."

As, in the words of Agassiz and Goode, a great museum is a collection of labels illustrated by specimens, so a well-educated intelligence is a collection of mental relations illustrated by individual facts. Thus, though knowledge increase, mastery of them is easier, because the key of the treasure-house is one key, not many keys. Classification is the labor-saving tool of the mind. Thus knowledge of facts becomes disciplined into wisdom, *good sense*. And the pupil of to-day learns more, in less time, with half the labor, than the child of the generation addressed by Herbert Spencer's book on "Education."

In the memory-chambers of the brain, the senses in fact store impressions, one by one, until these senso-graphs rival the collections of a great library, gallery and museum. Each collection starts with a few things. As books begin to come into a library, they may be put upon the shelves as they happen to come. But presently, as more come, there must be arrangement—the librarian can no longer put his hand upon each book separately. If he has had no library education he may put together all the books whose titles begin with "A," "An," or "The." Or, he may try a more sensible alphabetizing by titles, without these meaningless tags. Or, he may arrange his books according to the names of authors. But, if he is to have a real working-library—one where people come not to "get a book" but to get knowledge—he finds he must have a classification by subjects, either directly on his shelves, or indirectly in a subject-catalog. Each subject becomes at last a special library. Soon the librarian finds that some books are out of date and seldom called for. These he puts on less accessible shelves, and brings to the front the "live" books, to be of easy access to the seeker. Last year's newspaper, the ephemeral book, is stowed away out of sight and "out of mind." Collection becomes but a means for selection. At last the great library, recognizing that it can never be complete, supplements itself by knowledge of other libraries, through catalogs, bibliographies, indexes—and its final triumph, in the "evaluation" of books, is to produce at once the best book of its subject, or to tell where it can be had.

So, in a well-ordered mind, the senses store *data*, arranged by the method of association in a subject-classification, and these can be called for at will, combined and applied to practical use. The brain is closely analogous to a photographer's store-room, connected with a telephone "central." We know almost nothing of the physical nature of the brain senso-graphs, nor do we know the limits of brain capacity to receive and store such impressions. The phrenologists assign specific parts of the brain as the seat of specific functions, and physiologists locate the nerve-centers of the several senses; but of the real records in brain-cells we are and may always be ignorant. But we know that observation and memory differ with in-

dividuals, with ages, with specialization, above all with the training that educes habit. One sees and memorizes much; another little. The child-mind is of clear plates, sensitized by heredity for this or that kind of impression; the mature mind takes and gives, washes out, re-sensitizes; the aged mind seems sometimes to lose control, and faded plates, long since forgotten in the back store-rooms, come out unbidden. One person observes and remembers faces; another names; some both. There is a natural selection: we remember only for a day or a week what we had for breakfast or dinner, but for years a face, a voice, an odor, a kindling thought, a key-fact. The memory becomes trained to forget some things, to remember others. Education should exercise this perspective in the cultivation of habit. The eye, the ear, the inward sense, need to be trained to note, to consider, to record, worthily. There should be intentional differentiation between observing and remembering. The modern newspaper makes the mistake of attempting record of all the pettinesses of a day—an impossible and worthless task. The modern education must see and shun this serious error. Selection, not collection, should be its aim.

THE LIBRARY OF ANCIENT NIPPUR

THE recent remarkable results of the excavations in the mounds of ancient Nippur in Asia Minor, carried on by Professor H. V. Hilprecht of the University of Pennsylvania, have awakened wide general interest. For 11 years Professor Hilprecht has carried on his archaeological researches, but his last year's labors have been more fruitful than those of the previous 10 years. They have been crowned by the discovery of the library of the ancient temple of Nippur, which is regarded as probably the most important event in the history of archaeological research. Dr. Hilprecht has just returned to the United States after prolonged absence in the Orient, and the main facts of his discovery are given in an interview in the *New York Tribune* of Nov. 2.

"The chief point to be remarked," Professor Hilprecht is quoted as saying, "is the fact that we have found the first Babylonian temple library that has ever been discovered. Hitherto we have possessed nothing more than the knowledge of the probable contents of such a library from copies found in the royal library of Ashurbanapal, in Nineveh, which was discovered 60 years ago. This royal library, however, was a compilation of documents from all over Babylonia, so far as was at that time known.

"In the library which we unearthed this year at Nippur we get for the first time an insight into the arrangement of the libraries of that early day, and the arrangement of the rooms, etc., and, what is of major importance, a knowledge of the literature of the period. Of special importance is the fact that we have not only discovered a Babylonian temple library, but that it proves to be the most influential and important, as well as the oldest, in the whole

country. No document discovered is younger than 2200 B.C.—that is, about the period when the first blossom of the Nippurian civilization was cut off by an invasion of the Elamites, who descended on Nippur, sacked the city and carried away many of its treasures. After that event Babylon superseded Nippur as the chief city or metropolis of Northern Babylonia.

"So far, only one wing of the library has been excavated. Nearly 18,000 documents have been rescued from the ruins this year. The size of these inscribed clay tablets varies from 1 by 2 inches to 1 by 1½ feet. Unfortunately for the decipherer they were made of unbaked clay, and therefore suffered considerably by the collapse of the building and by the humidity of the ground. But we have all the fragments.

"The library of the temple at Nippur was lost to human knowledge about the time that Abraham went out of Ur into Palestine, and it gives us a clear historical setting for that important event. Many other customs and religious notions which existed among the Hebrews will find here their just interpretation. We have known all along too little of this period. Now we will be able to tell what is purely Babylonian and what is purely Hebrew.

"The records from the library at Nippur are now on the way from Bassora to Constantinople, where they will arrive in the course of six months. The conditions at Constantinople make it impossible for me to speak as to the time when they may be looked for in this country."

LIBRARY SCHOOL FOR WOMEN AT BERLIN.

From Centralblatt für Bibliothekswesen, October.

IN February last Prof. Hottinger's library school for women librarians was opened. It opened with one student and there are now five, but for the course which opened towards the end of October several new names have been sent in. The students are of widely differing ages. They are instructed theoretically and practically in the encyclopædias and methods of science, library science, history of printing, history of folk-lore, history of typesetting, printing, binding, knowledge of paper, copyright law, etc. The library in which they study contains 30,000 volumes and is specially devoted to books written by and about women. The card catalog has already recorded several thousand of these books. The classification embraces 360 headings. For these books and for the library school a new building is to be erected in one of the pretty southern suburbs of Berlin, called Südende. It is to have a capacity of 200,000 volumes. The institution has also undertaken to catalog and classify periodical literature and to print weekly instalments of such catalogs, to be furnished to subscribers in alphabetical order up to 1000 copies a week.

WISCONSIN STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

THE magnificent building of the Wisconsin State Historical Society, at Madison, was formally dedicated on Oct. 19, in a manner worthy of its rank as the finest historical society building in America. The dedicatory exercises were held in the general reading-room of the building, which seats 1000 persons, and included addresses by Charles Francis Adams, Dr. J. K. Hosmer, Dr. A. C. McLaughlin, Governor Scofield, John Johnston, president of the faculty; Dr. J. D. Butler, Charles Kendall Adams, Senator J. H. Stout, and R. G. Thwaites, after which the beautiful building was fully inspected by the visitors. In the evening the special dedicatory address was delivered before a large audience by Charles Francis Adams.

The Library of the Wisconsin State Historical Society was described by R. G. Thwaites in the *Wisconsin Supplement* to the LIBRARY JOURNAL, April, 1896 (21:175-6), which contained also a frontispiece illustration of the new building. The building houses the state university library as well as the library and museum of the State Historical Society, and has been in process of construction for about four years. It has cost, exclusive of the site, almost \$600,000, and is exceeded in size and cost only by such buildings as those of the Library of Congress, Boston Public Library, Chicago Public Library, Columbia University Library, and perhaps a few others.

The building stands on a lower campus of the university, fronting the city, looking over towards the state house, whose dome rises a mile distant, and having the sloping hillside and the university buildings as a background. It is built of buff Bedford sandstone with Ionic columns, and its façade, with its broad sweep of stone steps, stately pillars, and carved cornices, is remarkable for dignity and beauty.

In the basement is the usual provision for storage, unpacking, etc., on an ample scale, with staff and public bicycle rooms; and a newspaper room in which about 18,000 volumes of the society's great collection of newspaper files, covering the 19th century, are shelved, this room connecting by a special stairway with the departmental collection on the first floor of newspaper files for the 17th and 18th centuries. The first floor is devoted to the departmental collections of public documents, maps, manuscripts, and the older newspaper files, and to special purposes. Six seminar rooms are assigned for the use of the state university colleges of history and economics, and the Wisconsin Free Library Commission has handsome quarters.

The most beautiful and imposing feature of the building is the great general reading room, extending along the east side of the second floor. It is 48 x 118 feet in dimension, its lofty ceiling rising through to the third story, and it is overlooked by a visitors' gallery on the third floor. The lighting, from the roof and the east loggia, is remarkably restful and ef-

fective, and every detail of equipment is perfect of its kind. On this floor also are the administrative offices, those of the Historical Society being at the south end, and those of the university library at the north; and the admirably arranged catalog department. The third floor is given up to six university seminar rooms, each with its special selected library, the genealogy and fine art collection, a large lecture room for association meetings, the quarters of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, and other special purposes. On the fourth floor are the fine museum and portrait gallery of the State Historical Society, and a fully equipped dark room for the use of students desiring to reproduce designs or illustrations. Toilet and cloak rooms, staff rooms, etc., are abundantly provided; and in general plan and detail of equipment the building seems fitted to meet every demand likely to be made upon it for years to come.

The present book capacity is about 360,000 v. The completion of the second wing, which is planned for, will increase this to 550,000 volumes, and a final extension connecting the two wings makes the ultimate possible capacity of the building about 1,200,000 volumes.

The functions of the Wisconsin State Historical Society are practically three-fold. In addition to its own collections, it is really the state library, all the books of the state library, excepting the law library, which is maintained as a separate institution, having been placed in its charge in 1875, as trustee of the state. It is also a working library for the state university, whose books it also shelves and whose students and professors constitute possibly 90 per cent. of the users of the library. The shelves now contain about 212,000 volumes, including many special collections of great value. Among the latter are the Draper collection of manuscripts relating to Western history, the collection of Western maps and atlases, the well-known collection of colonial and other early newspapers, in which it is richer than any other library in the country, and the fine genealogical library.

ONTARIO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

THE provisional committee appointed at the A. L. A. conference in Montreal to further the organization of a Canadian library association met in Toronto, Oct. 19. After careful discussion it was deemed advisable to proceed with organization on a provincial basis, with the ultimate aim of a Dominion organization at the earliest possible date. It was decided to hold a conference for the Province of Ontario in Toronto at Easter week. A constitution was drafted, a program discussed, and the following provisional officers were elected:

President: Ja. Bain, jr., Toronto Public Library; 1st vice-president, H. H. Langton, University of Toronto; 2d vice-president, R. J. Blackwell, London Public Library; secretary, E. A. Hardy, Lindsay Public Library; treasurer, Dr. A. B. MacCallum, Canadian Institute, Toronto; councillors, W. Tytler, Guelph Public Library; R. T. Lancefield, Hamilton Public

Library; E. A. Geiger, Brockville Public Library; A. H. Gibbard, Whitby Public Library; A. Pardoe, Legislative Library, Toronto.

LIBRARY APPROPRIATIONS FOR GREATER NEW YORK.

THE appropriations for library purposes in New York City for 1901, made by the city Board of Estimate and Apportionment on Nov. 1, show an increase of nearly \$75,000 over the sum granted for the year 1900. The total amount allowed was \$299,663.30, as against \$214,779.30 for the previous year. The following table shows the appropriations in detail, as compared with the record for 1900.

	1901.	1900.
N. Y. F. C. L.....	\$81,850	\$61,500
Aguilar F. L. Soc.....	32,350	28,250
Webster F. L.....	5,300	4,550
Cathedral F. C. L.....	13,150	9,500
University Settlement F. L.....	5,750	4,150
Washington Heights F. L.....	4,500	4,450
Maimonides F. L.....	9,500	8,900
St. Agnes F. L.....	7,750	6,750
Y. W. C. A. L.....	5,500	5,000
Harlem L.....	7,750	7,200
Gen. Soc. Mech. & Tradesmen's L.....	7,000	9,000
Tenement House Chapter L.....	1,020	1,135
Union for Christian Work.....	.....	11,250
Brooklyn P. L.*.....	100,000	40,000
New Utrecht F. L.....	.....	1,270
Fort Hamilton F. L.....	.....	1,270
Bay Ridge F. L.....	.....	1,980
N. Y. F. C. L. for the Blind....	455.80	184.30
Queens Borough (L. I. City) P. L.....	15,000	5,000
Flushing (L. I.) F. L.....	.....	1,630
Young Men's Benev. Ass'n L.....	2,060	800
Richmond Hill (L. I.) L.....	.....	590
Hollis L.....	.....	240
Tottenville (S. I.) L.....	727	180
	\$299,663.30	\$214,779.30

An important indication of the tendency toward the consolidation of New York library activities is found in the large appropriations granted the Brooklyn Public Library and the Queens Borough Public Library, with the definite provision for "maintenance of established libraries when acquired as branches;" and the omission from this year's list of the smaller libraries of Brooklyn (New Utrecht, Fort Hamilton, Bay Ridge, etc.), and the vicinity of Long Island City (Flushing, Richmond, Hollis), for which individual appropriations have heretofore been granted. The inevitable result must be the merging of the smaller institutions into the larger, and the development of one general library system for the borough of Brooklyn and another for the borough of Queens.

No provision is made this year for a general consolidation, under the New York Public Library, of the libraries of the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, as recommended in

* Of this sum \$80,000 is for general purposes of the library, and \$20,000 is specifically for "the maintenance of established free circulating libraries, when acquired as branches."

† Formerly Long Island City P. L. Of this sum \$12,500 is for general purposes, and \$2500 specifically for "the maintenance of established free circulating libraries, when acquired as branches."

the report prepared by Dr. Billings, and previously noted in these columns.* It was decided by the Board of Estimate that such consolidation ought not to be forced, and that more time was necessary to its development. It is stated that a commission, of which the mayor, Controller Coler, and Dr. Billings will be members, will be appointed by the mayor to investigate and report further on a plan for library consolidation next year.

Library Association of the United Kingdom.

ANNUAL MEETING, 1900.

THE 23d annual meeting of the Library Association of the United Kingdom was held at Bristol, Sept. 25-28. There was a large attendance of delegates and residents, and the social features of the meeting were especially noteworthy. Sessions were held in the University College, Bristol. The meeting opened on Tuesday, Sept. 25, with the usual address of welcome from Alderman F. F. Fox, chairman of the local committee, a vote of thanks to the retiring president, Alderman J. H. Southern, and the installation of the new president, Sir Edward Fry.

Sir Edward Fry's presidential address was a strong and scholarly production, dealing mainly with the function of the library in collection, selection, and distribution. He spoke of the beginnings of libraries, and of the necessity of making the library a receptacle of books—a repository of literature for future generations. The question of censorship in circulation of books was also considered, and, in conclusion, the president said that so far as librarians helped readers to cultivate their taste, to store their minds, to raise their souls (for the work of the librarian led not only to the intellectual but to the moral and spiritual advancement of the nation), so far the librarians would help to make libraries fulfil their highest function—that of hospitals for the soul.

Mr. Norris Mathews, of the Bristol Public Libraries, gave a "Survey of the public libraries of Bristol," mainly historical, tracing the library development of the city from its first free library, established in 1613 by Archbishop Matthew, and giving notes of recent progress. "Some of the public institutions of Bristol" were also described in a paper by L. A. Taylor, of the Bristol Museum Library.

"Lectures under the public libraries acts" was the subject presented by Dr. C. W. Kimmins, of the London Society for the Extension of University Teaching. He spoke of the good work already done in this direction through voluntary effort, and urged its development through the payment of lecturers. By courses of lectures on history and literature public libraries might become centers of instruction in the humanities, and play an important part in the general scheme of higher education. A

discussion followed, and a resolution was passed requesting the council to take into consideration the question of giving power to library committees to pay for lectures out of the rates.

"Library readers' unions; their value and possibilities," were presented by C. E. Newcombe, of Toynbee Hall, who urged this means of raising the grade of books read. "Book selection and rejection" was the title of a useful paper by Thomas Aldred, of St. George-the-Martyr Public Library, London, which evoked animated discussion. F. T. Barrett, of Glasgow, suggested that no novel be placed on the shelf of a public library until it had been published for two years. Expert advice in selecting books on special topics was recommended, and there was a general tendency to criticise the judgments and methods of the ordinary library book committee.

The afternoon was given to a luncheon and to visits to places of local interest, including tobacco works and a printing establishment; and in the evening there was a *conversazione* at Bristol University College.

Business sessions were resumed on Wednesday morning, when the first paper presented was by C. T. Macaulay on "The literary associations of Bath." "Art galleries in connection with public libraries" was an interesting paper by A. G. Temple, of the Guildhall Art Library, who spoke of the influence of art upon books and of books upon art, and especially urged the establishment of art libraries, concluding with a list of books suitable as the nucleus of such a library. Local and antiquarian material formed the basis of the two following papers: "Some things of general interest in the Bristol Medical Library" and "Mediaeval libraries, with special reference to Bristol and district," by Thomas Webb Williams. In the afternoon a special visit was paid to Bath, where a luncheon and tea were served, and there were drives and visits to the Roman baths, pump room and other places of interest. The evening was given up to a smoking concert in the university college for men, and a special theatre party, to see "La poupée," for the ladies of the convention.

On Thursday morning, Sept. 27, a business session was held, when the council presented its annual report. The total membership was stated as 577, compared with 582 the year before. The death roll included Sir Henry Tate, J. D. Mullins, T. G. Rylands, and H. S. Ashbee, among other familiar names. An alteration in the by-laws, providing that special general meetings be summoned only if 40 instead of 15 members signed a requisition and tabled £10 to cover expenses was recommended, but later withdrawn in favor of a slight amendment to the existing rule. Reports were also submitted from the North Midland, and the Birmingham and District Library Associations.

This closed the business of the meeting, the remainder of Thursday and Friday being devoted to excursions and entertainments. On Thursday evening the annual dinner took place

*See L. J. October, p. 634.

at the Royal Hotel; and for Friday three special excursions were made, to Wells and Cheddar, Frome and Longleat, and Weston-super-Mare and Tynesfield.

Much criticism seems to have been aroused by the lack of proportion between the business and social sides of the meeting. Owing to the short time given for the business program, the following papers had to be "taken as read," without presentation to the members or discussion: "Masonic libraries," by Samuel Smith, Sheffield Public Libraries; "Note on the systematic exhibition of new books in the Salford libraries," by B. H. Mullen; "Principles of dictionary subject-cataloging in scientific and technical libraries," by E. W. Hulme, Patent Office, London; "Dictionary *v.* classified catalogs for lending libraries," by W. E. Doubleday, Hampstead, and J. Henry Quinn, Chelsea; and "The risk of contracting infectious diseases by the use of public library books," by J. Y. W. MacAlister and Dr. W. G. Savage. On several of these it had been expected to obtain interested and helpful discussion, and on the professional side the conference seems to have been rather disappointing.

The *Library World* for October reviews the conference in a critical spirit. "We do not," it says, "in any way reflect upon the literary ability of most of the papers presented, which was uniformly high, nor upon their antiquarian interest, which, again, was great; but we must deny the utility of most of the papers which were read, as incentives to discussion, or as in any way forwarding the main cause for which the Library Association was formed. Fourteen papers were put down for discussion, and of these only five had any direct connection with library work." The *Library World* prints also a symposium of "Impressions of the Bristol conference," contributed by librarians in attendance, which expresses similar sentiments. Among the criticisms made are these: "An excellent social meeting; plenty to see, plenty to eat, plenty of agreeable companions; business practically *nil*; this is the natural opinion of our younger and more energetic members."—"I enjoyed the Bristol conference immensely, finding it one of the most restful meetings I ever attended. No knotty problems to discuss, nothing to excite professional interest, and no new point in the development of librarianship to cause discussion."—"The program and general arrangements made left little to be desired, and the papers and discussions were certainly up to the average. It is to be regretted, however, that several of the most practical papers, which might have created a most animated discussion, were placed at the end of the program and had to be taken as read. The discussion that followed Mr. Aldred's interesting paper (which was also taken as read) proved the necessity of a society composed of librarians only; or of convening occasional meetings of the existing associations intended for librarians only, when such important matters affecting the status of librarians could be discussed without giving offence to the powers that be."

American Library Association.

President: Henry J. Carr, Public Library, Scranton, Pa.

Secretary: F. W. Faxon, 108 Glenway street, Dorchester, Mass.

Treasurer: Gardner M. Jones, Public Library, Salem, Mass.

23d General Meeting: Waukesha, Wis., July 3, 1901.

SUGGESTIONS FOR A. L. A. BY-LAWS DESIRED.

Members of the A. L. A. who have by-laws to suggest will oblige the committee in charge of this matter by sending their recommendations to F. M. CRUNDEN, *Chairman*.

PUBLIC LIBRARY,
St. Louis, Mo. }

PROGRAMS AND PRINTED MATTER WANTED.

The Secretary of the American Library Association desires to make an official collection of material issued by the association regarding its annual meetings. Contributions of programs, announcements, circulars, etc., of past conferences and meetings, as well as such material issued by special committees, etc., will be gladly received. Address F. W. Faxon, 108 Glenway St., Dorchester, Mass.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD.

A meeting of the Executive Board of the American Library Association was held on Friday, Nov. 2, at the Broadway Central Hotel, New York City. There were present: Messrs. Carr, Faxon, Jones, Richardson; Mrs. Fairchild, Miss Haines. The following business was transacted:

Place of next meeting: The invitation extended at the Montreal conference, to meet in 1901 at Winona Lake, Ind., was considered fully; but in view of the priority of the invitation extended from Waukesha, Wis., and other considerations, it was deemed inadvisable to accept the invitation from Winona. It was therefore voted, That the American Library Association hold its annual meeting in 1901 in Waukesha, Wis.; and it was recommended, That the meeting begin July 3, or as near that date as may seem advisable to the Program Committee.

Budget, 1901. A budget was submitted from the Finance Committee, making appropriation of \$1500 for the various expenses of the year 1901. The budget presented was accepted, and it was Voted, That appropriations be made for expenditures as specified in the budget.

Registrar: Miss Nina E. Browne was re-appointed registrar.

Handbook: It was voted, That the preparation of a Handbook for 1901 be left to the secretary; and that the secretary prepare a list of members present at the 1901 conference, to be available for use at that conference.

Proceedings: The subject of the proceedings for 1901 was presented by the recorder, who pointed out the great increase in material and in cost entailed by the verbatim report.

ing of all section and round table meetings as well as general sessions. It was voted, That in the preparation of the proceedings for 1901 verbatim report of section, round table, and similar sessions be not given; and that verbatim report be confined to the record of the general sessions.

Sections: It was voted, That the *Trustees' Section* be continued.

Officers for the *State Library Section* were appointed as follows: W. E. Henry, chairman; A. H. Chase, secretary.

Officers of the *Catalog Section* were appointed as follows: Anderson H. Hopkins, chairman; J. C. M. Hanson, secretary.

It was voted, That a *Section for Library Work with Children* be established, provided such section be acceptable to the officers of the Club of Children's Librarians.

Special Sessions: It was voted, That a session for the consideration of the work of the state library associations be provided in the program for 1901, in accordance with request made at Montreal meeting.

It was voted, That a session for the consideration of the work of *State Library Commissions* be provided in the program for the 1901 meeting.

Committees: Committees were appointed as follows:

Committee on International Catalogue of Scientific Literature (J. S. Billings, C. W. Andrews, Cyrus Adler), continued.

Committee on Library Training: J. C. Dana; W. E. Foster (*vice* F. M. Crunden, resigned); W. H. Brett (*vice* F. P. Hill, resigned); Miss E. G. Browning; Miss E. C. Doren.

International Co-operation: A committee on International Co-operation, as recommended in the report of the Co-operation Committee (Proceedings, 1900, p. 72) was appointed as follows: E. C. Richardson, R. R. Bowker, S. H. Ranck, Miss M. W. Plummer, Cyrus Adler; and it was voted, That the Committee on Collection of Book Statistics, previously appointed (L. J. June, p. 293), be merged with the Committee on International Co-operation.

Travel Committee: A Travel Committee was appointed as follows: F. P. Hill, R. P. Hayes, with power to add additional members.

Gifts and Bequests: F. W. Ashley was appointed special reporter on Gifts and Bequests for the year 1900-1901, and was requested to develop a method for the collection and record of such information, in accord with the recommendation made at the Montreal meeting (Proceedings, 1900, p. 115).

University of Illinois bibliographical theses: It was recommended that the attention of the Publishing Board be directed to the recommendation of the Co-operation Committee for the printing of two bibliographical theses, prepared for the University of Illinois (Proceedings, 1900, p. 139).

A. L. A. in local associations: It was voted, That the president be requested to appoint representatives of the American Library Association for the several local library associations, in accordance with vote at previous Executive Board meeting (L. J., June, p. 293).

State Library Commissions.

COLORADO STATE BOARD OF LIBRARY COMMISSIONERS: C. R. Dudley, chairman, Public Library, Denver.

CONNECTICUT F. P. L. COMMITTEE: Caroline M. Hewins, secretary, Public Library, Hartford, Ct.

GEORGIA LIBRARY COMMISSION: Miss Anne Wallace, secretary, Carnegie Library, Atlanta, Ga.

INDIANA STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION: W. E. Henry, secretary, State Library, Indianapolis.

IOWA STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION: Miss Alice S. Tyler, secretary, State Library, Des Moines.

KANSAS STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION: James L. King, secretary, Topeka.

MAINE STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION: G. T. Little, chairman, Bowdoin College, Brunswick.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION: Miss E. P. Sohler, secretary, Beverly.

MICHIGAN F. P. L. COMMISSION: Mrs. M. C. Spencer, secretary, State Library, Lansing.

MINNESOTA STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION: Miss Gratia Countryman, secretary, Public Library, Minneapolis.

NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION: A. H. Chase, secretary, State Library, Concord.

NEW JERSEY PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION: H. C. Buchanan, secretary, State Library, Trenton.

NEW YORK: Public Libraries Division, State University, Melvil Dewey, director, Albany.

OHIO STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION: C. B. Galbreath, secretary, State Library, Columbus.

PENNSYLVANIA FREE LIBRARY COMMISSION: Dr. G. E. Reed, secretary, State Library, Harrisburg.

The second meeting of the Pennsylvania Free Library Commission was held in the State Library at Harrisburg on Tuesday, Oct. 10. There were present Messrs. Henry Belin, of Scranton; W. M. Stevenson, of Allegheny; John Thomson, of the Free Library of Philadelphia, who acted as chairman in the absence of the president; and Dr. George Edward Reed.

Reports were presented by the committee appointed to draft a regular library law, and after considerable discussion the matter was referred to Mr. Belin to submit the draft (which had been discussed) to counsel, with a view to having it put in final shape for submission to the legislature early in January.

A full statement from the committee appointed to establish travelling libraries (authorized by the act creating the commission) was considered and the report of the treasurer of the commission was submitted. No appropriation having been made by the state, the several members of the commission had made personal appeals for help to various gentlemen of the state interested in the library movement, and the treasurer announced that a sum of \$2801.90 was now in bank to the credit of the commission.

After a discussion, it was decided to issue 30 libraries and the acting chairmain was requested to have the necessary boxes made and blanks prepared and printed so that, subject to the purchase of the books and the settlement of finding lists at the next meeting of the commission, Dr. Reed, to whom this part of the work has been referred, with power, will be enabled to issue 30 libraries to the different localities whence applications have been received for grants of books. It is purposed that at the next meeting of the commission on Nov. 20, that the places to which grants of books are to be made shall be reported. On this being done, an important system of travelling libraries will be established in the state of Pennsylvania.

A statement of the objects of the commission will be laid before the state finance committee in the spring, and it is believed that thus much work having been accomplished by the activity of the members of the commission themselves will act as a good justification for the application to the legislature for a substantial appropriation.

VERMONT FREE LIBRARY COMMISSION: Miss M. L. Titcomb, secretary, Fletcher Memorial Library, Ludlow.

WISCONSIN FREE LIBRARY COMMISSION: F. A. Hutchins, secretary, Madison; Miss L. E. Stearns, librarian, Milwaukee.

State Library Associations.

CALIFORNIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Herbert E. Nash, Stanford University.

Secretary: J. H. Wood, Mechanics' Institute Library, San Francisco.

Treasurer: Miss Emily I. Wade, Public Library, San Francisco.

COLORADO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: A. E. Whitaker, State University Library, Boulder.

Secretary: Herbert E. Richie, Public Library, Denver.

Treasurer: J. W. Chapman, McClelland Library, Pueblo.

CONNECTICUT LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: W. J. James, Wesleyan University Library, Middletown.

Secretary: Miss Anna Hadley, Ansonia Library, Ansonia.

Treasurer: Miss Alice T. Cummings, Public Library, Hartford.

The fall meeting of the Connecticut Library Association was held at the Beardsley Library at Winsted, Friday, Oct. 26, 1900.

After greetings had been exchanged with the librarian, Miss L. M. Carrington, and members of her staff, the visitors wandered about the handsome Memorial Building in which the Beardsley Library is housed, admiring the many points of interest and the homelikeness of the setting.

The meeting was called to order by the president, Mr. W. J. James, at 10.55.

Dr. B. F. Kidder extended words of welcome to the guests to which the president responded, after which the business session was opened by the reading of the reports of the secretary and treasurer, which were approved.

Various items of business being disposed of, the program for the morning was introduced and Miss L. M. Carrington gave a brief outline of the history of the Beardsley Library—founded in 1874 by Deacon Elliot Beardsley and his wife, Delia R. Beardsley, and now appropriately located in the Memorial Building built for that purpose through the generosity of the late Mr. Jennison J. Whiting and his wife. At the close of her paper, Miss Carrington spoke a few words of praise for the Connecticut Library Association, noting her personal experience as a member.

Miss Van Hoevenberg followed with a paper on the A. L. A. conference at Montreal, giving those members not fortunate enough to be present glimpses of both the business and the social side of the conference, while Miss Heydrick read the sequel to that meeting in the delightful trip up the Saguenay. Photographs of views in Montreal, Quebec, and places of interest along the St. Lawrence and the Saguenay rivers were passed among the members, while a scrap-book containing clippings, views, and numerous souvenirs, gathered together, prepared, and kindly loaned by Mr. F. W. Faxon, secretary of the A. L. A., was exhibited. Mr. James spoke of the work of the A. L. A., particularly of the step forward, taken this summer, in the matter of co-operative cataloging.

In his paper, "The ideal librarian," Mr. W. H. Corbin, of the Norfolk Library, emphasized the note of change in all departments of the business world, contrasting the life and influence of the bookworm—the "book-guard" of 200 years ago, with the librarian, or "book-guide" of today; also, the methods and the means within the reach of the present-day librarian by which one may introduce literature to the public, and the public to literature. Mr. Corbin's closing remarks dealt with the influence of the librarian upon the people of one's village or town, and of the necessity of making the library not only a home-like place, but of value to each and every member of the community according to his or her capacity.

At one o'clock the members of the association were invited to partake of luncheon, served by the Ladies' Library Association.

At 2.30 the meeting was again called to order, when Miss Hewins, on behalf of Mr. F. W. Faxon, secretary of the A. L. A., made an able plea for that association—giving many reasons why one should belong to the A. L. A. if possible.

It was moved and seconded that a committee of three be appointed by the chair to serve as a nominating committee for officers to be elected at the next annual meeting.

A discussion led by Miss Frances B. Russell, of Stratford, on the "Treatment of pamphlets," was the means of bringing out many ideas and suggestions as to the selection, preservation,

and cataloging of these publications which are the deep despair of librarians.

Following this came a paper by Mr. Charles D. Hine, of the Connecticut Public Library Committee, on "Distinction between reading books for children and reading fit for children." Mr. Hine's idea is that during the years that a child is learning to read, he is given mere words, in various combinations, without thought, style or sentiment, to read over and over again, whereas in the same period, if given something of real value, he may not only learn to read, but will be laying the foundations of a taste for good literature. Not literature adapted to the minds of children, which is a sort of mince-meat, but the masterpieces of literature intact should be used.

After the discussion following Mr. Hine's paper, Mr. W. A. Borden, of the Young Men's Institute of New Haven, gave a short talk on the Institute's system of extra books. Of the popular works, they buy a few copies, half of which may be reserved as borrowers leave their names for the same, while the other half are never reserved under any conditions whatsoever, but are loaned to those who first ask for such works. If the demand for a certain book be great enough, by arrangements made with a dealer, a half dozen or dozen more copies are placed in the library and loaned at the rate of 10 cents a week. As soon as the demand ceases, the books are sold, and the money used, together with the rental money, to discharge the bill at the dealers.

Mr. James then named the following as members of the nominating committee: W. K. Stetson, Mrs. Agnes Hills, Mrs. F. W. Robinson.

After a vote of thanks tendered Miss Carrington, and the members of the Ladies' Library Association, the meeting adjourned.

ANNA HADLEY, *Secretary*.

GEORGIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Walter B. Hill, University of Georgia, Athens.

Secretary-Treasurer: Miss Anne Wallace, Carnegie Library, Atlanta.

ILLINOIS STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: E. S. Willcox, Public Library, Peoria.

Secretary: Miss M. E. Ahern, *Public Libraries*, 215 Madison St., Chicago.

Treasurer: Miss Mary B. Lindsay, Public Library, Evanston.

INDIANA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Miss Helen Guild, Bloomington.

Secretary: W. E. Henry, State Library, Indianapolis.

Treasurer: Miss Nellie Fatout, Anderson.

IOWA STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: W. H. Johnston, Public Library, Fort Dodge.

Secretary and Treasurer: Miss Ella McLoney, Public Library, Des Moines.

MAINE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: E. W. Hall, Colby University, Waterville.

Treasurer: Prof. G. T. Little, Bowdoin College, Brunswick.

MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB.

President: H. L. Koopman, Brown University, Providence, R. I.

Secretary: F. O. Poole, Boston Athenæum.

Treasurer: Miss Theodosia Macurdy, Public Library, Boston.

MICHIGAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: H. M. Utley, Public Library, Detroit.

Secretary: Miss Genevieve M. Walton, Normal College Library, Ypsilanti.

Treasurer: Miss N. S. Loving, Public School Library, Ann Arbor.

MINNESOTA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Miss Alice N. Farr, State Normal School, Mankato.

Secretary: Miss Minnie McGraw, Public Library, Mankato.

Treasurer: Mrs. L. S. Tandry, Red Wing.

NEBRASKA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: J. I. Wyer, State University Library, Lincoln.

Secretary: Miss Bertha Baumer, Public Library, Omaha.

Treasurer: Miss M. A. O'Brien, Public Library, Omaha.

NEW HAMPSHIRE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Charles Stuart Pratt, Warner.

Secretary: Miss Grace Blanchard, Public Library, Concord.

Treasurer: Herbert W. Denio, State Library, Concord.

NEW JERSEY LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Dr. E. C. Richardson, Princeton University Library.

Secretary: Miss Clara W. Hunt, Free Public Library, Newark.

Treasurer: Miss Cecelia C. Lambert, Public Library, Passaic.

The 11th annual meeting of the New Jersey Library Association was held at Madison, N. J., Wednesday, Oct. 31. In spite of unpropitious weather, the attendance was very good.

The morning session was opened by a genial address of welcome from Mr. D. Willis James, who is the giver of the beautiful Public Library to the people of Madison. Dr. E. C. Richardson, president of the association, responded gracefully, and, after the reading of reports, Mr. W. C. Kimball, chairman of the State Library Commission, spoke on "Our relation to the State Commission." He sketched, briefly, the history of the association's efforts to obtain a state library commission law, showed how many reasons we have for feeling encouraged by New Jersey's library awakening, urged the association to help the commission by suggestions, and by spreading information among small libraries, and advocated most strongly making all subscription libraries into free public libraries as soon as possible.

The state librarian, Mr. H. C. Buchanan, was unable to be present, and his paper on "Travel-

ling libraries" was read by Miss Dorothy Burrows, of the Rutherford Public Library. The libraries began to "travel" nearly a year ago, and there are now 42, with more about to be made up from contributions, principally from women's clubs, which have shown a great interest in the movement. The system is practically the same as that of New York and Wisconsin, and the news is rapidly penetrating the small hamlets, and news are eagerly asking for libraries.

The keynote of the meeting being "The library interests of New Jersey," after these outlines of present conditions, papers followed giving hints to those endeavoring to plant libraries in their communities, and to those in charge of small libraries, on the principal essentials or indispensables in organizing or administering a library in its infancy. Miss Lambert's paper, "How to start a library and make it popular," was clear, practical, and straight to the point. She showed how to crystallize the vague desires of scattering individuals into definite action, advised about getting the moneyed man, the society woman, the teacher, the street arab, and all classes and conditions interested.

Miss Theresa Hitchler spoke on "The needs of a small library," giving as the three essentials an interested and capable governing board, a first-class librarian, and a first-class cataloger. She emphasized the value of an elaborately analytical catalog, and declared that "a good librarian" is *not* "better than the best catalog." Her point, that "it pays in the end to get and to do the needful things in the very beginning," and her warning not to postpone too freely, because the time comes so rapidly when a make-shift system overpowers one, were strongly put.

The last paper, "Selection of books for a small library," was by Miss Bertha Wildman, of the Madison Public Library. She spoke from recent experience in selecting 5000 books for the new library, showing, in some detail, the principles which influenced her in deciding upon proportion of subjects, needs and non-essentials for her own community, co-operation with Drew Library, durable editions, etc. It was full of valuable suggestions for any one about to have the task of making up a list for a new library.

At the close of the literary session the association and friends adjourned to the banquet-room of the hall, where more than a hundred people gathered at the long tables, beautifully decorated with exquisite orchids and chrysanthemums from Mr. James' conservatories. After a delicious luncheon came entertaining and witty speeches by Dr. Butt, president of Drew Theological Seminary; Prof. Upham, of Drew; the Rev. E. E. Butler, Mr. J. O. Webb, of Madison; Dr. Gillett, librarian of Union Seminary Library; Mr. Bostwick, and Mr. James.

The new library was next visited, but the time was aggravatingly short for appreciating this gem of a building—a feast to the artistic sense, and equipped by its generous donor with every device the most exacting librarian could desire. Carriages conveyed the party to Drew Seminary Library, where the collection of Bibles

and incunabula, one of the finest in America, was exhibited.

A short business session completed the program for the day. The officers for the coming year are: Dr. E. C. Richardson, president; Miss Bertha S. Wildman, 1st vice-president; Mr. A. E. Bostwick, 2d vice-president; Miss C. W. Hunt, secretary; Miss C. C. Lambert, treasurer.

CLARA W. HUNT, *Secretary*.

NEW YORK LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: H. L. Elmendorf, Public Library, Buffalo.

Secretary: Miss M. E. Hazeltine, Prendergast Library, Jamestown.

Treasurer: J. N. Wing, N. Y. Free Circulating Library, N. Y. City.

OHIO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: A. S. Root, Oberlin College.

Secretary: Miss Olive B. Jones, State University Library, Columbus.

Treasurer: Miss K. W. Sherwood, Public Library, Cincinnati.

The sixth annual meeting of the Ohio Library Association was held at Zanesville, O., Oct. 3-5, 1900, with an attendance of about 100, representing 50 of the principal libraries of the state. The meeting opened on the evening of Tuesday, Oct. 2, with an informal reception, tendered to the delegates by the trustees of the Zanesville Athenæum and Buckingham Library, at the Clarendon Hotel.

On Wednesday morning, Oct. 3, the first regular session was opened in Memorial Hall, with the address of the president, Charles Orr. Mr. Orr gave an interesting resumé of the library progress of the past year and of the present situation, with suggestions as to the future work of the association in securing legislation and otherwise promoting the library interests of the state. He recommended the widening of the scope of the present state library commission, and the appointment of a special committee to consider and report on the need of a new state library building.

Reports of officers and committees followed. The treasurer, Miss Sherwood, reported a membership of 287, of which 88 had been added since the meeting of 1899. There were 52 towns represented in the membership. Committees on nominations and on place of next meeting were appointed by the chair. C. B. Galbreath, state librarian, read the report of the committee on legislation, recording the passage of two library measures, one providing for the uniform binding and lettering of official documents, the other, authorizing the publication by the library commission of statistics of Ohio libraries.

W. H. Brett presented the report of the committee on library training, which, after reviewing the several efforts to provide library training that have been made in the state, recommended.

"1. That information as to special training for library work in the state be compiled from year to year and made part of the records of the association.

"2. That information be compiled as to the amount of general education among those employed in libraries, with the view to emphasizing the value of a broad and thorough education as a groundwork for library training.

"3. That the association decide as to the advisability of a course of lectures, outlining the scope of library training, to be given in connection with the next meeting of the association."

The report of the committee on relation of library to schools was read by C. B. Galbreath. It recommended a system of township traveling libraries, for distribution among district schools; and closer relations and co-operation of the library association with the Ohio State Teachers' Association. The committee on necrology, Miss Wright, of Columbus, chairman, paid a tribute to the memory of A. W. Whelpley, of the Cincinnati Public Library, and Miss Day, of the Mt. Vernon Library. Miss Gray, of the State Institution for the Blind, for the special committee on reading for the blind, gave an account of the work of that institution in supplying reading matter in raised type and recommended more extended library facilities for blind readers.

The report of the committee on library extension, of which Miss Eastman, of Cleveland, is chairman, was presented in her absence by Miss Boardman, of the state library. It reviewed the work done during the year in collecting information regarding Ohio towns without public library facilities, to be used in the state report on library statistics. It was recommended "that the united efforts of the Ohio Library Association and the State Library Commission be directed to securing an amendment to the library law of 1898, extending the privilege of that law to all towns in the state; and that they also work for the passage of a law giving state aid to establish libraries similar to those of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, or New York."

In the afternoon the delegates were taken on a trolley ride through the city, and visited the tile works and potteries. The evening was devoted to a public meeting, opened with a greeting and welcome from Dr. C. E. Brush, president of the board of trustees of the Zanesville Athenæum. The audience then listened to an address upon "Librarianship as a profession" by Dr. William A. Thompson, president of Ohio State University, who gave a well considered, clear and forceful presentation of the essentials of successful library work. This was followed by a discussion of the work of "The state library for the people of the state," by Mr. Galbreath, a consideration of "Some library needs," by W. H. Brett, and a paper on "The problems of a large library," by N. D. C. Hodges, librarian of the Cincinnati Public Library. The meeting was closed by a brief address by Miss Ahern, editor of *Public Libraries*, on the library field.

On Thursday morning a delightful trip was taken by the delegates and their hosts down the Muskingum river. In the afternoon business was resumed, the first matter considered

being the report of the committee on place of the next meeting, presented by Miss Mercer which laid before the association invitations from Columbus and Sandusky. By a vote Sandusky was decided upon as the place for the next annual meeting. The report of the nominating committee, presented by Mr. Brett, recommended the following as officers for the ensuing year: President, Azariah S. Root, librarian of Oberlin college; first vice-president, Miss E. C. Doren, librarian of Dayton Public Library; second vice-president, C. B. Galbreath, state librarian; third vice-president, W. T. Porter, trustee of Cincinnati Public Library; Secretary, Miss Olive Jones, librarian of Ohio State University; Treasurer, Miss K. W. Sherwood, Cincinnati Public Library. By a unanimous vote they were all declared elected.

A paper by S. L. Wicoff, of Sidney, which had been omitted from Wednesday evening's program, was then presented. It dealt with "Needs of new library legislation in library extension in Ohio," and outlined a plan for extending library advantages throughout the state by means of a system of county libraries, which should so far as possible include libraries already in operation.

A. S. Root followed with an interesting talk upon German libraries and professional methods in Germany.

Meetings of the Small Libraries Section and of the College Section were then held simultaneously. In the former the topics discussed were "Library hours," presented by Miss Linda Duval; "Right beginnings," by Mrs. Julia G. Erwin; and "Children's work," by Miss May Lowe." In the latter the program was entirely informal, a committee (Messrs. Hodges and Orr, and Miss Jones) being appointed, after general discussion of the subject, to formulate and put in operation a plan for the preparation of a co-operative list of sets of scientific serials in the libraries of the state. N. D. C. Hodges was elected chairman of the section and Edward Williams, of Adelbert College, secretary.

The final session was held on Thursday evening, the special feature being a question box conducted by Miss Ahern, whose ready replies to the great variety of questions it contained, and the discussion following, made the meeting both entertaining and informing. After adopting the report of the committee on resolutions, presented by Miss Doren, and passing a special resolution of thanks to Zanesville hosts, the meeting adjourned.

PENNSYLVANIA LIBRARY CLUB.

President: Allen C. Thomas, Haverford College, Haverford.

Secretary: Luther E. Hewitt, Law Library, 600 City Hall, Philadelphia.

Treasurer: Miss Mary Z. Cruice, American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA LIBRARY CLUB.

President: Miss Helen Sperry, Carnegie Library, Homestead,

Secretary-Treasurer: Miss Mary F. Macrum, Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh.

VERMONT LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Miss S. C. Hagar, Fletcher Free Library, Burlington.

Secretary: Miss M. L. Titcomb, Fletcher Memorial Library, Ludlow.

Treasurer: E. F. Holbrook, Proctor.

WISCONSIN STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Dr. H. H. Hurd, Chippewa Falls.

Secretary: Miss Bertha A. M. Brown, Eau Claire.

Treasurer: Miss Tryphena G. Mitchell, Ashland.

Library Clubs.

BAY PATH LIBRARY CLUB.

President: Miss M. Anna Tarbell, Brimfield, Mass.

Secretary: Mrs. C. A. Fuller, Oxford, Mass.

Treasurer: Miss Nellie A. Cutter, Spencer, Mass.

A meeting of the Bay Path Library Club was held in the hall of the Haston Library building at North Brookfield, Oct. 26. Wm. A. Hoyt, of the board of trustees of the library, called the meeting to order at 11 o'clock and said that owing to the absence of Mr. Robert Batcheller, president of the trustees, it became his duty to welcome the members and friends of the club. After expressing his pleasure that the club had met in North Brookfield and the belief that these meetings would bring about new interest in library work between teachers, citizens, and those already interested, he introduced Miss M. Anna Tarbell, of Brimfield, president of the club, who then took the chair, and responded to the welcome.

The report of the last meeting was read by the secretary, Mrs. C. A. Fuller, of Oxford. An amendment to the constitution was then adopted, making the fiscal year of the club to begin on the date of the annual meeting in June.

Samuel S. Green, of Worcester, a member of the state library commission, spoke on "Inter-library loans." He said that there are now only four towns in Massachusetts that have no public library. New Marlboro, Gay Head, Lakeville, and Nowell remain to be supplied, and he hoped that soon that would be accomplished. He had for years advocated inter-library loans and himself found them very useful in obtaining information. He did not favor borrowing novels or costly or rare books, as that was unnecessary, but books of information might be borrowed from larger libraries or exchanged between small town libraries to advantage. He thought borrowers of books would do well to keep in mind that the loan of books from other libraries was not a right they might claim, but a privilege by courtesy.

Miss Harriet H. Stanley, of Brookline, brought the greeting of the Massachusetts Library Club

as a delegate from that organization. She read an interesting paper on "The public library as a part of the educational system." In this she told of the children's room at Brookline, where books especially appropriate for the young were placed, of the school reference room, where the older pupils could come for study and help, how the librarian co-operated with the teachers in teaching the children how to make use of the books, and how lectures were given to several of the higher grades. This movement between teachers and librarian was not considered a fad but a necessity for the best development of the children. Rev. John L. Sewell commended the work of the library in the public school and invited the people present to visit the Appleton library at noon. On motion of ex-Governor Chamberlain a vote of thanks was given Mr. Green and Miss Stanley, after which the recess for dinner was taken. This was served to about 60 at the Batcheller House.

The afternoon session opened at 2.30 with an address on "Ways of promoting the use of the library," by J. C. Dana, of Springfield. In part, he said: "I believe in children drawing books out of the library on their own name. There should be no age limit for children to have cards in their own names. To make other people happy is the keynote of the library. If a person comes to your library to visit you, how can you make him happy? Books, instead of being behind the bars, should be open to the hands of the people. I advise to have you ask your trustees to take away the bars in your library, and meet your patrons face to face, as you would meet your friend at home. Tell the newspapers what you have done and intend to do, and tell the public over and over again."

In speaking of libraries in the outlying districts, Mr. Dana said that he was in favor of giving about 40 books to some farmer's wife, and letting her distribute them among her neighbors, as this would be of help to people who never visit the library. The display of books on the shelves where they could easily be seen was a good idea, as people would read them oftener if they were placed where they could be seen. Mr. Dana said that he thought these words, "Gentleness and cheerfulness, these come before all morality, they are the perfect duties," would be appropriate to have hung on the walls of a library. The last topic, "Public spirit and the public library," was discussed briefly by Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Hoyt, and William Bowdoin.

LIBRARY CLUB OF BUFFALO.

President: H. L. Elmendorf, Public Library.

Secretary-Treasurer: Miss Ella M. Edwards, Buffalo Historical Society.

CAPE COD LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: C. F. Swift, Yarmouth, Mass.

Secretary: Miss Soule, Public Library, Hyannis, Mass.

Treasurer: Miss Elizabeth C. Nye, Sturgis Library, Barnstable, Mass.

A library association for the Massachusetts counties of Barnstable, Dukes, Nantucket, and Plymouth, was formed on Sept. 18, under the name of the Cape Cod Library Association, in affiliation with the Massachusetts Library Club and on lines similar to the Bay Path Library Association. The call for the organization meeting was issued by Miss Mabel Simpkins, of Yarmouth, a member of the Massachusetts Free Public Library Association, and the delegates met as her guests. In addition to representatives from almost all the coast town libraries, there were also present Samuel Swett Green and Henry S. Nourse of the Free Public Library Commission, and William L. R. Gifford, librarian of the Cambridge Public Library and ex-president of the Massachusetts Library Club, who made brief informal addresses of congratulations and encouragement.

The officers elect of the new association are as follows: President, C. F. Swift, editor of the *Yarmouth Register*; vice-presidents, Everett I. Nye, of Wellfleet, and Miss Sarah F. Barnard, who has for 40 years been librarian of the Nantucket Athenaeum; treasurer, Miss Elizabeth C. Nye, librarian of the Sturgis Library, Barnstable; secretary, Miss Soule, librarian of Hyannis Public Library. The annual meetings will be held at such date as may be found most convenient.

The Cape Cod Library Association is the third society of its class established in this state. All of these are affiliated with the Massachusetts Library Club and are entitled to representation in its councils under certain terms set forth in their constitution.

NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB.

President: Wilberforce Eames, N. Y. Public Library.

Secretary: Miss B. S. Smith, Harlem Library.

Treasurer: Miss Theresa Hitchler, Brooklyn Public Library.

The first regular meeting of the New York Library Club for the current season was held in the rooms of the Y. M. C. A. building on east 23d street, New York City, Thursday, Oct. 11. The subject for discussion was "The relation of the libraries to the educational department of the city," and those especially interested in educational matters were given a cordial invitation, the result being an unusually large attendance.

The meeting was opened with a few introductory remarks by the president of the club, Mr. Eames, of the Lenox Branch of the New York Public Library. Following this, Mr. Wing, of the New York Free Circulating Library, gave a detailed account of the work done in that library with the schools, tracing the development of this work from its beginning to the present time, and saying that now almost 100 travelling libraries were sent to the schools and many club classes.

Mr. Gaillard, of the Webster Free Library, carried on the discussion with an interesting report of the work his library is doing with the

schools in its vicinity. Regarding his methods of procedure, Mr. Gaillard said that, first, he visited each school to ascertain the subjects being studied. This he followed up with a personal letter to each teacher, containing a list of the books in the library on the subjects in question, and in these lists he essayed to include books of interest to both teachers and pupils. In the library, special shelves were apportioned off, containing books suitable for children of the different grades, and most systematically, has been carried on the use of "extra-illustrated material"—that is, pictures, casts, models, figures dressed in costume, etc., supplemented by book-lists where the materials and books on a certain subject were collected. These lists were also sent to the teachers, often resulting in a request from them that similar exhibits be prepared and sent to the schools. Mr. Gaillard maintained that, for a library to do really efficient work with the schools, it was essential to understand, first, the work being done in the schools, and, second, each teacher individually. Quoting from his own experience, Mr. Gaillard said he was convinced that these were the fundamental principles between school and library.

In continuation of the subject, Dr. Leipziger, as trustee of the Aguilar Library, said that to extend the work of co-operation there must be a kindly spirit on both sides. He emphasized strongly the great need of urging and training the teachers to come to the library, maintaining that the chief drawback to advancement in library work with the schools was the lack of unity between librarian and teacher. Summarizing the relations of the Aguilar Library to the schools, Dr. Leipziger spoke especially of the extended bulletin work, and of the visiting done in the vacation schools.

Rev. Father McMahon, of the Cathedral Library, followed, laying stress on the need of attention to this underlying question, whether it is better for children to get their books in the school or in the library. Books read by the child, Father McMahon asserted, have a threefold relation—to the child, to the parent, and to the teacher—and for this reason the reading of the child should be along systematic lines, and the teacher, without doubt, is the most competent guide. If books are kept in the schools for children's use, thus obviating the necessity of going to the library, excepting, perhaps, when reference books are needed for consultation, more satisfactory results will be attained, and, therefore, Father McMahon urged that the library be not exaggerated but that more attention be given to the schools.

Mr. Burlingham, representing the School Board, raised the plea that the child be allowed to browse among the books, close familiarity with them being often the best means of developing a love for good reading. He further explained in detail the system of school libraries now being used by the School Board of New York City, maintaining that the tendency of the present system is towards class libraries, with the travelling libraries to supplement and fill up

the deficiencies in the class libraries. Mr. Burlingham said, in time, it is hoped that the schools will be able to provide reading-rooms which shall be distributing agents for the libraries; and he affirmed, in conclusion, that the teachers were willing to work, but wanted help, and that the great need was the personal contact of the librarian with the teacher.

The subject was brought to a close in a few remarks made by Mr. Eastman, in which he expressed a hope that the liberty of the child would always be recognized. In the school there is always the atmosphere of necessity present, for the child feels he must take out books, while in the library there is absolute freedom.

A motion was then passed instructing the executive committee of the club to invite to a conference representatives of the New York High School Teachers' Association, and of any other teachers' association or organization existing in the city in connection with the public schools.

The regular meeting of the New York Library Club was held Thursday, Nov. 8, at the Y. M. C. A. building, 23d street and Fourth avenue.

After the routine business was completed, Mr. Cole, chairman of the committee on printing the new hand-book of the club, gave in outline the plan this committee proposed following in regard to the data to be contained in the hand-book, and asked for suggestions from members.

An amendment to section 3 of the constitution of the club, whereby all institutions having a library or interested in library work may be granted membership in the club, was unanimously adopted. Brief announcement regarding the A. L. A. meeting for 1901, to be held in Waukesha, Wis., at a date probably beginning July 3, was made by Miss Haines.

The regular program of the afternoon was opened by Miss Plummer in a delightful talk on some impressions of the International Congress of Librarians at Paris, August, 1900. Miss Plummer, as the official delegate, had unusual opportunities for meeting librarians from all over the continent, and her experiences and memories were most interesting.

Dr. Canfield followed, giving a report of the Special Committee on Co-operation between Free Libraries and Public Schools. On Oct. 27 this committee called a conference between representatives of the various organizations connected with the public schools of the city and the New York Library Club. At this conference it was emphasized clearly that although a large percentage, probably from 50-80 per cent. of those using the free libraries were pupils in the public schools, yet a fraction only of the total number of pupils in the schools made any use of the libraries. It was also shown that, while many teachers and librarians co-operate in work, nevertheless the majority of the teachers were not making definite efforts in this direction. In view of these facts the conference passed verbal recommendations

which is hoped would aid in furthering co-operation between teachers and librarians.

Each recommendation was then brought before the club for action. The club accepted and passed the following recommendations: That of the bulletins issued by the various libraries, a reasonable number should be sent to the principal of each school, for the use of the teachers in that school; that the club devote one of its meetings each year, preferably the first meeting of each year, to a discussion of this question of the co-operation of the libraries and the schools; that the club request the various teachers' associations of this city, which discuss educational questions, to devote one meeting a year to a discussion of the possible co-operation of the schools and libraries, and that the librarians of the city be invited to be present at these meetings.

After some discussion, the club decided to refer the other recommendations back to the committee for further consideration.

Owing to the lateness of the hour the remainder of the program was held over until the next meeting.

BESSIE S. SMITH,
Secretary.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF WASHINGTON CITY.

President: H. L. Prince, Librarian U. S. Patent Office.

Secretary: W. L. Boyden, Librarian Supreme Council 33° A. A. Order of Scottish Rite.

Treasurer: T. L. Cole, Statute Law Book Co.

Meetings: Second Wednesday evening of each month.

The 49th regular meeting of the Library Association of Washington City was held at the Columbian University, Wednesday evening, Oct. 10, 1900, with the president, Howard L. Prince, in the chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The executive committee reported the election to membership of the following: Walther F. Koenig, Catalogue Division, Library of Congress; William Dawson Johnston, Bibliographical Division, Library of Congress; John Pendleton Kennedy, Reading-room, Library of Congress, and Pickering Dodge, Chairman committee on Public Library, Falls Church, Va.

This being the first meeting of the season, no regular program was provided, but the evening was devoted to bibliographical experiences of the members during the summer months.

Col. Flint spoke of the progress of the new Public Library, his remarks being supplemented by Mr. Bernard R. Green. Apropos of donations of books to libraries by the public generally, Mr. Hutcheson was of the opinion that it had its bad as well as its good features, because it resulted in the acquisition of many worthless books occupying valuable shelf space which might be used to better advantage.

Capt. Prince gave an interesting account of a visit to the Public Library at Muskegon,

Mich., and also referred to the "Bibliography of the District of Columbia," prepared for the Columbian Historical Society, under the direction of Mr. W. B. Bryan, of this association, and printed by the government.

Short remarks were also made by Dr. Bolton and Messrs. Cole, Woodward, and Boyden.

The association adjourned at 9.30. About 40 members and visitors were present.

WM. L. BOYDEN, *Secretary*.

WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB.

President: W. I. Fletcher, Amherst College, Amherst.

Secretary: Miss Ida F. Farrar, City Library, Springfield.

Treasurer: Mrs. W. A. Hawks, Meekins Memorial Library, Williamsburg.

Library Schools and Training Classes.

AMHERST SUMMER SCHOOL, LIBRARY DEPARTMENT.

The session of this school for this year continued as usual, six weeks, from July 9 to Aug. 17. Despite the extreme heat prevalent most of the time, the usual spirit of enthusiastic hard work prevailed and excellent results were accomplished. There were 37 pupils in attendance, representing 14 states and Cuba, four coming from the South, showing the new interest in library work in that section.

Dana's "Primer" was used as a text-book for the first time and gave great satisfaction.

At the close of the session 20 members of the class accompanied Mr. Fletcher in a two days' trip to Boston and Cambridge, visiting the libraries and the Riverside Press.

This was the 10th year of the Amherst Summer Library Class. During the 10 years 307 pupils have been in attendance, most of whom are now in library positions, scattered all over the country.

DREXEL INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

During the summer an important alteration at the library was made. It has been necessary to divide the space given up to the reading-room in order to make an art-room, on account of the increasing number of volumes in that department as well as the growing use of these books. All the books relating to fine arts are now in one place, together with the photographs, and greater conveniences for work are thus given.

Miss Mary P. Farr has given up her position as teacher in the school on account of her continued ill-health. She will return to the library later in another capacity. Miss Flora B. Roberts, class of '99, has been appointed instructor in the school.

The library school began the new year on Oct. 1, with a class of 20 students coming from 10 different states. The list of students is as follows:

Allen, Jessie M., Topeka, Kansas.
Bache, Edythe M., Philadelphia.
Brown, Julia D., Tarkio, Missouri.
Day, Annie B., Trenton, N. J.
Duble, Anne B., Williamsport, Pa.
Hegeman, Minnie B., Jamestown, N. Y.
Hellings, E. L., Philadelphia.
Holston, Isabel, Woodbury, N. J.
Humphrey, Gertrude P., Lansing, Mich.
Hunt, Marietta L., Portland, Me.
Krichbaum, Mary, Chambersburg, Pa.
McCord, Bessie, Joliet, Ill.
Mather, Fannie S., Wellsville, N. Y.
Mortland, Inez, Montezuma, Iowa.
Neal, Margaret E., Portland, Me.
Pancoast, Edith F., " "
Perkins, Caroline B., Malden, Mass.
Ray, Elizabeth C., Florence, Mass.
Rice, Sutia A., Sewickley, Pa.
Sharpless, Helen, Haverford, Pa.

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

APPOINTMENTS.

Several changes of positions among students are recorded here instead of elsewhere in the "Librarians" column:

Brown, Bertha Mower, class of 1900, has been appointed librarian of the Eau Claire (Wis.) Public Library.

Curtis, Florence Rising, graduate, class of 1896, has been appointed librarian of the State Normal School, Potsdam, N. Y.

Fossler, Anna, class of '99, has been appointed head cataloger in the University of California.

Hyatt, Bertha Evelyn, class of '99, has been appointed assistant in the catalog department of the New York State Library.

Kent, Henry Watson, class of 1890, has resigned his position as librarian of the Peck Library and curator of the Slater Art Museum, Norwich (Ct.), to become librarian of the Grolier Club, New York City.

Paine, Florence Augusta, of the New York State Library School, class of 1900, has been appointed vice-director's assistant in the New York State Library School.

Prentiss, May Louise, 1899-1900, has been appointed assistant in Bryn Mawr College Library.

Silliman, Carrie Eliza, class of 1899-1900, has been appointed librarian of the Normal School at River Falls, Wis.

Smith, Faith Edith, class of 1900, has been appointed librarian of the Sedalia (Mo.) Public Library.

Smith, Marie Martin, 1899-1900, has been appointed assistant in the Buffalo Public Library.

Springer, May Z., 1899-1900, has been appointed librarian of Alma College, Alma, Mich.

Virgin, Edward Harmon, 1899-1900, has been appointed assistant in Harvard University Library.

Williams, Mary Floyd, B.L.S., class of 1899, has resigned her position as vice-director's assistant in the New York State Library.

School, to take a position in charge of the classification and catalog department of the Mechanics' Institute Library, San Francisco.

ELECTIVE WORK.

The 14 students in the senior class have elected special courses as follows: Reference work, 12; selection of books, 7; classification, 2; several taking double courses.

SALOME CUTLER FAIRCHILD.

PRATT INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

The entering class for the first-year course of 1900-1901 is registered as follows:

- Baldwin, Bessie Russell, Sparta, Wis., graduate Wisconsin State Normal School, 1894; 1 year, Wisconsin State University, 1899-1900.
 Bartlett, Henrietta C., Black Hall, Conn.
 Browne, Thomas Prosser, Jr., New York City, graduate Trinity College, Hartford, 1900.
 Burnett, Joanna W., Brooklyn, N. Y., graduate Packer Collegiate Institute, 1897.
 Clendenin, Susan, Mechanicsburg, Pa., 3 years, Irving Female College, Mechanicsburg, Pa., 1894-1890.
 Emery, Annie Katharine, Penacook, N. H., graduate Wellesley College, 1887.
 Gardiner, Mrs. Frances Hale, Chicago, Ill.
 Gilman, Annie Horton, Newton, Mass., graduate Newton High School, 1888.
 Gogorza, Mrs. Flora de, New York City.
 Hall, Anna Winter, Parsons, Kansas, special student, Kansas State Agricultural College, 1897-99.
 Hathaway, Bertha F., Stoughton, Mass., graduate Mt. Holyoke College, 1898.
 Hopper, Franklin Ferguson, Eatonton, N. J., graduate Princeton University, 1900.
 Ludey, Mrs. Metta Ryman, Summit, N. J.
 Miller, Bertha, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Morse, Marion Sutherland, Brookline, Mass.
 Noyes, Ethel Regina, Newton Centre, Mass., graduate Newton High School, 1900.
 Sheldon, Fanny A., West Newton, Mass.; 2 years, Syracuse University, 1888-89 and 1889-90.
 Thayer, Annie Mortimer, Portland, Me., graduate Bath (Me.) High School, 1889; 1 year, Boston University, 1891-92.
 Van de Carr, Sara Cleveland, Stockport, N. Y., graduate Hudson (N. Y.) High School, 1896; graduate St. Agnes' School (Albany), 1898.
 Worthington, Sarah Frances, Buffalo, N. Y.

The second-year students are as follows:

For the historical course:

- Isom, Mary Frances, class 1900, Cleveland, O.
 Merritt, Leslie, class 1900, Lynn, Mass.
 Perry, Lucy Ware, class 1900, Salem, Mass.
 For the course for children's librarians:
 Mears, Louise, class '96, Providence, R. I.
 Sikes, Laura M., class 1900, Minneapolis, Minn.
 Stevens, Elizabeth C., class '98, White Plains, N. Y.
 Trube, Bertha Ottonia, class 1900, Hastings, N. Y.

The following students of the class of 1900

have been engaged during the past summer, as recorded:

- Allen, Mary Warren, Brooklyn Institute Library, Children's Museum.
 Browne, Edna A., Paterson (N. J.) Free Public Library.
 Isom, Mary Frances, Summer Library School, Cleveland, O.
 Kellogg, Hattie D., Y. W. C. A. Library, New York City.
 Perry, Lucy Ware, Pratt Institute Free Library.
 Steele, Edith McHarg, Paterson (N. J.) Free Public Library.

The following have secured permanent positions:

- Bennett, Norma, Pratt Institute Free Library.
 Chapple, Ada G., Library of Congress.
 Dame, Katharine, Library of Cornell University.
 Duncan, W. H., Jr., Library of University Club, New York City.
 Gash, Margaret A., Pratt Institute Free Library.
 Maltby, Mrs. Adelaide B., Pratt Institute Free Library.
 Robinson, Mabel F., Cincinnati Public Library.
 Thomson, Frances Danner, Library of Jacob Tome Institute, Port Deposit, Md.

Five students of last year are taking second-year courses.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE IN PUBLIC LIBRARY WORK.

The practical work undertaken by students of the library school which gives them an insight into public library problems promises to prove very successful this year and has already aroused much interest in affairs outside of the university library.

The school is fortunate in having a progressive small public library which invites co-operation, within the immediate vicinity of the university, and it is in the Champaign Public Library that the practical experience is gained when the students actually take a part of its every-day work.

There is a constant demand at this library for help in reference work, from the various women's clubs in the two towns of Champaign and Urbana, and as a practical problem the senior students in the library school have undertaken to work up the reference list for these various women's clubs. Programs have been secured and given to the students with directions for working up reference lists upon each subject which the club will discuss during the year. One program is assigned to two students who work together upon the lists. The lists include references to works in the Champaign Public Library and also in the University Library and are popular rather than exhaustive, for one of the advantages gained by this work is the comparison of the demands made by the members of a woman's club and those made by a student or professor.

Preparatory to this work a class discussion was held and the various aids which would

help the librarian to serve the club women of her town were called to the attention of the students. Such books as the New York State Extension Department reports on study clubs, "List of books for girls and women and their clubs," Parliamentary manuals, etc., and such subjects as "University extension courses" and "Travelling libraries" were discussed, together with the application of these to club work.

As soon as the student becomes perfectly familiar with her subject, she is asked to select certain topics, which in her judgment can be worked out by a junior student who has had less experience in reference work. When these subjects are assigned to the junior student the work is carefully supervised and directed by the senior who has charge of that particular club program. This not only gives the junior students practical reference work, but it also tests the ability of the senior student to direct and teach.

One very practical and interesting class exercise held in connection with this work was in charge of a member of the class who posed as the librarian of a public library. Each other student represented a member of a woman's club who was anxious to receive some help in her club work. The questions put to the librarian suggested a variety of topics and called to the attention of the student subjects which might come to any librarian in practical work.

The care of the branch of the Champaign Public Library is entirely in the charge of students of the library school. It is kept open by them two hours each day, when they assist the children in the selection of their books and work up lists for the various grades for the public schools. The best methods of advertising this branch and the co-operative work with the public schools have been studied in connection with this work.

In the children's room of the public library the students come in direct contact with the children and can make a study of child nature. Here they are given great freedom in working out their own ideas as to the decoration of the room, special reading lists, picture bulletins, etc. They are urged to read the children's books and magazines and report the purchase of all new books for the department and give brief reviews of these. Each student will during the year give a talk upon some timely topic to the children. Invitations to these talks are posted in the schools and are announced at the library by an attractive picture bulletin containing a list of references on the subject chosen. All the special holidays will be observed in the children's room and the birthdays of important persons will be remembered. A picture bulletin on automobiles is now being prepared, and a talk is to be given to the boys to interest them in the books of electricity and kindred subjects.

Each student is given a certain amount of this public library work to do in a given time. At the end of the time a full report of the work is written and read before the class.

MARGARET MANN, *Senior Instructor.*

Reviews.

CAMPBELL, Frank, (*comp.*) Index-catalogue of Indian official publications in the Library, British Museum. [New York, G. E. Stechert, 1900.] 8 + 194 + 314 + 72 + 16 p.F.

Mr. Campbell's work upon this monumental catalog has extended over a period of 13 years, and its completion last year was a fitting crown to his long term of service in the Library of the British Museum. There are various catalogs of special collections of Indian literature, or of works in special dialects, and of these the British Museum has issued numerous examples; but so far neither the Government, the Museum, or any other body has attempted to digest and register for public reference the immense body of material buried in the great mass of Indian official documents. This special field of government bibliography is one of the most difficult for the bibliographer, with its complexities of serial reports, and the defects and contradictions that these inevitably involve; and it offers additional problems in the present case, in view of the extent of the material and the wide variety of subjects included.

Indian documents, Mr. Campbell points out in his introduction, have at least two sources of publication—in India, either as issues of the East India Company, or later of the Indian Government, or in London, among parliamentary or other state papers—while there is some allied material, as publications of various state institutions in England officially connected with India, works of retired India officials, etc., which in part come also within this definition. Naturally, the largest collection of Indian documents in England is that of the India Office; following in rank is the collection of the British Museum, and there are collections of importance at the Bodleian, Cambridge University Library, the Advocates' Library, and Trinity College Library, Dublin. The present catalog is confined mainly to Indian official documents issued in India since the Mutiny, but there is also a considerable representation of reports issued in London in connection with the India Office; and semi-official or unofficial publications are to some extent included, "when they serve to fill a gap." But even with so broad an interpretation, the warning is given that the catalog does not claim to fully represent the Museum collection, as many reports must still be dispersed through the "General catalogue" concealed under their authors' names.

The form adopted is that of a specific subject catalog combined with class divisions and arranged under regional headings. The work is divided into three parts: 1, Asia and India; 2, parts of Asia and India, including 59 regional divisions arranged alphabetically; 3, appendices, five in all, of which 1 and 3 are not yet printed. Under each regional division subject and class entries are given in alphabetic order, with cross-references to entries in a single division. There are, however, few if any fre-

ferences from one regional division to another, so that to learn the resources of the catalog on one topic—as, Libraries—it is necessary to turn to L in each of the 61 regional divisions. In the treatment of important class headings, specific subjects are given as sub-headings, with—for the larger classes—a country sub-arrangement as a further division. The general effect of the arrangement is at first somewhat confusing, though special care has been taken to make the method typographically clear; but it is doubtful if any wholly satisfactory solution of the problems offered by so complex and large a subject could be given. Entries are chronological under subject, and titles are given with considerable fullness; maps, illustrations, edition are noted; and date, imprint, paging, size, etc., are given. The press marks and book marks of the Museum are indicated in the lower left-hand margin.

In the case of important collections contents are frequently given, and an important feature is the number of analytical entries, giving clue to material in appendixes to elaborate reports, or otherwise concealed. Thus of the five entries under "Camel" four are titles of papers appearing only in the *Journal of the United Service Institute*, and the other refers to the article on the subject in Watts's "Dictionary of the economic products of India," giving volume and page; the three columns of entries under Horses and Mules are made up almost entirely of similar analytical entries, and this "index" feature of the catalog is emphasized throughout. In some cases the analytical work is supererogatory—as under Caste, where three entries are given to appended or introductory matter in Risley's "Tribes and castes of Bengal," although the work itself is also entered in full. In the grouping of entries a good arrangement is the distinction between documents issued consecutively or periodically, and independent reports or other material. The former are arranged chronologically under the heading *Periodicals*, the record showing in condensed form just the period covered, while *Non-periodicals* follow, in order of the date of publication.

An excellent feature is the brief historical summary prefixed to regional divisions, especially useful in elucidating changes in the form and scope of documents. Thus, the record of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands is prefaced by the statement that Port Blair is the capital, that the Andamans were established as a penal settlement for Indian life-convicts in 1789, were abandoned, re-established in 1858, and the whole group annexed and reorganized in 1872, with record of further notable incidents of administration. This plan is carried out for each of the divisions of Part 2, but has not been applied to the great divisions of Asia and India, which make up Part 1.

The extent and variety of the material recorded in the catalog are naturally considerable. The record of publications in the class Language, Literature and the Press covers 22 pages; under Products and Industries there are 17 pages; under Archaeology 12; and other

classes in proportion. In the India list we find 37 entries under Libraries, of which 9 refer to British Museum catalogs, while the institutions represented include, besides the Museum, the libraries of the East India Company, the Asiatic Society, Geological Survey of India, Government of India, the Indian Museum at Calcutta, India Office, Royal Asiatic Society, Royal Botanic Gardens of Ceylon, Royal Colonial Institute, Royal Geographical Society, and United Service Institution of India. This subject is also fairly represented in the minor regional divisions, notably in Bengal, Bombay, Burma, Madras and Northwest Provinces. There are brief bibliographical annotations to many entries, and the record of the most notable government departments or enterprises—as the Architectural Survey of India, the Agricultural bureaus, Forestry administration, etc.—are generally introduced by a short descriptive or bibliographical note.

The appendixes are as follows: 1, Countries beyond Asia (not yet printed); 2, English sources of publication; 3, (not yet printed); 4, Selections from the records, indexing special series of collected documents, which are also entered under subject in the main body of the catalog; 5, Special subjects. In the latter division 14 entries are given to "American official documents relating to India"; many others are analytical references for special scientific journals or serials; but a large number are devoted to official publications, and it is difficult to understand why they should be recorded elsewhere than in the main body of the work.

The catalog makes an imposing volume of over 600 pages, admirably printed, on good, though perhaps a trifle soft, paper, with double column pages and broad margins. There is no appearance of crowding in the pages, and several styles of type are used with good effect and without confusion. The work is published unbound, in paper covers.

In his introduction Mr. Campbell refers to the development in Great Britain in recent years of researches in which such a catalog as the present must be of great value. The various institutions and organizations established in England for study of past and present conditions of life in India should find this work an indispensable aid; and in India also its usefulness should receive a practical recognition, of which earnest is given in the statement that 25 copies have already been ordered by the Secretary of State of India, for official use. In the United States the subject is exotic, and it is unlikely that the catalog will find its way into many but the larger collections. It should have, however, the fullest support practicable, as a work of international importance in the rich, and little explored, field of government and state bibliography. Mr. Campbell expresses the hope that his work may result in the publication by government authority of a monthly catalog of Indian official documents, following the general plan he has presented. Should this hope be fulfilled, his catalog must become a foundation-stone in national bibliography.

H. E. H.

STEENBERG, Andr. Sch. Folkebogsamlinger, deres historie og indretning. Med 40 billeder. Aarhus og Kobenhavn, i kommission hos Jydsk forlagsforretning, 1900. 6 + [2] + 176 p. 8°.

Dr. Steenberg has been active during the last decade in promoting the development of public libraries in Denmark, and this book was intended as an answer to the many requests for information that have been put to him. He gives first a short history of the public library movements in various countries, particularly England, the United States, and the Scandinavian countries, followed by a guide to the establishment of libraries, eminently practical, and, of course, suited particularly for smaller popular libraries. In this part there is nothing new, in fact there is little that is not taken from English and American sources.

The most interesting part of the work is undoubtedly the chapters on Scandinavian libraries. The oldest library spoken of is the city library in Slagelse, Denmark, which was founded in 1796, with rooms or room in the city school. Next in age comes the small libraries owned by reading circles in Kristiansand sec, Norway, and founded by Bishop P. Hansen in 1798. Sweden was slow to follow; the initiative seems to have come from a paper by F. A. Ewerlöf in 1820. Most public libraries in these countries are parish libraries, cared for usually by the pastor or the schoolmaster. In Denmark, however, is a not inconsiderable number of city libraries, originally founded, perhaps, by subscription, and in some cases still supported by the same means. There are interesting examples of libraries owned in common by a city or town and the surrounding country communities. The country districts are in these cases supplied through travelling libraries.

In Copenhagen there are six public libraries, three of which have reading-rooms. They are open five days a week, from 7 to 9 p.m.; the reading-rooms until 10 p.m., and from 5 to 10 p.m. on Sundays. These libraries have about 4000 vols. together, and receive now 20,000 kroner a year from the city. In 1899 they had 4865 readers, and 311,551 volumes were given out. An average of 488 persons a month used the reading-rooms. In most Danish libraries a small nominal fee is charged.

The largest city library in Sweden is that of Göteborg. Dr. Steenberg states that it contains 7730 volumes, but this is a surprising error. The library really contains over 80,000 volumes, and includes the library of the Göteborg University. It issued 54,852 v. in 1899, and was visited during the same year by 55,000 persons, and had in addition 48,500 visitors to the newspaper-room. 739 persons used the special study-room. It was founded in 1861 by Robert and James Robertson Dickson, who have supported it ever since and given it a beautiful building. There are various libraries in Stockholm, both parish libraries and libraries owned by labor organizations. An interesting movement has been begun by the student society "Verdandi" in Upsala in buying up books

wholesale or at auctions and selling at cost to small libraries in the country. This society founded in 1891 a workingmen's library in Upsala, which in 1899 was given over to the Upsala Workingmen's Library Association.

In Norway the public library of Bergen has 84,000 v. and was founded in 1869; in 1899 52,070 v. were given out, and 11,252 v. used in the reading-rooms. The Deichmanske Bibliotek in Kristiania, founded in 1780, by Kancelliraad Carl Deichman with 6000 v., has now 50,000 v. Jan. 1, 1900, 8672 borrowers were registered, and in 1899, 174,393 v. were given out, 81% of which was fiction. Four delivery stations took care of 15,171 of the borrowed books; the reading-room was visited by 5541 readers. The librarian is Haakon Nyhuus, late of the Chicago Public Library.

The second part of the book is devoted to a clear and concise statement of the elements of library economy, with suitable illustrations.

A. G. S. J.

JOHN CRERAR LIBRARY, *Chicago*. A list of books in the reading-room, January, 1900. [Chicago,] 1900. 251 p. l. O.

This list of books at the disposal of readers of the John Crerar Library commands attention for several reasons. It is probably the first book of any considerable size printed from the assembled plates of catalog cards, and as such must be consulted and studied by all who are interested in the newer phases of co-operative cataloging and the possibility of more useful and valuable finding-lists and indexes in printed form. The work is printed from the electrotyped plates of the author cards in the library's card catalog. Several points of interest in this connection deserve note. First, by this means a handsome and attractive page is secured, the captions being in heavy type of a style necessarily distinct and clear to catch the eye of the user of the card catalog, while the remaining portions of the entry and description are beautiful specimens of clear typography. Second, this very clearness and size necessitate a bulky volume. The average number of entries to the page, 21 centimeters high, is only eight. This will become a very serious item in considering the publication of larger lists than this first bulletin. Third, despite the generally fine appearance of the printed page, it should be noted that the electrotyped plates have in many instances either slipped on the form in printing, or have been imperfectly aligned. Examples will be found on pages 99, 139, 141, 220, 226, not to mention others.

An excellent feature of the list is the freshness of the books it catalogs. Dates back of 1890 are few and represent absolutely indispensable books of reference. Even with all due allowance for the fact that the library opened its doors so recently, the up-to-date character of its reference works speaks much for the management.

As is well known, the John Crerar Library and its peers in Chicago have divided the "available world of books" between them—the natural, physical, and social sciences falling to the Crerar. This list shows that division

plainly, as is seen from the following tabulation of the titles on the D. C. system in use in the library: 000-, 120 titles; 100-, 106 titles; 200-, 13 titles; 300-, 426 titles; 400-, 73 titles; 500-, 287 titles; 600-, 249 titles; 700-, 75 titles; 800-, 12 titles; 900-, 181 titles. It is gratifying to note that the fears, lest the collection should be merely a technical one, expressed in certain quarters at the time the decision of the trustees to restrict the library to scientific lines was made known, are absolutely set at rest by this bulletin. It should be said also, in justice to the library, that its main strength—i.e., its very large collections of the files of periodicals and transactions of learned societies—is not shown by this bulletin.

The character of the selection seems to be excellent, so far as the writer's knowledge of the subjects goes. History, perhaps, shows the poorest selections and the most noticeable gaps; for example, no history of Rome is included in the six items in 930. It would seem also that the strictly scientific side of philology, linguistics and phonology, should receive a larger place in this library. The modern developments of phonology and dialect study are certainly more scientific in method and matter than much which passes under that head.

The cataloger will find much to study in this volume. Stray points which may be noticed are: (1) the use of a capital L before the class number to denote a work of such size that it must be sought for on the shelves for the larger volumes; (2) the use of only transliterated forms of Greek names, such as Platon and Eukleides, a perfectly satisfactory method if consistently adhered to; (3) the use of a table of book numbers, after the class numbers, constructed on a system evidently the product of this particular library, alternating with the familiar "Cutter numbers."

The book closes with an author index covering 16 pages of closely printed text. It should be observed that the library keeps in its reading room not only its own printed card catalog, but seven other card indexes, and that its periodicals are all accessible to the public for consultation.

WM. W. BISHOP.

Library Economy and History.

GENERAL.

ASSOCIATION OF MEDICAL LIBRARIES. *Medical Libraries*, published by Dr. C. D. Spivak, Denver, contained in its issue for May–August a report of the third annual meeting of the Association of Medical Libraries, held at Atlantic City, June 4, 1900. The report of the executive committee, presented by Dr. G. M. Gould, of Philadelphia, reviewed the work done by the association, mainly through its department of exchange. "Every library-member of the association has received several times the value of the contribution or dues in books or periodicals furnished by the Exchange." Urgent appeal was made for contributions of books, periodicals, or money for the development of this department.

LOCAL.

Allegheny, Pa. Carnegie F. L. (10th rpt.—year ending Feb. 28, 1900.) Added 5679; total 41,955. Issued, home use 108,202 (fict. 61.34%; juv. 21.49%); ref. use 56,654. Visitors to reading-room 115,062. Receipts, \$20,000; expenses \$19,997.12.

"The most notable event of the year was Mr. Carnegie's gift of \$25,000 for providing an addition to the stack-room, and for converting the present art gallery into a reference-room. The gift was made April 19, 1899, in response to a communication of the librarian, setting forth the needs of the library and giving a sketch of proposed additions and alterations in the building." Mr. Carnegie's total contribution to the library now amounts to over \$325,000. The changes more than double the book capacity of the library.

Boston P. L. (48th rpt.—year ending Jan. 31, 1900.) As usual, this report is an important addition to the literature of library administration on a large scale. It should be read in full by librarians, as only inadequate record is possible in these columns. The year's statistics are as follows: Added 30,506; total 746,383. The expenditure for books and periodicals was \$31,078.59, as against \$34,935.10 in 1898. "The heaviest expenditure for any one class of books has been for English prose fiction. This has cost \$4181.68, as against \$4992 in 1898, or nearly 30% of the total appropriation by the city for books." Issued, home use 1,251,541, of which 820,554 were drawn through branches and stations; recorded hall use in central library was 355,017. There are 60,086 "live cards" held by permanent residents, 3077 in temporary or non-resident use, and 530 for special use.

The important administrative changes of the year, which included the resignation of Mr. Putnam and the appointment of Mr. Whitney, are noted, and the wide activities of the library are concisely presented.

The list of books missing records 810 v., as against 824 in 1898. Of these, 321 are missing from the children's room. Mr. Whitney says: "The percentage of missing books from the whole collection is $\frac{14}{100}$ of one per cent. The loss from the stacks and closed shelves is slight, less than might reasonably be expected. The increase in the number of books missing from those on deposit at the stations is owing to an unusual loss at one station, which has now been checked. 37 of the total number of volumes missing at the deposit stations have been paid for. The loss from the children's room is excessive. More than half of the missing books, however, will doubtless be returned; their money value is slight. 80 volumes were taken from the Bates Hall reference collection—mostly handbooks and other books of small cost. From the open shelves of the special libraries but few books were taken without permission. The losses are not so serious as to make it worth while to abandon open shelves, or incur a heavy expense for stricter protection against depredations."

The work of the various departments is pre-

sented mainly through reports of the respective chiefs. Of special interest is the report of Worthington C. Ford, chief of the department of documents and statistics, also issued as a "separate" pamphlet of 14 p. This outlines the general plan upon which the department is being developed, and gives an excellent statement of principles and practice. The report of L. L. Ward, supervisor of branches, is significant in its record of the large volume of work carried on through the branch and deposit system. This now includes 10 branch libraries, with permanent collections; seven reading-rooms with delivery and deposit features; 14 delivery stations, also deposit stations; 23 engine houses and one post-office receiving books on deposit; 11 public schools receiving deposits from central library or branches; five institutions receiving deposits; two deliveries to officers of city institutions. The reclassification of the branches on a uniform system has made good progress, and "the results are wholly satisfactory."

The report of the examining committee appended to the various department reports sets forth the need of better accommodation for several branches and makes an interesting recommendation for the improvement of the card catalog. This includes "the substitution of a single rod, locked at the front of the drawers, for the present double rods locked at the back; the trimming down of the cards to a uniform size; the subdivision of subjects in the Bates Hall catalog, by placing in all the drawers legibly printed guide-cards of a different color from the other cards, serving the purpose of an index; a revision of the titles contained in the printed index, supplements and Barton catalog, with a view to making the Bates Hall catalog a complete presentation of the whole contents of the library, cataloged in uniform style; the pushing of the work of transferring titles other than fiction from stack four, the old Lower Hall collection, to the Bates Hall stack, and the removal as far as possible of all manuscript cards from the catalog." This change is urgently seconded by the librarian, who states that "it could be effected at an expense of perhaps \$2000, and the advantages would be many and great."

Chicago (Ill.) P. L. (28th rpt. — year ending May 31, 1900.) Added 12,911; total 258,498. Issued, home use 1,749,775 (fict. 44.95%; juv. 27.90%); ref. use 317,430 v. issued to 111,275 readers. "In the special reference room for art books, 9537 readers consulted 32,154 volumes." Cards in use 74,068.

There are now 60 free delivery stations, through which 1,143,391 v. were circulated, or 65% of the entire home circulation. The average cost of each book thus circulated was 1.7 cents each. In the six branch reading rooms there was an attendance of 207,118 persons. "The official card catalog has been kept complete and up to date. In the public card catalog there are all told about 200,000 cards in place."

Cleveland (O.) P. L. At a meeting of the library board, held Oct. 1, W. H. Brett was re-

electd to the position of librarian for a term of three years, at his present salary of \$3600. The action was taken under protest of one member of the board. The re-election of the librarian has been a matter of dispute for several months past, one faction of the board favoring at least a three-year term, the other contending that the board cannot elect for a term longer than its own life, or one year. There has been much ventilation of the dissensions in the public press, with charges of political influence and counter charges of inefficiency. The victory of Mr. Brett's supporters will, it is hoped, terminate the matter.

Dubuque, Ia. The establishment of a fine public library, through Andrew Carnegie's offer of \$50,000 and the transfer to the city of The Young Men's Association Library, will be submitted to vote at the general election on Nov. 26.

Elmira, N. Y. Steele Memorial L. The first annual report of the library, as printed in the local press, gives the following facts: The library opened for circulation Aug. 14, 1899. The circulation for the year ending Aug. 14, 1900, was 43,008, making an average of 3584 books per month. The accessions of the year were 2095; total 6779. 3546 borrowers' cards have been issued.

Grand Rapids (Mich.) P. L. On Oct. 6 the library board decided to postpone until January the appointment of a librarian, to succeed Miss Lucy Hall, resigned. In the interim Miss Elizabeth Steinmann, assistant librarian, was authorized to serve as acting librarian, with an increase of salary.

Guildhall, Vt. The corner-stone of the new public library and Masonic building was laid on Sept. 27 with elaborate Masonic ceremonies. The building is to be in Renaissance style throughout, with a clock tower rising above a circular, Ionic-columned portico, beneath which is the entrance to the large ornate vestibule. The upper story is devoted to the Masonic hall — a lofty room finished in white and gold — and the ante-rooms and offices. The lower story will be given to library uses, and will be finished with high wood wainscot and ceiling elaborately panelled.

Hagerstown, Md. The \$50,000 library gift for Hagerstown, long promised by B. F. Newcomer, of Baltimore, has been finally secured, the condition of providing a site having been complied with. On Oct. 19 Edward W. Mealey, president of the Washington County Free Library, received from Mr. Newcomer the \$50,000 accompanied by a check for \$1250 accrued interest. The building committee, of which Mr. Mealey is chairman, has awarded the contract for the building, and work on the foundations has begun. It is hoped to have the building completed by Feb. 1, 1901. The library will cost about \$25,000. It will be of Indiana limestone, 61 feet wide, 82 feet long, and about 40 feet high. There will be two stories. The main entrance will be a recessed doorway with a column on each

side, opening into an entrance hall 17½ feet wide and 34 feet long. To the right of the entrance hall will be the main reading-room. To the left of the hall and to the front will be the children's reading-room. Next to this will be the lavatories and stairways. Farther back, on the left of the entrance hall, will be the periodical-room. In the rear will be the delivery desk, librarian's office, and a fire-proof stack-room. On the second floor will be a museum and board-room. The plans were drawn by Bruce Price, New York.

Jamestown, N. Y. James Prendergast F. L. (9th rpt. — year ending May 31, 1900.) Added (incl. 1643 public documents) 2295; total 16,113. Issued, home use (11 months) 55,606 (fict. .5420%; juv. fict. .1988%). New registration 1214; total, 3516. The circulation shows a slight decrease — averaging six books per day — from that of the previous year.

"Quite the most important departure made during the past year from a purely library standpoint was in the establishment of a department of genealogy, local history, and revolutionary history." Important purchases were made in these fields, and all the volumes on the subjects were grouped together in the reference department and recorded in a special catalog. A public documents room was also fitted up in the basement.

Maryland. The town of Queenstown, Queen Anne's county, on the eastern shore of Maryland, is the first to take advantage of the general library law passed by the legislature in 1898 — more than two years ago.

Massachusetts Historical Soc. L., Boston. At a meeting held Oct. 11 the Massachusetts Historical Society decided to open its cabinet free to the public on every Wednesday afternoon. This is an interesting departure from the society's long-established custom, and adds its rich collection to the public library facilities of Boston.

New York P. L. (Rpt. — year ending June 30, 1900; in *N. Y. P. L. Bulletin*, Oct., p. 328.) Added 28,103; pm. 34,366; total "on shelves and available for use" 498,377, pm. 144,800. No. visitors 88,554 at Astor building, 28,162 at Lenox building; books and periodicals issued to readers 501,049 at Astor, 69,236 at Lenox.

The open reference shelves in both buildings are largely used. About 4655 v. are on these shelves at the Astor, and seven volumes have been reported missing. At the Lenox building eight volumes have been reported missing out of about 5700 v. on the open reference shelves in the two reading-rooms.

The accessions and the work of the various departments — manuscript, Slavonic, public documents, etc. — are reviewed. Progress has been made in the reclassification and cataloging of the collection. At the end of the year 274,985 cards had been added to the Astor catalog, making a total of 693,600, and 33,550 were added to the two Lenox catalogs, bringing their total contents up to 108,700 cards. In addition, the catalog of music at the Lenox

contained about 50,000 cards on June 30, about 15,000 cards having been added during the year. All of the volumes in the Drexel collection have now been cataloged, and the work of analyzing the periodicals and other ephemeral literature of music is in progress.

On Oct. 19 the authorities of the Lenox Library detected a reader in the act of mutilating Craik and McFarlane's "Pictorial history of England" by cutting from it some steel engravings. The man proved to be an Armenian, Anthanig Azhderian, a lecturer and writer, of some reputation in both fields. He was arrested and held in \$500 bail. The charge will be pressed by the library authorities.

Newark, N. Y. On Oct. 17 the corner-stone was laid of the fine new building for the Newark Free Public Library, given to the town by Henry C. Rew, of Chicago. The exercises were most elaborate, under the direction of the Masonic lodge of the state of New York; they were attended by a large audience, including many delegations from surrounding cities and towns; and the day was observed as a public holiday in the town.

Niagara Falls (N. Y.) P. L. (5th rpt. — year ending June 30, 1900.) Added 1774; total 8179. Issued 53,023, of which 33,173 were fiction and 84,000 juvenile. Receipts \$4927.29; expenses \$4767.36.

A series of library lectures was an interesting feature of the year, which was marked by development in many directions. A few travelling libraries were sent out, and in October the first library station was established. Travelling libraries and books for the blind are borrowed from the state library. "The need of more space in every direction is obvious," especially in the work for children.

Norwich, Ct. Otis L. (Rpt. — year ending Aug. 31, 1900.) Added 2002; total 25,084. Issued, home use 91,117 (fict. 52.59%; juv. fict. 21.37%). New registration 861; total registration since June 1, 1893, 9317.

The increase of 1558 in the circulation for the year "is entirely due to the growing issue of books other than fiction, for the young." This branch of the library's work has been developed with successful results, and has wide possibilities of extension. "The most urgent need of the library is more shelf room," and it is recommended that the first available funds be devoted to meeting this need. "The legacy of \$20,000 which the library will receive under the will of the late Charles P. Huntington, will, in a measure, relieve the embarrassment; but in view of the disposal which, probably, must be made of the income from this fund for some years to come, the immediate benefits from this generous and timely bequest will not be realized until many urgent needs are provided for."

Oakland (Cal.) F. P. L. The corner-stone of the new \$50,000 Carnegie library building was laid without ceremonies on Oct. 17.

San José (Cal.) P. L. The plans submitted by G. D. Hensell for the new library building

have been accepted by the committee of recommendation.

Sedalia, Mo. Carnegie L. Work has begun on the foundations of the new \$50,000 Carnegie Library building.

Sleepy Eye, Minn. The corner-stone of the Dyckman Free Library building was laid on Sept. 15.

Seaboard Air Line travelling libraries. The third annual report of the travelling library system conducted by the Seaboard Air Line was presented by Mrs. E. B. Heard at the recent convention of the Seaboard Air Line Industrial and Educational Association. Mrs. Heard said: "Our accession number is now 2500, and the movement has received such hearty support from various givers that we will greatly enlarge our system by adding to it a number of school libraries for the rural schools on our lines. Henceforth school libraries are offered as prizes to schools that make noteworthy progress in the outward and inward adornment of the school-house. The reports sent in from time to time from our local librarians show a high appreciation of the books, and that there is an eager desire for them. I do not believe that Mr. Carnegie has ever bestowed his bounty more widely, or in a way where he will so quickly realize the good he desires his gifts to accomplish than when he put in motion the 'Andrew Carnegie System of Free Travelling School Libraries.'"

University of Nebraska, Lincoln. Instruction in library economy and bibliography has been added to the curriculum. The work is under the direction of the librarian, Mr. J. I. Wyer. It includes two courses, so planned as to fairly represent the work done at the best summer schools of library science. The courses have been arranged, as follows:

1. Library economy. Cataloging; classification; shelf, order and accession work; loan systems; binding and repair. Two lectures and six hours laboratory work each week. Hours to be arranged. First semester. 1900-1901 and alternate years thereafter. Three hours credit.
2. Bibliography. Trade bibliography; subject bibliography; reference work; book selection. First semester. 1901-1902 and alternate years thereafter. Two hours credit.

Vermont Federation of Women's Clubs. The annual meeting of the Vermont Federation of Woman's Clubs was held in Rutland, October 17 and 18. One entire session was devoted to the consideration of library topics. Mrs. Walter P. Smith of Saint Johnsbury, chairman of the library committee for the year, read a report in which she showed that the federation, carrying out the resolution of the previous year, had equipped 12 travelling libraries. The report further showed that the federation through their library committee purposed bringing a bill before the present session of the legislature asking that a small appropriation be made to enable the library commission of the state to

begin travelling library work. In case of the passage of the bill it is the intention of the federation to give the libraries which they have accumulated to the state as a nucleus. Following this report a paper was read by Mrs. Walter of Lyndon on "How may the federation encourage the reading of good books." Miss Myrtilla Avery, of the N. Y. State Library was present and gave an account of the travelling library work in New York. In connection with the convention Miss Titcomb, secretary of the Vermont Library Commission, conducted a library exhibit of travelling libraries, travelling pictures, picture bulletins, library literature, fittings, supplies, etc.

Warren (O.) L. Assoc. (Rpt. — year ending Aug. 31, 1900.) Added 1531; total 6131. Receipts \$2447.22; expenses \$1824.55. No circulation statistics are given. The library has been open two half days and evenings each week, but is henceforth to be open every afternoon and evening, after reorganization under the new librarian, Miss Elizabeth Smith. The report is issued in a four-page folder.

Washington, D. C. L. of Congress. A general statement on matters of internal administration of the library was made to all members of the library force on Oct. 10 by the librarian, Mr. Putnam. It touched upon questions of private use of books, promotions, and absences, and was a clear and earnest statement of the principles that must be recognized if the library is to reach its best effectiveness. The outline of Mr. Putnam's remarks are given in the *Washington Star* of Oct. 11. He cautioned members of the library staff against the natural inclination to use their own privileges of drawing books for the benefit of their friends, pointing out that, as the ordinary resident of the District is not entitled to draw out books for home use in any direct way, it would be exceedingly unjust if certain residents should succeed through their friendship with the library employees.

He asked them to discourage, so far as lay in their power, further applications to the library service. The force is now substantially complete. There is on file a surplus of applications from experts alone far in excess of the probable requirements of the library during several years to come. He does not feel it just to his routine duties to give further time now to the consideration of the qualifications of applicants for whom there is no possible opportunity in the library.

As to the opportunities of employees in the service, he stated that the force once graded, opportunity for advancement in compensation could come only through an advance in grade. No one employee could be singled out for increase of salary from a group of employees doing the same work at the same compensation. Advance from grade to grade is promotion, properly speaking; advance in compensation without change of duties is a different matter. Such an advance cannot be expected. This explanation was necessary from the fact that applications had come to him from employees, or from others

in their behalf, for an increase in compensation, and who seemed to regard their case as isolated cases; to assume that it was in his power to increase their salary without change of duties; to increase their salary without regard to the merits of others doing the same grade of work.

The advance of any given employe could occur only in case of vacancy in a higher grade and by promotion. That promotion must be based upon the work done in the lower grade, and such aptitude for the higher class of work as might appear.

In considering applications of individuals for increase of salary, he could neither isolate one individual from a group nor advance the whole group in order to recognize exceptional ability in an individual, and should opportunity come for selecting for advancement, he could consider only the merits.

The increase of a single salary might seem a simple matter. As it presented itself to him, however, it was by no means a simple matter. It might involve an increase of compensation for an entire group of people. He was obliged to keep the expenditures of the library within a reasonable limit as compared with that of other libraries. Should a vacancy occur, to advance to it one employe meant to give to him preference; to advance one must be to leave behind the rest.

The rest of the talk dealt with matters of sick leave, vacations, etc., involving a caution against the natural tendency to regard the 30 days of annual sick leave as a matter of right.

An exhibit has been prepared at the library in commemoration of the centennial year of the removal of the seat of permanent government to the District of Columbia. It consists of books, maps, prints, and manuscripts relating to that period in the history of the District, gathered mainly from the rich material of the Force and Toner collections.

FOREIGN.

British Museum L. The bequest by the late Henry Spencer Ashbee of his fine private library to the British Museum is noted by the London *Daily Chronicle*. Mr. Ashbee's collection was notable in character and extent, its especial feature being editions of Don Quixote, described in his "Iconography of Don Quixote literature," published in 1895.

The *Chronicle* says: "So far as the British Museum is concerned, the great value of the Ashbee library will lie in the section of French books, printed chiefly in small numbers for the members of several short-lived 'bibliophile' clubs. These books rarely appear in the market, and the funds of the British Museum do not allow the authorities to indulge in 'luxuries.' Now, however, Mr. Ashbee's bequest renders the Museum not only complete in this respect, but far ahead of any other public library. Not only this, but Mr. Ashbee had several of these exquisitely-produced books specially illustrated, commissioning eminent French book-illustrators to execute a given number of drawings in water-colors, etc., and having these original

designs bound up with the book which they illustrate. . . . Only a catalog could do justice to the richness of the Ashbee bequest, for the 'unique' and very rare books may in this collection be numbered by hundreds. Many, of course, are already in the British Museum, and having regard to the congested condition of our national library it seems a pity that the bequest should be tantamount to accepting all or none. But there can be no manner of doubt about the decision of the trustees."

BUONANNO, Prof. Coennaro. Notizie storiche bibliografiche, e statistiche sulla Biblioteca Angelica di Roma nel 1898. Roma, Società editrice Dante Alighieri, 1900. 13 p.

A short resumé of the history and contents of the quaint old-fashioned Biblioteca Angelica in Rome. It is a purely formal account of the founding of the library in 1605, with a short sketch of the founder, Angelo Rocca, of the Augustinian Order, its history since that time, with a list of its chief manuscripts and most famous incunabula. There follows a short bibliography of works describing the library and its contents. The pamphlet is from the pen of the present librarian. W: W. B.

Greenock, Scotland. On Oct. 26 it was announced that Andrew Carnegie had given £3000 for the establishment of a public library at Greenock, in addition to his previous gift for the same purpose.

Hawick, Roxburgh county, Scotland. Andrew Carnegie has given £10,000 to the town of Hawick for a public library. Announcement of the gift was made on Oct. 16.

LAUDE, Jules. Les bibliothèques universitaires allemandes et leur organisation. Paris, Bouillon, 1900. 70 p.

A reprint of the elaborate essay originally contributed to the *Revue des Bibliothèques*. Reviewed in *Athenaum*, Oct. 13, 1900.

McGill University L., Montreal. It has been arranged to establish a system of travelling libraries in connection with the university library, and through the liberality of the family of the late Hugh McLennan. The libraries will contain about 25 volumes each, and will be sent out to individuals, schools, clubs or associations, to be exchanged upon return, a small fee being charged. They are especially intended for use in schools in suburban districts. Each library will contain in addition to the books 10 large reproductions of fine pictures or photographs, to be hung in school rooms or clubs. Mr. C. H. Gould, of the university library, is in general charge of the work.

Maranhao, Brazil. *Bibliotheca Publica.* The report of Antonio Lobo, director of the Public Library of Maranhao, for the year ending Jan. 10, 1900, is of much interest to librarians of the United States, in its evidence of the wide influ-

ence exerted by the library movement in this country, and in its spirit of earnestness and progressiveness. Señor Lobo devotes the greater part of his 42-page report to a review of library administration in general, with frequent reference to American and English public library standards. He urges strongly the need of enlarged quarters for the Maranhao library, supporting his argument by numerous citations from such writers on library architecture as Justin Winsor, Dr. Poole, F. P. Hill, etc. He recommends the introduction of public lectures, to be given in the library building, with lantern slides, and references to books on the subjects presented, and refers to the "active educational force" exerted by such methods in the libraries of England and the United States. He also urges the establishment of a reading-room exclusively reserved for ladies, pointing out the large use of libraries made by women in the English-speaking countries. In the United States, indeed, he says, the direction of many public libraries has been confided to ladies, and the proficiency with which they have performed their duties and the profound sense of responsibility shown in their discharge, constitute the strongest argument to be brought against those who deny to woman the aptitudes necessary for the exercise of certain offices monopolized by men. Among the women librarians instanced in this connection are Miss C. M. Hewins, Miss Marilla Freeman, Miss Eliza Browning, and Miss M. E. Ahern, from whose excellent paper on "The business side of a woman's career as a librarian," read at the Atlanta conference of the A. L. A., a short extract is given. He suggests that the proposed reading-room should be equipped with literature especially suitable and attractive to ladies—a large number of fashion journals, finely illustrated periodicals and magazines, and works of special importance to mothers. The difficulty of securing feminine patronage of the library, owing to "the sad prejudice prevailing among us," which debars ladies from frequenting a public library, is recognized, but it is hoped that this will be greatly reduced by the provision of a separate room for their use alone.

The present contents of the library are stated as 6594 v., additions of 1318 v. having been made during the year, which include the complete works of Zola, Flaubert, and Balzac. A list of the periodicals received is given. No actual progress in the general cataloging of the library was made, but it is hoped that during the year the present manuscript inventory may be completed, and work done on the classification of the books, "according to the system of James Brown." The statistics show that the library had 6695 visitors during the year, of whom 5889 were men; and that 8660 volumes were issued, of which 327 were fiction and 7846 are classed as "miscellaneous." Of the books issued, over half, or 4058, were in Portuguese, 3379 were in French, 72 in Spanish, and 1128 in English.

Nottingham (Eng.) F. P. Ls. (Rpt., 1899-1900)
Added 3551; total, central and lending libs.

69,322, 12 branches 26,384. Issued 352,237 (fict. 52.44 %). There are about 10,000 borrowers.

Sydney, N. S. W. P. L. of New South Wales. (29th rpt. — 1899.) Added 20,144; total 144,244. Issued, home use 110,548 (fict. 34.9 %); attendance in ref. dept. 183,760. New borrowers 2327; total borrowers 8675.

"During the past year 60 new boxes were made and equipped with books for loan to country libraries and groups of students in remote districts, making the total number of travelling libraries now available 161," with a total of 9259 v. There were 233 boxes, containing 14,155 v., sent to 130 country centers. "The trustees are of opinion that the appropriation of £300, made by Parliament for this object, has done much educational work in the country districts, and has been the means of extending knowledge and intellectual pleasure, and of enkindling nobler ambitions in many thousands of readers in every part of the colony." "In June the trustees entered upon possession of their new rooms in the Queen Victoria Market buildings, and the results have been very gratifying in every way. The attendance increased by 124 per cent. during the latter half of the year."

The importance of providing for an adequate new building, especially in view of the promised gift of the Mitchell collection, is again urged.

Gifts and Bequests.

Danielson, Ct. On Oct. 17 the borough of Danielson formally accepted the bequest of the late Edwin H. Bugbee, of Putnam. This gives \$15,000 for the erection of a public library building, to be known as the "Edwin H. Bugbee Memorial Building," and leaves the donor's own private library and cases to the public library thus created. A committee of five was elected as the Bugbee Building Commission, to have entire charge of the erection of the building.

Hannibal (Mo.) P. L. The library has received from Mrs. J. H. Garth and her daughter, Mrs. R. M. Goodlet, a gift of \$25,000 for the erection of a library building as a memorial to the late John H. Garth. It is to be known as the John H. Garth Public Library, and is to be erected on the site of the present structure.

Memphis, Tenn. Cossitt L. By the will of the late Gen. Colton Greene, the Cossitt Library will receive Gen. Greene's private library, containing between 2000 and 3000 volumes, and especially strong in social science and history.

Salt Lake City, Utah. On Oct. 10 it was announced that John Q. Packard, a wealthy mine owner, had presented to the municipality of Salt Lake a building site worth \$20,000, and had agreed to erect on it a free public library building, to cost not less than \$75,000. The gift has been formally accepted by the city council.

Somerville (Mass.) P. L. The library has received from Mrs. Harriet Minot Laughlin a gift of \$4000, in memory of her father, Isaac Pitman, the first librarian of the institution. The sum is to be known as the Isaac Pitman library fund, and the income is to be devoted to the purchase of "works of art, illustrative, decorative, or otherwise." This is the second library gift received from Mrs. Laughlin, who in October, 1897, gave \$1000, the interest of which has been devoted to the purchase of books on poetry.

Wabash College L., Crawfordsville, Ind. General and Mrs. Lew Wallace have presented to Wabash College the original manuscript of "The Prince of India." There are over 2000 pages on 6 by 9 paper. The pages are in the fine handwriting of General Wallace, and show corrections and suggestions in the handwriting of Mrs. Wallace. "The Prince of India" was begun in 1886 on the Kankakee River, and was finished in 1882.

Practical Notes.

APPLICATION OF ANILINE DYESTUFFS TO LEATHER.
(In *Journal of the Society of Arts* [London]),
Aug. 17, 1900. 48 : 739-740.

An abstract of a paper of Mr. Charles Lamb before the West Riding section of the Society of Dyers and Colourists. Mr. Lamb says that he has found "it is practically impossible to remove sulphuric acid from leather by washing in water, as samples of leather which were dyed with acid colors, and the addition of the requisite amount of sulphuric acid, on analysis, still showed traces of the vitriol, after they had been left in a running stream of water for a period of five weeks." The use of soda for stripping the natural tannage of many of the foreign tanned leathers is also a cause of mischief. "In my opinion," says Mr. Lamb, "bookbinding leathers and leathers for furniture purposes should not be dyed with acid colors, together with the addition of sulphuric acid."

BOOKBINDING. An improvement in the art of binding books is described in the *Official Gazette* of the U. S. Patent Office for Sept. 25, 1900. 92 : 2424.

BOOK CASE OR RACK. (Described in the *Official Gazette* of the U. S. Patent Office, Sept. 11, 1900. 92 : 2131) il.

"A separator and index attachment for book racks or cases, comprising a series of pivoted and outwardly-swinging separator-pieces, adapted to move into the place of the removed books, the pivots of the separator-piece being located in a position immediately adjacent to the rear end of the book-shelf upon which rest the books to be separated, substantially as set forth."

DEVICE FOR MARKING BOOK-SIGNATURES. (Described in the *Official Gazette* of the U. S. Patent Office, Oct. 30, 1900. 93 : 783.)

Librarians.*

ACLAND, Dr. Sir Henry Wentworth, Radcliffe librarian of Oxford University, died on Oct. 15, aged 85 years. Dr. Acland was honorary physician to the Prince of Wales, and was Regius Professor of Medicine at Oxford from 1857 to 1894; he had been Radcliffe librarian since 1851.

CRUNDEN, Mr. and Mrs. F. M., will have the sympathy of their many A. L. A. friends in the loss of their only child, Frederick E. Crunden, in the eighth year of his age, of diphtheria, on Oct. 27. Many of those in attendance at the annual library meetings of the past few years have memories of this one of the "A. L. A. children," and will learn with sincere regret of his parents' bereavement.

DAVIES, John F., formerly librarian of the Butte (Mont.) Public Library, has been appointed by the State Board of Education of Montana to classify and catalog the books in the state educational institutions. Mr. Davies will begin his work at the State University, at Missoula. The office is a new one and will probably work into a general library superintendency for the state.

HOADLEY, Dr. Charles Jeremy, for 45 years state librarian of Connecticut, died on Oct. 19, at his home in Hartford, aged 72 years. Dr. Hoadley's early education was secured at the Hopkins Grammar School, of Hartford, and in 1847 he entered Trinity College, graduating in 1851 as valedictorian of his class. In 1854 he received the degree of master of arts from his alma mater; in 1879 the same degree was conferred on him, *honoris causa*, by Yale College, and 10 years later Trinity College made him a doctor of laws. He was admitted to the bar in 1855, but never practiced in that profession. In 1854 he was appointed librarian of Trinity College, and in April of the following year was made state librarian, an office in which his only predecessor was the late Dr. J. Hammond Trumbull, of Connecticut. This position he held until his death—for a period longer, it is said, than that of any other official of either the colony or the state, with the exception of George Wyllys, who was secretary of the colony and the state for the 60 years, 1734 to 1794. For several years past Dr. Hoadley has been in failing health, and the work of his office has largely fallen to the assistant librarian, George S. Godard. Dr. Hoadley made a special feature of the collection and completion of sets of law books for the state, and it is a result of his work in this direction that the Connecticut State Library now possesses nearly complete sets of the originals of all official American reports, and full sets of reports for England, Scotland, and Ireland, and also of Canadian reports, as far as they relate to United States law. He also carried on the work which his predecessors had begun of

*Record of further library appointments will be found under the heading Library Schools and Training Classes, p. 699-700.

editing the "Colonial records of Connecticut," and edited Godwin's "Genealogical notes." In some recent reminiscences of Dr. Hoadley, by one of the state officials who knew him, it was said that he probably was "the only man in the state who had so much need for such help who would not use dictation and the typewriter in his correspondence. It was only within the last few years of his life that he would tolerate the reception of a business letter written on a machine, and for several years he would not read those sent to him that were written in that way. Up to the very last he refused absolutely to use the telephone, and was very much incensed when one was put in the library in the State House for the use of the public. No matter who called for him over the 'phone, he would refuse to answer the call."

NELSON, Miss Sarah C., graduate of the Pratt Institute Library School, class of 1892, has been appointed reorganizer of the Public Library of Trenton, N. J.

ROWLAND, William L., for 28 years librarian of the Rockford (Ill.) City Library, died in that city on Sept. 27. Mr. Rowland was born at Bristol, R. I., May 31, 1831; his family removing in 1855 to Rockford. He was graduated from Yale with the class of 1852, and for some years was associated in business with his father in Rockford. He was active in the work of organizing a public library in Rockford, first undertaken with temporary success in 1857. The present library was founded in 1872, and Mr. Rowland was at once chosen as librarian, a post he held until his death. He was wholly devoted to its interests and gave all his time and enthusiasm to its development.

WRIGHT, Charles E., Pratt Institute Library School, class of '97, has resigned the librarianship of the Erie (Pa.) Public Library to undertake that of the Andrew Carnegie Library, at Carnegie, Pa. He will enter upon his duties November 1. Mr. Wright has been succeeded at the Erie Public Library by Miss Katherine Mack, formerly first assistant.

Cataloging and Classification.

BIRMINGHAM, (Eng.) F. Ls. Reference Department. Index to The Shakespeare Memorial Library. First part: English editions of Shakespeare's works, separate plays and poems. Birmingham, 1900. 2+52+1 p. Q.

The Birmingham Shakespeare Memorial Library was founded April 23, 1864, the tercentenary of Shakespeare's birth, opened April 23, 1868, and destroyed by fire January, 1879. After the fire the formation of a new collection was begun, and reopened in June, 1882. This index gives the titles of over 500 editions of the complete works, beginning with the first folio of 1623 and ending with the Chiswick Shakespeare published in 1899. It also gives the titles of the volumes of selections made from the works, the separate plays, the plays on the

same subject, and the poems. Among the separate plays "Hamlet" leads with 112 editions, "Romeo and Juliet" comes next with 57, while of "Henry VI., part I." only four editions are given. The arrangement of the titles is chronological. The book number comes first, then the title, edition, place of publication, publisher, number of volumes, size and date. The form of the index makes it a very convenient check-list, useful in any library containing a collection of Shakespeariana. A list of nearly 100 editions wanted is given, and this list could be considerably enlarged by the addition of editions published in this country not included in the Memorial Library. Only one play—"The merchant of Venice"—in embossed type for the blind appears to be in the collection, though many of the plays have been published for blind readers in this country in American Braille, New York point, and Boston line type. D. H.

THE BOSTON BOOK CO.'s *Bulletin of Bibliography* for October contains among other interesting miscellany the first part of a second series of G. W. Cole's bibliography of "Bermuda in periodical literature," continuing the record published in vol. I of the *Bulletin*.

BROOKLINE (Mass.) P. L. List of books for boys and girls, 1900. Brookline, September, 1900. 128 p. D.

A compact, attractively made, classed list. Author entries are given for general classes, and both author and title entries in the divisions Fairy tales, etc., and Stories. Many books of fiction are scattered in among other literature on a special subject or historical period, and there are brief annotations. The selection seems well made, and the list should be useful in all libraries which make a feature of work with children.

ENOCH PRATT F. L. OF BALTIMORE CITY. Finding list. Central library. Sixth edition, part 3: Essays and miscellanies; sociology; education; political economy; politics and government; and law. Baltimore, October, 1900. 10+640 p. O.

THE FITCHBURG (Mass.) P. L. *Bulletin* for November has a classed reference list on Spanish, Flemish, and American artists.

GENERAL ITALIAN CATALOG. A first installment of the noteworthy "Catalogo generale della libreria italiana (1847-1899)" has been modestly issued, without special announcement or title-pages, in printed sheets, running from A-Arena-Natoli. This work, undertaken by the Associazione Tipografico-Libraria Italiana, will do for Italy what the "American catalogue" has done for the United States, and more, as it will cover over a half-century of book production. The editorial direction is in the hands of Professor A. Pagliani, of the Library of the University of Genoa. The catalog is well printed in a double-column large quarto page. The type is small but clear, with black face catch

words, giving about 40 entries to the page. The entries are well arranged and sufficiently full, giving place, publisher, date, size, paging, and price. The catalog is of authors, but a subject index is promised; bibliographically it gives evidence of painstaking work. The record under Alighieri, Dante, fills eight columns, and includes among its imprints London, Leipzig, Berlin, Freiburg, Paris, and Boston. Other full records are for S. Augustine, Alfieri, S. Alfonso de Liguori, Alimonda and Altavilla; and it is interesting to note among translations listed the "Jack e Jane" of Luisa Alcott, the "Giac. Sheppard" and "Torre de London" of Gugl. Ainsworth, and the many Indian and prairie tales of Gustave Aimard. As an important addition to world bibliography, and for its intrinsic value, the catalog deserves hearty and general support from American libraries. American orders will be filled by Lemcke & Buchner, of New York, and the price is 2.50 lire, or 75c. per part of 80 pages (library price, 60c.). The complete work will probably fill about 2500 pages.

THE NEWARK (*N. J.*) F. P. L. magazine, *The Library News*, makes its October issue a "Special number for boys and girls," which is of more than local interest. It is devoted to a list of books added during the year for young people, followed by special lists of "boarding school and college stories," "stories of Indians and the plains," "books for youngest readers," "stories of knighthood and chivalry," and "good stories for the older girls." The lists are prefaced by a letter "to the boys and girls of Newark" from Miss Clara Hunt, head of the library's juvenile department.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, (*Eng.*) P. Ls. Catalogue of books on the fine arts, viz., architecture, carving, coins, pottery, metal work, drawing, decoration, painting, engraving, photography, music; compiled by T. A. Onions, sub-librarian; edited by the public librarian. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1900.

An author list in one alphabet, followed by full classed D. C. lists, with subject index appended.

THE PEORIA (*Ill.*) P. L. has issued a "Graded list of books suitable for pupils in the public schools," in a 20-page oblong pamphlet. The list is classed by school grade and by subject, and is prefaced by a short "preliminary essay on a neglected duty of some fathers and mothers," urging that children be early brought to the habit of reading.

PROVIDENCE (*R. I.*) P. L. Author index to additions 1890-1899; forming a supplement to the finding list of 1891; with an appendix. [Providence,] 1900. 6 + 130 p. Q.

THE SALEM (*Mass.*) P. L. *Bulletin* for October contains reading lists on Chaucer, Hallowe'en, and Blackmore.

THE SAN FRANCISCO P. L. *Bulletin* for October

contains reference lists on Trusts and Territorial expansion.

THE WESTFIELD (*Ma s.*) ATHENÆUM *Monthly Bulletin* for November is devoted to a full reading list on "France in the 19th century," classed to cover historical periods, special biographies, and the Exposition of 1900.

THE WHITEFIELD (*N. H.*) P. L. *Bulletin* has resumed publication in a belated number for August, devoted to a classed annotated list of accessions. It is stated that its publication will now be continued, "but without any guaranty of regularity."

WILMINGTON (*Del.*) INSTITUTE F. L. Hand-book no. 5: A classified list of selected books for young people. 1900. 32 p. Tt.

CHANGED TITLES.

In 1887 Cushing & Bailey published "Memoirs of a Southern planter by Susan Dabney Smedes." I now have before me "A Southern planter: social life in the old South, By Susan Dabney Smedes, New York, James Pott & Company, 1900." This book is an exact reprint of the other—the title page showing no evidence that it is not a new book, although the copyright and preface have the old date.

JOHN EDMANDS.

In 1869 G. P. Putnam's Sons published "The life of John James Audubon, the naturalist; edited by his widow, with an introduction by Jas. Grant Wilson." This book, printed from the same plates, is now included in the "American men of energy" series. The advertisements would lead one to suppose that it is a new book, and some libraries have been deceived accordingly into buying what they have had for years.

S: H. R.

"Dr. Dumany's wife," by Maurus Jokai, translated by F. Steinitz and published by Doubleday, McClure & Co., 1900, is the same as "There is no devil," by Jokai, same translator, and was published by the Cassell Publishing Co. in 1891.

W. T. PEOPLES.

Bibliography.

ARITHMETIC. The report of the Commissioner of Education, vol. I, 1898-99, just issued, contains (ch. 15, p. 781) part 2 of the bibliographical "Notes on the history of American text books on arithmetic," by James M. Greenwood and Artemas Martin, of which part 1 appeared in the report of the Commissioners of Education 1897-98, (vol. I, p. 789-868.) It is devoted to a chronological record, from 1869-1892, followed by an alphabetical author and editor index to parts 1 and 2.

BIBLE. Eys, W. J. van. Bibliographie des Bibles et des nouveaux testaments en langue française des XVe et XVIe siècles. Partie I. Geneva, H. Kündig, 1900. 8°.

— THE ENGLISH BIBLE in the John Rylands Library, 1525 to 1640; with 26 fac-similes and

39 engravings. Printed for private circulation, 1899. 16 + 275 p. F°.

This is a well-printed and finely illustrated volume, prepared by Rev. Richard Lovett, M.A., author of a useful little manual on "The printed English Bible, 1525-1885." It is, apparently, carefully prepared, and presents a detailed account of 45 Bibles, 20 New Testaments, and Tyndale's very rare Pentateuch (1534-30)—all printed prior to 1641, as well as a description of Francis Fry's fac-simile of Tyndale's New Testament (1525), and an original copy of Caxton's "Golden Legende" (1483). This fine collection is the result of a combination of the Rylands Bibles and a few rare specimens of the famous Althorp Library. It may be mentioned, however, that it is not on the whole as complete as the collection in the British Museum, which is in turn exceeded some 10 per cent. by the Bibles in the New York Public Library (Lenox Library Building). It is said that the edition of Mr. Lovett's bibliography is limited to about 80 copies, which makes it quite unavailable, even to specialists.

V. H. P.

BRITISH MUSEUM. Catalogue of printed books. Supplement. London, William Clowes & Sons, 1900. F°.

"This supplement contains the titles of all books which were added to the Library of the British Museum during the years 1882-1899 inclusive, but were not incorporated in the General Catalogue during the process of printing." The parts issued thus far are: A—Academies, 496 columns; Academy—Amyraut, 452 columns; An—Arlaud, 288 columns; Arlay—Azzoni, 306 columns; B—Barnacle, 284 columns. V. H. P.

CODICES GRÆCI ET LATINI photographice depicti duce Scatone de Vries. vol. 5. Leyden, A. W. Sijthoff, 1900. 476 p. \$54 (bound).

The fifth volume in this series, of which announcements and facsimile sample pages are issued, promises to be a worthy successor to the Oxford Plato. It will give in excellent photo-lithography the whole of the "codex Decuratus" of Plautus (Codex Heidelberg, 1613, Palatinus C.). The celebrated librarian of Heidelberg, Prof. Zangemeister, so universally known to students of palæography, supplies the introduction. The publisher announces for 1901 a most welcome addition to the series in the Codex Venetus A (Marcianus 434), of the Iliad.

W. W. B.

CONFEDERATE TEXT-BOOKS. Weeks, Stephen B. Confederate text books (1861-1865): a preliminary bibliography. (*In* Report of Commissioner of Education, 1898-99, v. 1, ch. 22, p. 1139-1155.)

Classed under kind of text-book, as Primers, Spellers, etc., and arranged chronologically under class. Full collated titles are given whenever practicable, and there are annotations. Additions to the list are requested.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. Bryan, Wilhelmus Bogart. Bibliography of the District of Co-

lumbia; being a list of books, maps, and newspapers, including articles in magazines and other publications; prepared for the Columbia Historical Society. Washington, Gov. Print. Office, 1900. 6 + 212 p. O.

This volume is exceedingly unscientific in its structure. To call it a "bibliography" is a misnomer; neither can it sustain its claim to be "a complete catalog," as referred to in the "letter of transmittal" which accompanies it. It is fearfully and terribly made, and must fill the careful bibliographer with regret, when he reads that "It has required a year's labor to complete (?) it." The collations of many of the works mentioned are lacking, and of omissions of titles there are many. Any one familiar with the sources of information could in one hour's search find 100 books and magazine articles which are not mentioned in Mr. Bryan's list. This incompleteness, under the circumstances, is as unpardonable as it is regrettable. Of course, the volume will be of some use; but that is not saying much in its favor. V. H. P.

GAUGER, E. Essai de bibliographie: Sécurité des ateliers et Accidents du travail. Corbell, imp. Crété, 1900. 184 p. 8°.

JEWES. Schwab, M. Répertoire des articles relatifs à l'histoire et à la littérature juives parus dans les périodiques de 1783 à 1898. I. Paris, Durlacher, 1899. 10 + 403 p. 8°. 12.50 fr.

LOUISIANA. Word comes from William Beer, of the Howard Memorial Library, that he is engaged upon a bibliography of Louisiana for the American Historical Society. State publications will form a subdivision of the work.

STEEL WORKS. Brearley, Harry. A bibliography of steel works analysis. Part 4: Nickel and cobalt. (*In* Chemical News, Oct. 12, Oct. 19, 1900.)

VERARD, Antoine. Macfarlane, John. Antoine Verard. London, Printed for the Bibliographical Society, at the Chiswick Press, September, 1900, for 1899. 31 + 143 + 56 p. Q.

The elaborate list of books published by Vérad, with full collated titles, is divided to cover dated and undated books classed by periods and by imprint addresses, horæ, books whose connection with Vérad is doubtful, and books printed for Barthélemy Vérad and Antoine Vérad II. — in all 286 items. The introduction is an admirable biographical and bibliographical summary of Vérad's work. There are 79 fine illustrations and facsimiles inset, unpagged, between the bibliographical record and the addenda and index.

WAGES. Bowley, Arthur L. Wages in the United Kingdom in the 19th century. Cambridge University Press, 1900. 7 + 148 p. 8°.

There is a 6-page bibliography, part of which consists of lists of parliamentary papers, newspapers, etc.

Anonymous and Pseudonyms.

Sector, A. D., pseud. for Garrison, Arthur O. "Christian science dissected." *Catalogue Division, Library of Congress.*

According to "Who's who in America," John William Munday is the real name for "Charles Sumner Seeley," author of "Spanish galleon" and "Lost cañon of the Toltecs."

W. K. STETSON.

"H. B.," the author of "Lambkin's remains," the "Bad child's book of beasts," etc., is Joseph Hilaire Pierre Belloc (M. A., Oxford, 1896).

A. KEOGH.

The following are from the "Catalogue of title-entries of books," etc., issued from the office of the Register of Copyrights, Library of Congress.

Just Girard, pseud. of Just Jean Etienne, Roy "Adventures of a French captain"; tr. by Lady Blanche Murphy. (23:630. My. 24.)

Little deacon (The), pseud. of Nicias B. Cooksey, "The devil unmasked." (24:8. Jl. 5.)

M., V. D., pseud. of W. E. Winks, "Cap and bells: a story of real life." (23:337. My. 3.)

Brooks McCormick, pseud. of W. Taylor Adams, "Nature's young nobleman." (24:185. Jl. 19.)

N., W. H. pseud. of William H. Nicholson, "Grandfather's stories in rhyme." (23:816. Je. 7.)

Alfred Oldfellow, pseud. of Alfred Beach, "Joe Nichols; or, difficulties overcome." (24:6. Jl. 5.)

Dr. N. T. Oliver, pseud. of E. O. Tilburn, "A desperate deed." (23:970. Je. 21.)

Arthur Lee Putnam, pseud. of Horatio Alger, jr., "Tom Tracy; or, trials of a New York newsboy." (24:5. Jl. 5.)

Spencer Randolph, pseud. of Thomas Patrick O'Connor, "Who ought to win? Oom Paul or Queen Victoria?" (23:345. My. 3.)

Capt. David Southwick, pseud. of John Murphy, "Jack Wheeler: a western story." 23:541. My. 17.)

Jane Valentine, pseud. of Nellie J. Meeker, "Beverly Osgood; or, when the great city is awake." (23:627. My. 24.)

"American tourist in France, a tutor of French, a conversation manual, a chaperon, amanuensis and guide to Paris," is by René Wohlfarth. (24:24. Jl. 5.)

"Aqua vitæ: a temperance[!] poem," is by Henry Philip Gibbs. (23:428. My. 10.)

"By the Pope's command; or, the destruction of the British empire and the overthrow of Protestantism," is by Isaac Lawrence Ware. (23:248. Ap. 26.)

"Confederate handbook: a compilation of important data [etc.]," is by Robert Crooke Wood. (23:970. Je. 21.)

"Course in personal magnetism, self-control, and the development of will-power," is by Sydney Flower. (23:241. Ap. 26.)

"Devil in robes," "The gory hand of Catholicism stayed," "Homes of Cuba, Puerto Rico and the Philippine islands united," are by Robert Seth McCallen. (23:335. My. 3.)

"Experiments in general chemistry; non-metals used in the chemical laboratory of the Ohio Normal University," is by Perry Irwin Tussing. (23:247. Ap. 26.)

"Formulas in gearing," 3d ed., is by Charles C. Stutz. (23:1043. Je. 29.)

"Handy stock for pleasure grounds," is by Hiram T. Jones. (23:870. Je. 14.)

"Kansas Klondike and Leavenworth inferno," is comp. by M. N. Butler. (23:239. Ap. 26.)

"Key to wealth and matrimony," is by George Merton Kibbie. (23:870. Je. 14.)

"Old Testament literature," is comp. by Haslet McKim. (23:967. Je. 21.)

"Pith and marrow of some sacred writings," is ed. by Katherine A. Tingley. (23:336. My. 3.)

"Political thunderbolts; searchlights turned on without fear or favor," is by Albert Hobart. (24:12. Jl. 5.)

"Primary vocabulary, second reader words, arranged for spelling," is comp. by Eugene Bouton. (24:6. Jl. 5.)

"Sonnets," [pub. anon.], is by Edward Quintard. (23:724. My. 31.)

"Story of John Adams, a New England schoolmaster," by M. E. B. and H. G. B., is by M. E. and H. G. Brown. (23:536. My. 17.)

"Usury vs. cash and Christ; or, private credit and slavery," is by G. Preston Brown. (24:96. Jl. 12.)

"Welsh rabbits at Hildreth's," is by Charles N. Miller. (23:871. Je. 14.)

"Who—when—what book, containing biographical sketches of the world's most famous and notable men and women," is by William M. Knox. (23:625. My. 24.)

"Will B. More letters: scenes in the sunny south," is by Honor L. Wilhelm. (23:725. My. 31.)

PUBLISHERS' NOTE.—By "topsy turvy" after proofs were passed, the illustration of the book stack advertised in the October LIBRARY JOURNAL by the Art Metal Construction Co. was reversed in position. It may be a tribute to the "staying power" of the stack that the books remained standing on their heads; but a more intelligible view of the stack will be found in the repetition of the same advertisement in the present number.

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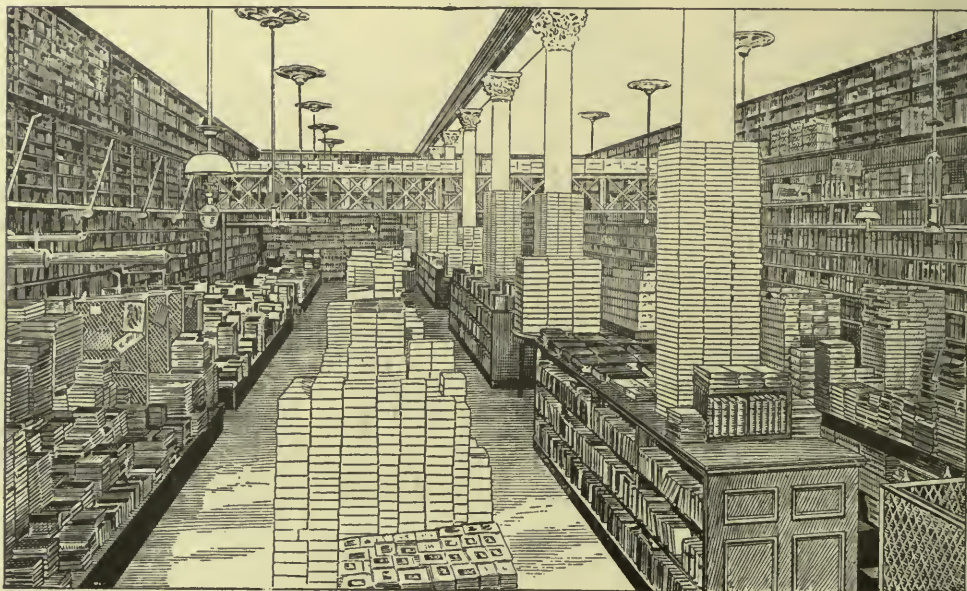
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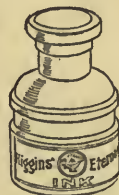
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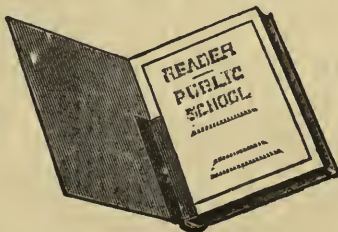
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Library Economy and Bibliography

VOL. 25. No. 12.

DECEMBER, 1900.

Contents.

	PAGE		PAGE
EDITORIALS.	727	STATE LIBRARY COMMISSIONS.	743
Arrangements for Printed Catalog Cards.		STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS.	744
The State Librarians at Harrisburg.		LIBRARY CLUBS.	750
"Politics" in Libraries.		LIBRARY SCHOOLS AND TRAINING CLASSES.	753
COMMUNICATIONS.	728	Drexel Institute Library School.	
A Suggestion for "Poole's Index."		New York State Library School.	
The <i>Law Register</i> and the <i>Legal Adviser</i> .		Pratt Institute Library School.	
A Norwegian form of Safeguarded Open Access.		REVIEWS.	754
RELATION OF STATE LIBRARIES AND THE LIBRARY		Bibliothèque Nationale. Catalogue général. v. 2.	
OF CONGRESS.— <i>Herbert Putnam</i>	729	Cornell University Library. Catalogue of the	
THE LIBRARY AND THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN AS-		Dante collection.	
SOCIATION.— <i>G. B. Hodge</i>	733	Spofford. A book for all readers.	
LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA.	737	University of State of New York. Home educa-	
THE AUSTRALIAN LIBRARY CONFERENCE.	738	tion bulletin no. 31: Public libraries and pop-	
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE LIBRARIANS, HARRIS-		ular education.	
BURG, PA., NOV. 20-22, 1900.	739	LIBRARY ECONOMY AND HISTORY.	758
FOR LIBRARY CONSOLIDATION IN NEW YORK CITY.	741	PRACTICAL NOTES.	764
INFLUENCE OF OPEN SHELVES ON CHOICE OF BOOKS.	741	GIFTS AND BEQUESTS.	765
WISCONSIN TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION, LIBRARY SECTION.	742	LIBRARIANS.	765
FOR A LIBRARY ASSOCIATION IN MISSOURI.	742	CATALOGING AND CLASSIFICATION.	766
AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.	742	BIBLIOGRAPHY.	768
A. L. A. representatives in local library associa-		ANONYMS AND PSEUDONYMS.	768
tions.			
Preliminary announcement, annual meeting, 1901.			
A. L. A. exhibit at Buffalo.			

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NO. 12

WHILE the Publishing Board of the American Library Association was organizing plans for the cataloging and printing work necessary to provide printed catalog cards, in accordance with the instructions of the Montreal conference, the national library had been installing a printing outfit within the library building for extending its printed cards so as to cover both copyright book deposits and other accessions or special classes of books, and it is now probable that with the beginning of the new year, or soon thereafter, printed cards will be furnished from the national library for selection and distribution by the Publishing Board. This is made possible under the provisions of the government printing act. The copyright entries of "books proper," to use the term of the Copyright Office, amount to 7000 or more volumes a year, of which a large number would not be included in library purchases. As it is impossible to provide in advance for the exact selection of titles and number of cards required on the plan contemplated—of which the central idea is that each library should order such titles as it wants and those only with as many duplicate cards as the cataloging system or other uses require—the Publishing Board must devise the selecting and distributing methods, and fix a price for cards supplied which will cover the loss on cards ordered from the national library but unused. As the plan is worked and more and more libraries come to rely upon this system for their printed cards, the price can be proportionately reduced, and it is all important that libraries proposing to co-operate should respond promptly to the circular which the Publishing Board is about to issue.

THE meeting of the state librarians at Harrisburg, though not large in numbers, was a great success; and it is hoped that when the next meeting is held, concurrently with the A. L. A. Conference next summer, there may be possible so large an attendance of state librarians as to carry into other states the spirit of progressive librarianship which was so evident among those who gathered at

Harrisburg. Whether Mr. Dewey's or Mr. Henry's version of the functions of the state library be accepted, it is evident that in most of the states the state library has become or is becoming a library of certain central relations from which a large influence radiates throughout the state. That the new library spirit has shown itself in so many state libraries and is likely to be extended wherever fit choice is made of a new state librarian, as in the designation of Mr. Godard in Connecticut, is certainly matter of congratulation. It may be incidentally noted that under the vigorous administration of Dr. Reed, whose appointment from the motive of political recognition had been properly criticised, great improvement has been shown in the Pennsylvania State Library. The card catalog, made at wholesale within two months, was examined with interest by the librarians present, who were agreeably disappointed to find that while open to criticism in some respects it served excellently in making accessible to inquirers the resources of the library, which had hitherto been without a key. Although Dr. Reed is still half librarian and half college president, and librarianship demands the whole time of a whole man, Dr. Reed and his immediate assistant, Mr. Hartswick, have accomplished a creditable record for their state within the two years of his incumbency.

"POLITICS" is a good thing to keep out of a library, even though its incidental result may now and then be to put a good man in the right place. Cleveland is to be congratulated that the final outcome of the divisions in its library board has been to keep in place the librarian who has made its library one of the best known of those not in the first rank as to number of volumes, and against whom a chief argument seems to have been that he was unwilling to yield to political pressure in appointing subordinates. A strong argument against the municipalization of industries is the danger that political pressure may compel the appointment of subordinates not fit, or not the best persons, for the work, and, of course, a municipal library

is a happy discovery to the politician new in the field, who finds himself hedged here and there by civil service rules and other limitations from finding place for his friends. One feature of this pressure, for instance, is the criticism that a librarian does not use "local" people, but "imports" such strange cattle as graduates of library schools, a complaint which few librarians have escaped. It is astonishing how much of this spirit is still rampant, and it is greatly to the credit of the library profession that so few abuses have crept in under this pressure in our municipal and other public libraries.

Communications.

A SUGGESTION FOR POOLE'S INDEX.

It is more than likely that a number of libraries will soon (if they have not already) have to deal with the question that is confronting us. The pages of the 1882 edition of "Poole's Index" containing the abbreviations, titles and imprints, and the chronological conspectus, are nearly worn to tatters while the rest of the volume is in very good condition. Of course we can buy a new copy — the price in the cheapest binding is \$16 — or we might do as the British Museum has done, have extra copies of these pages printed and insert them as they are worn out. A better way, it seems to me, would be for the publishers to issue and sell these pages separately. They would doubtless look upon such a separate issue with favor if they could be assured that a sufficient number of libraries would buy them. It is only a question of time when these pages will be worn out in the same way in the later — the five-year — volumes. It might be well for library associations and clubs to urge the publishers to issue these pages separately.

SAMUEL H. RANCK.

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LIBRARIANS who have been perplexed by the change of name of the periodical formerly *The Legal Adviser*, and now *The Law Register*, may be interested in the following explanation, made by the publishers of the periodical:

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family owning all the stock of both corporations. Instead, however, of beginning the weekly edition with volume 1, he used the volume number of the monthly. In 1895 the ownership of the corporation publishing the weekly edition passed out of the control of the Haines estate, and thereafter confusion began to arise in mail matters until a change of name of the younger publication was decided upon. When this change was made the publishers concluded to also change the volume number of the paper to the correct number, so that no false impression might be given as to its age."

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The safeguarded cases in our juvenile lending department hold 1500 volumes. As we started with 5000 volumes we could not display all the books from the beginning. In a short time, however, as the books were drawn, we had all the books which were not in circulation on exhibition behind wire screens, and at present we have not books enough to fill half the cases in the room.

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RELATION OF STATE LIBRARIES AND THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.*

BY HERBERT PUTNAM, *Librarian of Congress.*

To determine the relation which should exist between two institutions, or an institution and a group of others, one must first consider the proper province of each. The province of the state library is for the state librarian to define; and other papers on your program at this meeting will seek to define it. I wish that I might have opportunity to hear them all and the discussion upon them before framing the statement which I have been asked to submit. Some of the possible functions, however, of which they will treat—as the circulation of books throughout the state—are not, I understand, functions as yet universally accepted, while my subject need assume those only which are so accepted.

As in the case of any library, these functions concern (1) the material to be acquired, (2) the service to be rendered. As to the first, I may, I suppose, safely assume that it is the province of the state library to accumulate primarily all the *record* literature, as Dr. Hodges has termed it, of the state itself. For that area it is the library of archive. Everything in print and in manuscript which records or exhibits the origin, progress and activities of the state as a whole, or of any of the districts which make up the state, or of any of the communities for which the state legislature may have to legislate, must be appropriate to the library of the state. And as it is the primary duty of the state library to assist the state legislature, we may add to this material any that exhibits what legislation is enacted or proposed in any other state, and indeed in any other community having analogous problems with which legislation must deal, or which legislation has found it wisest to let alone.

There is thus included all the statute law of the home state, most if not all of the statute law of other states, and some of the statute law of other countries. I am aware that most of the state libraries as at present constituted include also the literature of the common law, in text books and reports. But they do this as law libraries and not as an incident of their primary functions as state libraries. Similarly the Library of Congress maintains a library of

the common law. It is maintained, however, more particularly for the benefit of the Supreme Court and the attendant bar—for the judicial department of the Government, not for the legislative, as such; though members of Congress who are lawyers as individuals make use of it. In considering the relation between state libraries and the national library this form of service may conveniently be ignored.

Finally, the state library must have as complete as possible a representation of the material which exhibits the statute law enacted or proposed for the country as a whole. This is indispensable because of the relation of the state to the federal government; emphasized by the fact that one section of the federal law-making body is selected by the law-making body of the state and is its representative. Indispensable also because the domain of state and federal legislation in so many fields overlaps, and in others must deliberately be kept distinct.

I have said "finally," because I conceive that for my present purpose at least, the state library which has gone so far will have included all the material which is essential to its primary and indisputable service. Some state libraries, of course, go further, including as much as they can secure of the miscellaneous literature of political and social science, of general history and even of general literature. But what I have summarized seems to me the minimum.

At all events it represents the area which will be the common ground for state and federal library alike. For what the state library is to do for the state legislature, and for the student of the history of the home state, the national library must do for the federal legislature and for the student of the history of the United States as a whole, and, I may add, for the student of the comparative history of the several states. The primary duty of the Library of Congress is to render assistance to the deliberations of Congress. For this it must be able to exhibit not only what Congress itself has done or been asked to do in times past, and what other national legislatures have done or been asked to do, but also what each state legislature has done or been asked to do. The information is not curious, but may be practical. For the spheres of federal and of state

* A paper read before the National Association of State Librarians at Harrisburg, Pa., on Nov. 21, 1900.

legislation touch at various points. Run over the subjects dealt with by the state legislatures and you find the majority of them involved in some phase or degree in the subjects dealt with by Congress: Taxation, Education, Elections, Parks, Public Health, Railways and other ways, Telegraph and Telephone, Banks, Corporations, Agriculture, Manufactures, and the various relations of Labor and Capital. All these enter into federal legislation. There are matters which may seem safe to remain matters of purely local regulation: Police, Poor relief, Care of the insane, Registration of births, deaths, and marriages, and Inspection (Factory laws, etc.). But there are few of these, indeed, which do not at some time, in some form, enter into the considerations of the national legislature, or of some one of the commissions which are its agents in special investigations. You have only to recall a few such investigations—that on Banking and Currency, for instance (1892); that on Interstate and Foreign Commerce (1892); that on Immigration and Naturalization (1892). The Committee to Investigate Wages and Prices (in 1891) was instructed “to ascertain in every practicable way, and to report . . . the effect of the tariff laws upon the imports and exports, the growth, development, production, and prices of agriculture and manufactured articles at home and abroad; and upon wages, domestic and foreign.” The Industrial Commission, now sitting, has not merely to “investigate questions pertaining to immigration, labor, agriculture, manufacturing and general business,” and suggest federal legislation upon these subjects, but also to “furnish such information and suggest such laws as may be made a basis for uniform legislation by the various states.”

The government by the federal authorities of newly acquired possessions may involve regulation of almost every civic relation which has to be dealt with by a state legislature. And if the subject do not enter into the deliberations of Congress in the framing of law, it may enter into the necessary investigation of the federal executive which is to carry out the law. Or, finally, if it escape attention from all these, it may still interest the federal government in its scientific departments—the Agricultural, the Geological and other Surveys, the Bureau of Education, the Bureau of Labor, and the others—classed as “Executive” because there is no fourth division constitutionally expressing them, but whose activity is largely in investigation and

the accumulation of information regarding each section of the country, which is to benefit the country as a whole.

It becomes then the duty of the national library to supply the federal government with the statute laws of the several states, and in addition, so far as possible, with all the material that will exhibit the history, resources and conditions of each of the several states. And I think I may add that it is to the interest of the several states that it should be able to do so. They are represented in the federal legislature as states; they are constantly being legislated for as such; they themselves compose the area to which most of the federal legislation applies. The representatives of any particular state should be able to find and use at Washington the material that will make out the strongest case for what they will claim in its behalf: at all events the most truthful exhibit of what the state is and what it is doing. That material will be looked for in the national library. It is of important concern to the state that it should be there. You will let me add that this being so, it is a natural concern of the state library to aid in placing it there. No other agency in behalf of the state is politically so appropriate, and none can effect so much.

Here then is a relation between the state libraries and the Library of Congress, which, from their very political relations, would seem inevitable: that of mutual aid in the acquisition of a certain sort of material. I say mutual, for the Library of Congress will gladly use effort to secure to each state library (1) any publication of the federal government, (2) any appropriate procurable publication of any foreign government, and (3) any publication of the government of any other state which may come to it in form available for exchange.

For the distribution of federal documents within the United States the federal government has, however, provided a special bureau, whose service is active and superior in efficiency to any which the Library of Congress could render directly. This bureau, under the Superintendent of Documents, not merely distributes the current publications to the depository libraries, among which are, of course, the state libraries, but undertakes to act as a clearing house for libraries desiring to exchange federal documents no longer current. There is, I believe, no such clearing house for state documents. Whether this service also can legally be undertaken by this federal bureau I do not

know; nor whether it is a service desirable for it to attempt. The Superintendent of Documents may advise us. This bureau asks for itself no return from you in the publications of your state. I trust that you will agree that the appropriate return may be made to the Library of Congress. I think that the bureau will agree that it is due there.

The present deficiencies of the library as to existing material are serious indeed. Dr. Falkner has been investigating them. I need not detail his results. They exhibit, of course, a condition varying greatly. In the case of some states no documents since 1889—in the case of others, hardly a document since the beginning. In all cases, deficiencies even in documents that should have come as a matter of course. I believe that in at least 10 states, and possibly in 11, the state library itself acts as an exchange agent for state documents. Whatever can be done by your association to extend the admirable provisions of the New Hampshire, the New York, or the Ohio law to the other states, will be a contribution to the service which we must seek.

We shall have to invoke your aid in filling these gaps. We trust that you may be willing to give it as for a service to the advantage of your state, and we hope that you will extend it beyond public documents to files of newspapers and to the entire record literature of your state. For the Library of Congress is not merely a library for the use of the federal government, it is the national library of the United States. As such it must include the record of the growth and activities not merely of the United States as a whole, but also of the several states and other communities of which the United States is composed. This record should be found at Washington, for the reputation of the states, for the convenience of the federal government, and for the information of scholars. Washington will undoubtedly be a center of research for the study of American history and of American institutions. American history includes, necessarily, the history of the several states; the study of American institutions involves the study of the institutions of the several states. Few students, indeed, can afford to visit 45 capitals in search of their material. They may reasonably expect to find it gathered for them in the capital of the nation. In a measure they do already, but in a measure far short of the need, for the need may include not merely the political literature, but every publication that

reflects also the literary, industrial, and social life of the community. Dr. von Halle, of Berlin, now working in the library on the second volume of his history of cotton and the cotton producing states, includes in his survey not merely the files of newspapers, the biography and travel, but also every volume of fiction that we can produce descriptive of Southern life and character.

We cannot ask you to assign to us any local material which your own library lacks and can afford. Your own libraries must come first. We may, perhaps justly, ask that you will set the national library next, giving us the preference as to material which you have for exchange, and calling our attention first to material which, though appropriate and lacking, you cannot afford.

It is, of course, impossible that, even with the heartiest aid which you may render, the national library can secure all that is necessary to the student of local history and local institutions. We certainly cannot, as a rule, offer him the original sources. These will continue to rest with you; but with your aid we can do him the great service of directing his attention to them. And this brings me to the second division of my subject: as to matters bibliographic. The state library seeks to act as a bureau of information for the entire state; the Library of Congress for the entire country, and, as to American affairs, for the entire world. Now, when an inquiry comes to us at Washington involving material which is local, if we cannot produce it, the next best service is to indicate of what it consists, where it may be found, how access to it may be had, and what facilities in the way of indexes, catalogs, etc., are provided for its use. If the inquirer is a resident of your state, he appropriately applies to you for this information; if of another state, or of a foreign country, he is far more apt to apply to us. By depositing this information with us you may, therefore, enlarge your constituency, and may do it without overstepping the constitutional limits of your service. If we can show to a student that there exists at a state capital material indispensable to his subject, but which we cannot duplicate for him, he may be induced to visit that capital for its inspection, *provided* that the information we give him is sufficiently precise and specific.

It is of the utmost importance, therefore, that we should have at Washington the fullest bibliographic description of what each state

library contains relating to the home state, and of the facilities for its use. As yet we have almost nothing—a few partial catalogs, a half dozen bibliographies; in the case of some state libraries, not even a report. Note what is needed for the purpose: not a complete catalog of each library, but only a list of what it contains relating to the home state. You must already have this on cards for your own use; suppose you should furnish us a copy of these cards? The transcript would cost little in comparison with the service rendered; and we might, I think, make a return in kind. In part we shall be doing so if the Superintendent of Documents carries out his plan of supplying with each document distributed a card with proper catalog entry, saving you that labor. We shall do still further if, as I hope, we can distribute to you cards representing the miscellaneous accessions to the Library of Congress itself, so far as you are interested in them. We are now printing such cards for all book accessions through copyright. We shall shortly (within a couple of months) be printing them for all accessions. Copies may be multiplied at a trivial additional expense, and I should consider a distribution of a copy to each of the 45 state libraries, so far as they may interest you, to be a proper and natural service for the library to perform which is a national library, maintained at the general expense. For the whole series you would not care nor have space; but if you should desire those covering, say, American history, or any branch of political or social science, or of administration, they might, I think, be supplied, and they might most fitly be supplied in exchange for the similar service which I have described above.

Pending details, a bibliographic general description of the most significant material in each library—particularly manuscript, and original sources—would be of service. We propose to request this, and earnestly count upon your interest to furnish it. Also a statement of the condition and activities of each of the several state libraries, so far as not apparent in reports or the forthcoming library manual.

Such information once in our hands in reasonable completeness might be coördinated for the entire group of states and reduced to a form in which it might prove generally available.

It will be a natural function of the Library of Congress in certain cases to compile and very generally to promote, edit and publish bibliog-

raphies which concern the country as a whole or have international importance. This service has in part been anticipated: a bibliography of federal documents is continually in process in the Bureau of Documents; and a bibliography of state documents has been undertaken by private enterprise. No individual should have been expected to undertake it without governmental subvention. Mr. Bowker did. If he can carry it to completion he will indeed have rendered a notable public service. In aiding him you will not merely benefit the state libraries, but contribute a first essential towards a relation of mutual service between the state libraries and the Library of Congress. If there be any aid which the Library of Congress can render, he may count upon it.

The same generous public spirit, and a similar recognition of a general need, induced him to compile and issue the list of society publications: another bibliography which might have been an appropriate undertaking for the national library. Still another is the index to comparative state legislation which Mr. Dewey is maintaining at Albany.

And finally, there is the attempt of the American Historical Association at a bibliographic statement of the manuscript sources of American history available in the various libraries of the United States; an undertaking which does have governmental aid in that the results are published at the expense of the government.

Of each and all of these undertakings we should be proud of the fame, could we be credited with the labor. Leaving them all to their present courses, however, the Library of Congress may still find enough of opportunity for a bibliographic service that shall be general. Let me suggest a few projects that are pending:

A bibliographic list and manual of the current serial publications of foreign governments.

A bibliography of the publications of the Confederate government.

A list of the files of American newspapers in the Library of Congress, with a brief historical statement as to each (after the model of the Wisconsin and New Jersey lists); and a summary also of the important events in the history of newspaper publishing in each state. (The Library of Congress is fairly rich, and seeks to be richer, in files of American newspapers—for 30 years it has received and preserved at least two of the leading papers in each state, to mention only recent material.)

A union list of the serials currently received by the libraries of Washington. (Of general value because of the wide range of the publications, including, as they do, the exchanges of the Smithsonian and of the various scientific bureaus.)

A list of maps relating to America, now in the Library of Congress, including those in books. The main portion of this list will shortly go to the printer.

These are a few of the undertakings that we have on hand. I cite them as examples merely: and as evidence that in addition to the work carried on in the Bureau of Documents, the federal government is now, through the Library of Congress, preparing to render a bibliographic service that will be of general value. Lists already issued — on Alaska, Inter-oceanic Canal and Railway Routes, Colonial Administration — may not have direct bearing upon the work of a state library. Others, such as that on Trusts, may reproduce little more than is already at hand in any well-equipped library. But there will be others that will, we hope, be a recognition that in matters bibliographic the National Library owes a duty to the country at large and to each section of the country which is helping to maintain it. The organization in the library of a special division of Bibliography, and recently of a division of Documents, and, I may add, the establishment within its walls of a printing plant wholly devoted to its service, are themselves such a recognition.

These are the suggestions I submit to you.

In looking them over I perceive in them the three sins, which are the cardinal sins of any statement which is to be the basis for practical work: they are lengthy, general, and do not cover the entire ground. You will, perhaps, pardon the length of the statement, for I had not time to make it brief. And you will also pardon the incompleteness: for that, as is proper, leaves opportunity for you to complete by suggestion from the other side. I could wish, however, to have been more specific. But I found myself interested in the general relation between us which should result necessarily from the political relations of the units which we represent. And I have dwelt on that until my time is exhausted.

The relation is, in a phrase, a relation of mutual dependence and may be one of reciprocal service. The service may conceivably be wide and varied. I have touched that only which is necessary, obvious and indisputable. I have said nothing of the possible interloan of material for our several undertakings or for the use of readers. It is too early to consider that: while few state libraries circulate books beyond their walls, and even fewer beyond the limits of the home state; and while the Library of Congress issues them only to designated classes within the District of Columbia. For this Library, however, I can say, that should the time come when it may feasibly reach out its material to the aid of the investigator who cannot come to Washington, the state libraries will seem the most natural local agents of its service.

THE LIBRARY AND THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.*

By GEORGE B. HODGE, *Educational Secretary, International Committee, Y. M. C. A.*

THERE are 1439 Young Men's Christian Associations in North America. Of this number 612 are in the high schools, colleges, universities and professional schools. The student members of these organizations have daily access to the large libraries in these various institutions, hence, for our present purpose, we need not consider these college associations.

The other 827 organizations are for the most part in cities and towns. 160 of them are doing most efficient work among railroad men. A few others are in operation among the colored men of the South, and the Indians of the

Northwest. We strive to encourage all of these 827 organizations to secure and own for themselves, as far as possible, a good working library, also as much of a circulating library as conditions permit.

The Young Men's Christian Association in its work aims to develop the entire man — physically, socially, educationally, and religiously. An association library should contain such works of reference and other works as will be attractive and helpfully aid the prosecution of this four-fold development. It is thus seen that the library occupies a central and vital place in the best work of all the departments of every successful association. Especially is this

* Read before New York Library Association, Lake Placid, Sept. 26, 1900.

true of the association's work educationally, in its classes, literary societies, clubs, and its series of lectures and talks.

The efforts of the International Committee in its Educational Department for the past five or six years have been chiefly given to developing the evening class work. Not that the influence of the library was less appreciated, but because concentrated effort was necessary to place the class work upon a recognized standard basis. The present system of much respected standard courses of study maintained by rigorous annual examinations, and so cordially encouraged by the colleges and universities, would have been impossible if the energy thus expended had been scattered over the library, reading-room, literary societies, clubs, lectures and other educational features.

There are, however, 632 associations which report libraries of greater or less extent, with about a half million volumes, and valued at nearly a half million dollars. In addition there are about 750 reading-rooms, each furnished with from 30 to 400 periodicals of various kinds—dailies, weeklies, monthlies and quarterlies. While the reading-rooms have been given some attention by the local associations and are well utilized, comparatively little effort has been given to developing the library. A few individuals in every association are naturally interested, but thus far they have been neither sufficiently strong nor numerous to accomplish much. Yet we are glad to report that from 130 of these associations an average of 1200 books are drawn per day throughout the year.

One of the difficult problems in the association's educational work seems to be the awakening of an active and permanent interest in the library. Why do young men as a rule know so little of good books? How can they be impressed with the value of such books and be led to seek and use them habitually? One reason, and a genuine one, is that too much time is spent on newspapers, many of which are at the same time more attractive yet most insidious and dangerous. Observing people going to and from their employment on the surface and elevated cars in New York City, I should estimate that three or four times as many young men as young women are seen reading the newspapers, while probably three or four times as many young women as men are seen reading books. Newspaper reading

develops a habit of carelessness, of skimming, and of inaccuracy in reading. When this careless reading habit is applied to books, it renders them uninteresting and dull and they are soon laid aside.

Perhaps another reason for the apathy of young men in this direction may rest in their mistaken notion of education. Many young men think an education is merely the securing of a collection of facts. It is rather a developing process which aims at definite and practical ability, at accuracy, at culture and character.

In New York state there are 85 libraries owned by the associations, valued altogether at \$230,000. 60 of these have over 500 volumes each. Of these 18 are in railroad associations and 42 are in city associations. Five of these libraries are in charge of trained and successful librarians, and perhaps in these five there is a total of as many books read as in the other 55. The association libraries of this state have been given relatively more attention and encouragement than in any other state, unless it be in Massachusetts, and yet their usefulness as a whole has scarcely begun to be developed.

How can we create in young men a burning desire to read good books? Not alone by giving them printed lists of such books and telling them to read them, though that is one of the first steps, but in addition some one in each association must lead them, and step by step develop this valuable desire. This person, whether teacher or librarian, does not well fill his position if he cannot or does not awaken a living permanent interest among his students or acquaintances in the habitual study of good books. In so doing he gives the young man a legacy of which he cannot be robbed—a capital undisturbed by the fluctuations of the market.

Aside from the few associations which are comparatively well provided with library facilities and doing creditable work, there is a large number, perhaps 80 per cent. or more, that are unable to purchase and own such libraries. For these we bespeak such co-operation between the public libraries and the associations as will be mutually satisfactory and helpful.

A clear conception of the best work of the Young Men's Christian Associations leads us to realize that the association building must continue to be considered as a rallying point or habitat for the young men, a place of daily Christian influence, where the object is to center

as many helpful influences as possible for attracting and developing young men under Christian auspices. Not that we wish to draw the young men away from the public libraries, but rather that we desire to draw the usefulness of the library to the young men at the association building.

We believe that a careful study of the all-round work of the association will lead one to conclude that the working library of each organization should include the following classes or divisions of books in addition to dictionaries, gazetteers, encyclopædias, and other works of general reference.

(a) Books devoted to the various features of our physical work, athletics, clean sport and recreation. More and more our association in the average city is coming to be known as the headquarters for wholesome athletics and clean sport. Here, then, should be found the standard works of reference and periodicals which bear upon these phases of work. In many cities it might be considered the best place of all for any such collection of books.

(b) Similarly, books devoted to all that pertains to the social part of association work.

(c) Books bearing upon the work of the educational department. This section will be much larger, of course, than the others. It may be subdivided many times and bear directly upon the work of the various evening classes in industrial, scientific, civic, commercial, language and other lines; also upon the club work, societies, lectures and other educational features. For instance, the class in electricity, after it has received the teacher's instruction on alternating currents, dynamos, or transformers, may be shown to the section of the library devoted to these matters under electricity, and there, still under the direction of the teacher, continue its study most helpfully and practically. The same would be true of our classes in chemistry, physics, mechanics, and any other of the 50 different subjects taught in our evening classes in commercial, industrial, scientific, and language lines.

It is extremely necessary that there be thus placed in the association building the newest and best technical and reference books relating to each line of study, so the student may supplement what the teacher gives.

Similarly, a section of these books should be provided upon the current topics of the day, another section of carefully selected books to

follow out the program of the literary society and supplement the work of the debating clubs. Another group to accompany and supplement the series of lectures and practical talks upon such lines of thought as may be chosen.

(d) Books bearing upon Bible study and religious work in general. One of the most significant movements of the day in our associations is the development of standard courses of Bible study in various correlated lines, the standard of which is maintained by rigorous annual examinations. To this group might be added books on ethics, sacred literature, etc.

I think perhaps that each one of the librarians could make a much better classification than I have given, but this is merely suggestive and may be extended and subdivided indefinitely. For the best work in each association, I should be greatly pleased to see a number of books in each one of these groups, properly labelled, wisely cared for, and in constant use in the association building. Where this efficient use of the library is not now in operation, I trust the way may open through co-operation with public libraries or otherwise, whereby its equivalent may be realized. To this end, there are five ways of co-operation between the public libraries and the associations, already more or less in operation.

(1) In many associations, and perhaps the majority of them, the catalog of the public library is found on the reading table or at the secretary's desk. A few young men indicate to the secretary the name and number of the book desired from the catalog, and at regular times, either daily or weekly, such books are drawn by an officer of the association from the public library. The young men thus receive their books at the association building. They, of course, are subject to the laws of the library in keeping and returning the books. If nothing else can possibly be done, let us unitedly make the most of this privilege.

(2) Through the co-operation of the secretary of the association, its library committee, and the librarian of the public library, bulletins or lists of books bearing upon certain subjects in the various departments of the association are made up, printed, and posted in conspicuous places. Where this is done a larger number of books are drawn and used than otherwise. Of course the catalog of the public library, application blanks, etc., are kept in, and used from, the association. This practice

was started and maintained by the veteran association librarian, and one of the former presidents of the New York State Library Association:—Mr. R. B. Poole, who died four years since—in the 23d street Branch Association, New York. A number of associations continue this helpful use of their own books and periodicals. It seems to me that we cannot too strongly urge the continuation and extension of bulletins and lists of new books, of special articles in magazines, etc., bearing on various classified topics.

(3) A few associations have profited by the travelling libraries of the state. Speaking from such experience of the associations as we have learned, we think this practice to be a good thing for the associations and productive of excellent results. A very few associations in the state also receive financial help from the state in the development of their libraries. This is done by the state appropriating one dollar where the association furnishes two dollars or more for the purchase of a certain required number or valuation of books during the year.

(4) In the reception room of the association in Springfield, Mass., there is an open case furnished monthly or oftener with such books from the public library as the authorities of the association and the library mutually agree upon. The experience of both the association and the library seems satisfactory; so much so that I understand the present plan of co-operation is to be extended. Librarian J. C. Dana, of Springfield, believes this co-operation is a good field for the library and an excellent opportunity for the association. He encouraged the co-operation, not so much expecting to materially increase the amount of good reading done by the young men at the association, as because he found that through this co-operation the library had an opportunity both to extend its usefulness and to present its work and interests in a fairly

attractive way to bodies of young men, and to the constituency of the Young Men's Christian Association.

(5) The largest form of co-operation in my acquaintance is in Philadelphia. In one or more of the associations the public library operates a branch where from 10,000 to 30,000 or more books are available for use. In this case the public library uses the space furnished by the association, and manages the library as though it were in its own building.

In Baltimore, Md., Dayton, Ohio, and a few other places this co-operation though small is in successful progress. Among the leaders of our association movement the broadest and best men will be found to heartily encourage and co-operate. There will be difficulty in many places in finding the proper young man who will take enough interest, and who is sufficiently familiar with these matters, to give them the time and energy needed for successful results in taking charge of books.

In no two associations, perhaps, can just the same kind of co-operation be effected. We would therefore urge each librarian who is anxious to extend the usefulness of his library, to call upon the secretary and educational committee of the Young Men's Christian Association in his vicinity and commence the agitation of this matter. We will do what we can to similarly encourage the associations from this side to take similar steps.

There are vast possibilities for the development of library work in our associations, and we hope the authorities of the public library in each city will strive earnestly to make the largest mutually satisfactory co-operation possible with the association. In so doing we will unite in wiser and more extensive efforts than ever to cultivate in young men that taste for good reading which will inspire a broader, purer, and nobler life.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA.

THE second general meeting of the Library Association of Australasia was held in Adelaide, Oct. 9-12, 1900. Delegates attended from all parts of Australia and New Zealand, and the conference was one of the most valuable ever held in the southern hemisphere.

The proceedings were opened by a *conversazione* on the night of Oct. 9, which was attended by fully 600 people interested in the loan exhibition of old and rare books, historical relics, manuscripts, engravings, etc. This exhibition comprised about 900 articles, of which a full entry catalog has been compiled. It included, among other objects of literary and historic interest, original mss. of Alfred Lord Tennyson and the warrant appointing him poet laureate, lent by his Excellency Hallam Lord Tennyson, Governor of South Australia. The exhibition was also a valuable adjunct to the conference from an Austral-bibliographical point of view, as many very rare documents and publications were unearthed, of which Australian librarians hardly knew the existence. Among others, specimens of printing were exhibited of such famous typographers as Nicholas Jensen, Anthony Koburger, Erhard Ratdoldt, Gunther Zainer, and the families of Aldi, Elzevirs, Giunti, Gryphi, Stephani, and the Wechels, while the famous presses of modern times were also amply represented.

On Oct. 10 the formal opening of the session was inaugurated by the presidential address of the Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel Way, who, during the conference, divided the honors of the chair with the Hon. E. Langton (president of the board of trustees of the Public Library of Victoria), and Dr. Leeper (president of the Victorian branch, and founder of the Association). His address, which occupied over an hour, was a learned exposition of the value of intercourse amongst librarians, a statistical and historical summary of the principal libraries of Australasia, and a review of the relations existing between the states of Australia and their libraries, between the people and their keepers of books, and between the trustees of these national institutions and their staffs.

"An ideal library from a librarian's point of view," by E. La T. Armstrong, librarian of the Public Library of Victoria, was the first paper of the formal program. Mr. Armstrong considered Panizzi's idea of a great circular reading room, adopted in the Library of Congress of the United States, the basis for a model library, as it afforded scope for a fair compromise between absolutely free access to the shelves and entire exclusion, and provided for a maximum of supervision at a minimum of cost. He thought that in library building Australia should look to the future, when what are now small towns might be large cities, and should plan for the largest possible utility.

"The relationship between the national library and small country libraries," by H. C. L. Anderson, principal librarian of the Public Library of New South Wales, was read, in Mr.

Anderson's absence, by the secretary. It dealt largely with the methods and results of the travelling libraries sent out from the national library of New South Wales to schools of arts and similar bodies, and urged the extension of this work through remote districts and to individual students. Mr. Anderson said: "I need hardly explain that it would be obviously impossible for any library to supply light reading to country readers, but we have proved in New South Wales that it is quite practicable to give substantial help to hundreds of earnest men and women throughout the colony, without interfering in any serious way with the thousands of city borrowers.

"May I indicate briefly the ways in which I think the state library could assist country libraries, groups of students in remote hamlets, and even individual students. 1. By issuing at regular intervals a carefully chosen list of the best works in all classes issued during the preceding period. In this connection I think it ought to be generally known that the chief librarians of Adelaide, Melbourne, and Sydney met at Melbourne last year to try to devise a scheme of publishing a library journal once a month. I am confident that nothing would be more likely to advance the library movement than such a messenger between the headquarters and the outposts. It was intended to make monthly lists of best books in all classes of literature a leading feature of this journal. We were willing to devote our leisure and give our experience freely for the benefit of our less favored brethren in the country, provided we could get 200 subscribers, in order to pay for the necessary printing every month. Evidently the time is not yet ripe, for we could not get 100 country institutions to consent to pay the necessary annual subscription of 10s. to ensure financial success. 2. With the aid of an adequate annual grant we could equip boxes of the best classic and modern literature to be sent on loan to any small country library or group of students who could show their bona fide desire for study, and would furnish satisfactory guarantees as to fair usage and safe return. 3. I would also advocate the continuance of the present system of giving an annual grant to each library for the purpose of enabling them to form the nucleus of a permanent reference library best suited to the condition of the district concerned. But I should calculate the grant on the basis of money spent during the year on approved books and such other educational agencies as might be recognized. 4. I would lend to any bona fide student in the country any book from the lending branch that could help him in the course of genuine study, whether in history, in science, in art, or in pure literature. Of course, the treasures of a reference library cannot possibly be sent out on loan—merely the books available in the lending branch, or from the duplicates of the reference collection. If the expenses of sending whole boxes of books are borne by the state, these single books should be sent and returned absolutely free. It is surely as logical to send good books free as to send all classes of newspapers free. If the

freight on boxes has to be paid by borrowers, then we may logically ask the individual borrowers to pay cost of postage; but, in any case, there should be a special rate for such books."

This paper evoked much discussion, which was carried over from the morning to the afternoon session. It was followed by an historical paper on "The Institutes Association of South Australia," by Thomas Burgoyne, M.P.

Papers were presented at the succeeding sessions upon the following subjects:

"What local literature should we preserve in a public library," by J. R. G. Adams, librarian of the Public Library of South Australia.

"Bookbinding in public libraries," by J. S. Battye, librarian of the Victorian Public Library, Perth.

"The theory and practice of library classification," by A. W. Brazier, of the Public Library of Victoria.

"How the public libraries of Australasia may be made most useful to students—a Internal arrangement; b Pooling of libraries," by Prof. Douglas, of the University of Adelaide.

"Notes on early stamped leather bindings," by Rev. F. G. Masters.

"The Australian author and the libraries," by Prof. Morris.

"South Australia library statistics," by Thomas Gill, of Adelaide.

"A scholar librarian," by Dr. Alex. Leeper, of the University of Melbourne.

"The scientific periodicals in the Melbourne libraries," by T. S. Hall.

"The relation of the heating arrangements in libraries, museums, etc., to conservation of books, specimens, etc.," by J. G. O. Tepper.

In addition to other subjects treated, there was an able address by P. McN. Glynn on "The works of Shakespeare as a key to the man"; and a lecture by Prof. Morris, of the University of Melbourne, on Captain Flinders, the famous navigator, formed a valuable auxiliary to the technical proceedings of the meetings. Prof. Morris, while generally recognized as one of the best lecturers in Australia, combines with this reputation a keen knowledge of the great navigators and explorers who are responsible for so much of the interest which attaches to the early history of the southern continent.

The social features of the conference included a garden party at the Government House, tendered by Lord and Lady Tennyson; an evening meeting, with Prof. Morris's address, at Elder Hall, University of Adelaide; a visit to the Parliamentary Library; a reception given by Lady Way at Montefiore; a visit to the university library; a reception at the town hall; and a drive through the hills about Adelaide.

At the general business meeting, held just prior to adjournment, it was voted to meet next year in Melbourne in October. The following officers were elected: Patron, the Governor-General of Australia; vice-patrons, the governors of the Australian states and New Zealand; president, Hon. E. Langton; vice-presidents, Prof. Morris and Dr. Leeper; secretary, E. La T. Armstrong, librarian of the Public Library of Victoria; treasurer, H. G. Turner; assistant

secretaries, Messrs. Bromby, Boys, and Brazier.

Mr. J. R. G. Adams, hon. secretary of the conference, to whose devotion and energy its success was largely due, and who has kindly furnished the material for the foregoing report, says: "Judging by the success attending the last meeting, and the enthusiasm of all connected with it, this third meeting promises to be a notable one; and it seems fitting that the year which sees the consummation of the federation of the Australian states, which is expected to do much for this arm of the British empire, should also see the congregation of librarians, who promise to attend the Melbourne meeting from all parts of Australasia, and it is even hoped from other parts of the world."

THE AUSTRALIAN LIBRARY CONFERENCE.

From the Adelaide (Australia) Advertiser, Oct. 13, 1900.

THE meetings of the Library Association of Australasia are henceforth to be held annually. The conference held in Adelaide during the past few days may be taken as having proved in all respects successful. From the thoughtful and suggestive opening address of the president to the final business meeting there has been a practical earnestness about all transactions that promised well for solid results. The program, in fact, arranged for rather more work than it was possible to pack into the limited time at disposal. . . .

It may be considered that a clear object of such a gathering is that the persons most concerned should "magnify their office." In a sense this is correct. The librarian's calling is a profession, and a very honorable one, of which hardly sufficient recognition has been made in the past, and these conferences must tend to improve its status in the public estimation. But to take the gathering in detail, the standpoint adopted has been of the most modest. Servants of the public, these hard-working officials consider themselves; and their one anxiety seems to be to discover means whereby they may serve the public best. That is of course the main object of their coming together. This is not the place for any analysis of the technical work done during the week, but there is undeniable value in such papers as those, carefully prepared and keenly discussed, on library classification, bookbinding, the "pooling" of separate collections, and the relations which should exist between supply in the cities and up-country demand. After-effects also may be important and durable. A collector whose enthusiasm has been aroused presents to the nation the treasures he had previously retained for his personal delectation; some improved method of classification or cataloging is noted by an observant visitor, and a special envoy sent to master its details for reproduction in a far city. The education of the librarian is, indeed, never complete, if, as he should, he maintains an ideal. He must be no pedant,

or he will fail of public usefulness; parasite rather than prop, he will take a personal advantage from the stem he adheres to, instead of assisting it to blossom forth into a full maturity of extended influence. He, better than another, should realize the force of Bacon's maxim—somewhat astonishing at first sight—that to spend too much time in studies is sloth. On the other hand, if his knowledge of his volumes is limited to their title-page, he will fail of his full opportunities. He may be immeasurably expert in matters of heating and lighting, in bookbinding, in the science of the preparation of catalogs. But the student will find in him an indifferent helper, the valuable hints that no printed catalog can ever give will be wanting to the searcher after knowledge. When poets have written in the past concerning the custodian of books, they have usually had in mind the former type, the dull-eyed pedant. Some modern singer might take up the theme of the ideal librarian, solicitous, like the good schoolmaster, for the welfare of his charges, and personally acquainted with the diverse traits of each. He should move among his books, with them yet not altogether of them, receptive and responsive both, a man of affairs as well of learning.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE
LIBRARIANS, HARRISBURG, PA.,

NOV. 20-22, 1900.

THE third annual meeting of the National Association of State Librarians convened in the Supreme Court room, at Harrisburg, on the evening of Nov. 20. Dr. George E. Reed, state librarian of Pennsylvania, delivered the address of welcome, and C. B. Galbreath, state librarian of Ohio, responded on behalf of the association. Other addresses followed. John Thomson, librarian of the Free Public Library of Philadelphia, and member of the Pennsylvania Library Commission, made an earnest plea to state librarians to aid in securing good library laws in their respective states. Mr. William N. Frew, of Pittsburgh, also a member of the Pennsylvania Library Commission, and president of the board of trustees of the Pittsburgh Public Library, gave a most interesting account of Mr. Carnegie's aid to the public library movement.

Wednesday morning's session opened with a paper by Miss Maud Thayer, of the Illinois State Library, on "What books should the state library aim to get?" After pointing out in a general way the books that the library should secure through purchase and exchange, she raised a question in regard to the use of fiction in a state library. This led to a general discussion. The consensus of opinion seemed to be that the demand for fiction in the state library comes from members of the legislature and other state officials, who desire it for their families and friends. Some of the librarians favored the purchase of such standard fiction as would be necessary for reference in the study

of literature, and one speaker suggested that popular fiction should be confined to the circulating or travelling library department of the state library.

L. D. Carver, state librarian of Maine, read a very interesting paper, entitled, "To what extent should a state library keep files of newspapers published outside of the state?" He introduced the subject by pointing out the great historic value of newspaper files. He emphasized the importance of preserving files of leading local papers published in the state, and advocated a liberal purchase of newspapers representing the different sections of the Union. When the library could afford it, he thought it would be well to keep files of papers published in English in foreign countries. The views of Mr. Carver were quite generally approved. Other librarians reported the plans adopted by their respective states with reference to the preservation of newspaper files. Mention was made of the Ohio law, which requires newspapers of opposite parties in each county to be filed in the office of the county auditor.

The afternoon session opened with an address by Herbert Putnam, Librarian of Congress, on the "Relation of state libraries to the Library of Congress" (*see* p. 729). He was followed by Dr. Roland Falkner, chief of Document Division of the Library of Congress, who urged bibliographical work on the part of state librarians. Much of this could be printed in the annual reports of the state libraries. In each of these there should be published at least a list of all annual state publications. Mr. Bowker spoke encouragingly of the progress of bibliographical work. A few years ago practically nothing had been done in this line; now there is an encouraging manifestation of interest in many states.

Miss Adelaide R. Hassen next explained "How government documents may be made more useful to the public." Her thorough treatment of the subject was heard with the closest attention. A characteristic paper by Melvil Dewey, state librarian of New York, answered the question, "To what extent should the books of a state library be loaned to the citizens of the state?" Some of his statements were questioned by Mr. Henry, who said, "Some people seem to think that the state library may be everything; and Mr. Dewey seems to be the advance agent of that idea. I question the practicability of connecting the librarian with each citizen of the state by telephone. The state library must confine itself to the things that it can do most effectively." Mr. Chase heartily endorsed the views set forth in Mr. Dewey's paper. Most of them had been put to the practical test in New Hampshire. They were all in the line of progress. Mr. Carver made a telling speech in support of Mr. Chase's statements and Mr. Dewey's paper.

On Wednesday evening Dr. and Mrs. Reed pleasantly entertained the librarians at the Hotel Lochiel. Responses to the impromptu toasts put the guests into a very happy mood.

Thursday morning's session opened with an address by Dr. George E. Reed, who spoke of

"Printed catalogs for the state library." He very much favored an up-to-date catalog. A printed catalog, he explained, soon became historical in character—a record of what the library contained at a given date. The expense of printed catalogs, issued at frequent intervals, would far outweigh the questionable advantage. Finding lists of special departments, he thought, might be issued from time to time. A card catalog has recently been made for the Pennsylvania State Library, and a printed catalog of the books in the law library has been issued.

Arthur H. Chase, state librarian of New Hampshire, followed with a paper, in which he clearly demonstrated that "The library commission of the state should be identical with the governing board of the state library." He said in part:

"The library movement in a state to reach its highest development and produce the best results must include in its workings all library elements and make their relation to each other such that they will work together for a common end, that end being the aiding of the people of the state to acquire a higher degree of intelligence. It is, I believe, of especial importance that the state library should occupy a prominent position in any plan of library development. Its relation to the public libraries should be that of a parent institution. Its methods of administration should be examples to be followed. Its shelves should contain the books that public libraries do not, for one reason or another, have. It should become the great central store-house of the library scheme of the state, around which the public libraries are grouped, in a way, as branches, giving to them advice and help in their sphere of usefulness, loaning to them its books and through them reaching out to the individuals all over the state who contribute to its support and are entitled to its best efforts in their behalf.

"With such a destiny to fulfil, it is clear that there should at some point be a connection between the governing board of the state library and the commission which supervises the public libraries.

"Before stating, however, what I believe that connection should be, I desire to say a few words about the governing board. The two greatest obstacles to the proper progress of the state library in many of our states are lack of finances and political influence. The former is often the result of the latter. That politics must be kept entirely out of the administration of such an institution needs no argument. The only way to accomplish this is, I believe, through a proper organization of its management. Neither trustees, librarian, nor other officers in the library should ever be elected by the people or appointed by the legislature. Such a condition will always, from its very nature, involve the institution in the worst form of political influence and personal enmity. No more should the governor, secretary of state, and other state officials constitute the governing board. Their position has been attained by political influence, and however honest

their purpose they are not apt to forget their indebtedness to their friends.

"The best results will, I believe, be obtained by a board of not exceeding five members, four to be appointed by the governor and council from the citizens, and the librarian to be the fifth member *ex officio*. One of these members, preferably, should be a lawyer, one a minister, one a physician, and one an educator, and all should have recognized literary taste. Their appointment should be based wholly upon their qualifications to serve the state honestly and intelligently, and should be entirely devoid of any political preferment. Not even their own political faith should be taken into account. They should represent different sections of the state. Their terms of office should expire at different times. They should serve without compensation. Above all, they should be men who have the full confidence of the citizens and men who are able to devote themselves to the duties of the office to the extent that shall be necessary to the proper conduct of the business.

"A board thus constituted will be able to withstand, through their influence and personality, attacks upon the institution, whether political or otherwise. Their word as to the needs of the library in financial and other directions will be followed by the legislature without question. And their efforts will be sure to produce an honest, generous, yet economical and broad-minded administration.

"I might go farther in this direction and state my belief that such a board should be given free rein in their work, that they should appoint the librarian and all of his assistants, that they should be given authority to shape the policy and make the rules of the library, that its finances should be very largely entrusted to them unhampered by narrow-minded laws, often passed under the name of economy, and call your attention to several other points of administration of the state library upon which I have very pronounced views."

Mr. Carver supported the plan outlined in Mr. Chase's paper. "Not only is it in the line of progress," said he, "but it is along the line that we shall all ultimately have to follow."

"To what extent should a state library enter the field of a state museum," was discussed by H. C. Buchanan, state librarian of New Jersey, in a manner so satisfactory as to provoke little discussion. He quoted many authorities in defining the terms "library" and "museum," and drew the conclusions that usually the interests of both would be subserved by separate administrations.

W. E. Henry, state librarian of Indiana, in the presentation of the "Relations of state library, state law library, and state historical society," based his remarks largely on conditions in his own state. Usually he thought that the state law library should be under separate management. The supreme court of the state should control it. In most states he thought the state library and the library of the state historical society could be united with advantage to both. He pointed to Wisconsin and

Minnesota as examples of the successful union of the two.

A committee was appointed to fix the place of the next meeting. The prevailing opinion seemed to favor Waukesha, Wisconsin, and the date of the meeting of the A. L. A.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, L. D. Carver, state librarian of Maine; Vice-president, Dr. George E. Reed, state librarian of Pennsylvania; Secretary, Miss Maude Thayer, Illinois State Librarian.

PROPOSED CONSOLIDATION OF NEW YORK LIBRARIES.

At the monthly meeting of the trustees of the New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations, on Dec. 13, the matter of a possible consolidation of the New York Free Circulating Library with the Public Library was brought formally to the attention of the trustees by the presentation of resolutions which had been previously passed by the trustees of the Free Circulating Library.

The conditions upon which the consolidation would be made were, first, that all the real and personal property of the Free Circulating Library be kept separate and devoted to the purposes of a circulating library, and that all trusts held by the present corporation be administered in accordance with their terms. The second condition was that a reasonable representation of the persons interested in the Free Circulating Library should be had upon the board of trustees of the Public Library as vacancies may occur. The Free Circulating Library appointed as a committee to act under these resolutions J. Frederick Kernochan, the president, and Francis C. Huntington and William W. Appleton, with full power.

The trustees of the Public Library adopted resolutions referring the subject of consolidation with the Free Circulating Library "and any other corporation engaged in circulation in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx" to the executive committee, which was given power to consider the whole matter and report upon details. That committee includes John L. Cadwalader, as chairman, and Messrs. Bigelow, John S. Kennedy, Ledyard, Maitland and Rives.

Another matter which was regarded as of great importance was the proposition for the establishment of branch libraries in the public schools. A communication on the subject had been received from President O'Brien of the Board of Education at the November meeting and referred to the executive committee. The committee conferred with the school authorities, and recently the Board of Education agreed to furnish the necessary accommodations for libraries in eight public school buildings in the Borough of Manhattan, and to provide for the payment of the necessary attendants, lights, etc., the library authorities to furnish books for reference and circulation, also periodicals and newspapers. The Board of Education further agreed to make appointments of attendants

subject to the wishes of the library authorities. the latter to be allowed to make such rules regarding such attendants' duties as they may see fit. The trustees passed resolutions cordially approving President O'Brien's suggestions, and appropriated \$8000 to be used in establishing and maintaining such branch libraries as an experiment during the 12 months beginning Jan. 1 next. The executive committee was given the power to settle the details of the scheme with a committee of the school, consisting of Miles M. O'Brien, John G. O'Keefe, Abraham Stern, and Vernon M. Davis. It was the expressed opinion of the board that the scheme might develop into something of great magnitude, but it was felt that the work should be taken up at first in an experimental way until the best methods can be determined.

The matter of the purchase of the Lenox Library building by the New York Historical Society, touched upon in resolutions recently passed by that society, was also brought up, and a resolution was passed referring the subject to the executive committee for consideration and report. The committee appointed by the Historical Society to consider the matter consists of J. Pierpont Morgan, John J. Tucker, and Nicholas Fish.

INFLUENCE OF OPEN SHELVES ON CHOICE OF BOOKS.

In the recent report of the Pratt Institute Free Library is given an interesting comparative table, showing the number of times certain books were chosen for home reading from open shelves, as contrasted with the issue of the same books from the stack. Miss Plummer says: "As the book cards of these books were filled they were filed for statistics, and the number of times a book had been circulated from the open shelves was compared with the number of times it had gone out from the stack in the same length of time. A few of these statistics may be interesting to those librarians using modified free access, whose system of charging does not enable them to make this comparison."

	Open Shelves.	Stack.
Hamerton. Thoughts about art.....	10	4
Wiggin. Children's rights.....	16	9
Mill on the Floss.....	24	15
Whymper. Great Andes of the equator..	22	6
Griffis. Mexico of to-day.....	7	3
Mansfield park.....	21	5
Silas Marner.....	27	12
Livermore. My story of the war.....	8	3
St. Amand. Court of Louis XIV.....	12	5
Bishop. House-hunter in Europe.....	13	3
Wright. Birdcraft.....	9	3
Jewett. Deephaven.....	26	13
Steevens. Land of the dollar.....	22	2
Life of Lady Burton.....	20	7
Sudermann. Dame Care.....	21	8
Manzoni. The betrothed.....	11	6
James. The real thing.....	22	7
Eggleston. United States and its people..	10	5
Journal of a spy in Paris during the Reign of Terror.....	13	8
Bicknell. Life in the Tuileries.....	9	2
Browning. Poems (1 vol. ed.).....	13	8
Tautphoeus. The initials.....	23	13

WISCONSIN TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION, LIBRARY SECTION.

A MEETING of the Library Section of the Wisconsin Teachers' Association will be held in connection with the meeting of the general association on Thursday, Dec. 27, in the library of the Milwaukee (Wis.) Normal School. The following program has been arranged:

Classifying and cataloging the school library, Miss Edna Lyman, Scoville Institute, Oak Park, Ill.

How to provide for library work in schools:

What the state may do, J. H. Andrews, Arbor Vitae.

What the normals schools may do, Miss Anne McNeil, Normal School, Milwaukee.

What the school boards may do, A. A. Upham, Normal School, Whitewater.

Making the best use of the library, Miss Ida Anderson, Neillsville, Wis.

Systematization of library readings, Miss May McKittrick, Ishpeming, Mich.

A model library carefully cataloged and classified will be on exhibition. Librarians will be in the room Thursday and Friday, Dec. 27 and 28, to explain library methods and show materials. Instruction in book repairing will be given after the section meeting on Dec. 27.

FOR A LIBRARY ASSOCIATION IN MISSOURI.

A MOVEMENT toward organized library effort in Missouri was made at a meeting of the librarians of the state, called for Dec. 18, at the University of Missouri, Columbia. Details of this meeting are not yet available, but its purpose is set forth in a circular issued from the University of Missouri and signed by F. M. Crunden, St. Louis Public Library; Mrs. C. W. Whitney, Kansas City Public Library; C. E. Yeater, Sedalia Public Library; Purd B. Wright, St. Joseph Public Library; and J. T. Gerould, of the University of Missouri. It is there stated that "it has long been felt, by many of those interested in the progress of the library movement in the state of Missouri, that an organization should be formed which should serve as a means of communication between the various libraries of the state and as a central bureau from which information could be sought by any who are interested in the formation of new libraries or in the reorganization of those already established. Similar organizations are already in existence in at least 19 other states and have had, always and everywhere, a large influence in the educational progress of the state. Surely Missouri, so progressive in other educational lines, should not be backward in this respect

"It is intended that this meeting and association shall be composed not only of librarians, but also of the directors and trustees controlling the various libraries of the state of Missouri. It is desirable to have as many persons representing each library as possible." It is asked that each library send notification in advance as to whether it will be represented at the meeting.

American Library Association.

President: Henry J. Carr, Public Library, Scranton, Pa.

Secretary: F. W. Faxon, 108 Glenway street, Dorchester, Mass.

Treasurer: Gardner M. Jones, Public Library, Salem, Mass.

23d General Meeting: Waukesha, Wis., July 3, 1901.

A. L. A. REPRESENTATIVES IN LOCAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS.

According to the resolutions passed at the recent meeting of the Executive Board, the president of the American Library Association has appointed the following persons to act as representatives of the A. L. A. in state library associations:

California Library Association: F. J. Teggart.
Colorado Library Association: C. R. Dudley.
Connecticut Library Association: Miss C. M. Hewins.

Georgia Library Association: Miss Anne Wallace.

Illinois State Library Association: Mrs. Alice G. Evans.

Indiana Library Association: Miss E. G. Browning.

Iowa State Library Association: Johnson Brigham.

Maine Library Association: Geo. T. Little.

Massachusetts Library Club: Gardner M. Jones.

Michigan Library Association: H. M. Utley.

Minnesota Library Association: Dr. J. K. Hosmer.

Nebraska Library Association: Miss Edith Tobitt.

New Hampshire Library Association: Miss Caroline H. Garland.

New Jersey Library Association: E. C. Richardson.

New York Library Association: Mrs. S. C. Fairchild.

Ohio Library Association: Miss E. C. Doren.

Pennsylvania Library Club: John Thomson.

Western Pennsylvania Library Club: E. H. Anderson.

Vermont Library Association: Miss S. C. Hagar.

Wisconsin State Library Association: R. G. Thwaites.

Ontario Library Association: James Bain.

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT, ANNUAL MEETING, 1901.

The secretary has issued the following announcement:

The 23d general meeting will be held in Wisconsin, at Waukesha (the well-known summer resort near Milwaukee), beginning July 3, 1901. Other announcements and literature concerning this meeting will be sent out from time to time to members of the association and such others as request them.

[A] If you are not a member please notify the undersigned at once if you desire to be placed on the mailing list for future notices.

[B] Send to the undersigned the address of any persons (library trustees, librarians, assistants, friends) who, in your opinion, would be interested in this meeting. Much of the success depends on our reaching all who are interested in library work.

A revised list of active members of the association will be issued in January or February, 1901, based upon the treasurer's records.

[C] If you are not now a member, and intend to join for the year 1901, your name will be printed in the new list, provided the annual dues (\$2) are received by Treasurer Gardner M. Jones, Public Library, Salem, Mass., before Jan. 5, 1901.

Membership entitles you to all notices, to reduced railroad and hotel rates for the meeting, and to the annual volume of proceedings.

[D] If you are now a member, and your name, address, and official position are *not* correctly given on the envelope of this circular, let me know at once (for use of printer) what change should be made.

FREDERICK W. FAXON, *Secretary*.

A. L. A. EXHIBIT AT BUFFALO.

The Executive Board of the American Library Association, by correspondence vote, has requested the New York State Library to arrange and display, at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, the special exhibit recently shown at the Paris Exposition, such exhibit to be shown on behalf of the A. L. A.

State Library Commissions.

COLORADO STATE BOARD OF LIBRARY COMMISSIONERS: C. R. Dudley, chairman, Public Library, Denver.

CONNECTICUT F. P. L. COMMITTEE: Caroline M. Hewins, secretary, Public Library, Hartford, Ct.

GEORGIA LIBRARY COMMISSION: Miss Anne Wallace, secretary, Carnegie Library, Atlanta, Ga.

INDIANA STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION: W. E. Henry, secretary, State Library, Indianapolis.

IOWA STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION: Miss Alice S. Tyler, secretary, State Library, Des Moines.

The Iowa Library Commission has issued through its secretary, Miss Tyler, a circular describing the clearing house for magazines, which the commission has organized on a plan similar to that of the free library commission of Wisconsin. The circular invites contributions of magazines, giving lists of those specially desired. These it undertakes to make up into volumes and distribute among smaller libraries and clubs of the state. It is hoped in this way to bring together large quantities of magazines and periodicals which are lying unused or stored in attics, and make them useful.

KANSAS STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION: James L. King, secretary, Topeka.

MAINE STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION: G. T. Little, chairman, Bowdoin College, Brunswick.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION: Miss E. P. Sohler, secretary, Beverly.

MICHIGAN F. P. L. COMMISSION: Mrs. M. C. Spencer, secretary, State Library, Lansing.

The Michigan State Board of Library Commissioners has issued a neat eight-page pamphlet, "How to start a public library," prepared by Mrs. Mary C. Spencer, state librarian. It gives, compactly, information regarding the establishment of libraries under the provisions of state law.

From the Michigan State Library comes Bulletin no. 5 (September, 1900), devoted to "Travelling libraries in Michigan," and covering the work of nearly two years. Mrs. Spencer says: "A circulation of 56,306 with 10,443 readers as compared with a circulation of 32,915 with 4673 readers in the previous report is most encouraging and gives a still more hopeful outlook for the future." The bulletin is mainly given to tabulated statistics, of the use and character of the libraries sent out, including reports from local librarians, many of which are of special interest.

MINNESOTA STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION: Miss Gratia Countryman, secretary, Public Library, Minneapolis.

NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION: A. H. Chase, secretary, State Library, Concord.

NEW JERSEY PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION: H. C. Buchanan, secretary, State Library, Trenton.

NEW YORK: Public Libraries Division, State University, Melvil Dewey, director, Albany.

OHIO STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION: C. B. Galbreath, secretary, State Library, Columbus.

PENNSYLVANIA FREE LIBRARY COMMISSION: Dr. G. E. Reed, secretary, State Library, Harrisburg.

VERMONT FREE LIBRARY COMMISSION: Miss M. L. Titcomb, secretary, Fletcher Memorial Library, Ludlow.

The Vermont Board of Library Commissioners has issued its third biennial report, for 1899-1900. During the two years covered, 15 towns have taken advantage of the library law and received books from the state. In all, 85 towns have received state aid. "Almost all the libraries have been well cared for and have gathered about themselves many friends and a strong and ever-increasing interest for their support. Six libraries report no appropriation for their maintenance by the town. In two cases an increased endowment has made such appropriation unnecessary. More than three-fourths of the libraries report financial help secured by friends through various means, ranging all the way from lectures and readings to baseball games and foot races." The library

gifts during the period have been many and notable, reaching a total of over \$175,000.

There are 129 towns without a free public library, and 97 with practically no public library. In some of these there are semi-public libraries, supported in various ways. A majority would probably establish and maintain public libraries, if the matter was sufficiently urged; and in those communities which are practically unable to afford the expense, traveling libraries should prove of special usefulness.

The report is well printed and interesting. It is prefaced by a large map of the state, indicating towns containing libraries organized through state aid, towns containing libraries otherwise organized, and towns without libraries. The library laws are included, and the various documents issued by the state commission are reprinted. Statistics of gifts and bequests, of various classes of libraries, and of reports of libraries tabulated by counties are given; and the papers on library topics read at the recent state federation of women's clubs are included. A special interest attaches to the numerous illustrations of library buildings, which represent attractive types of the village library. The usual record of "Histories of libraries" supplements the similar department in the preceding reports of 1896 and 1898.

WISCONSIN FREE LIBRARY COMMISSION: F. A. Hutchins, secretary, Madison; Miss L. E. Stearns, librarian, Milwaukee.

State Library Associations.

CALIFORNIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Herbert E. Nash, Stanford University.

Secretary: J. H. Wood, Mechanics' Institute Library, San Francisco.

Treasurer: Miss Emily I. Wade, Public Library, San Francisco.

COLORADO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: A. E. Whitaker, State University Library, Boulder.

Secretary: Herbert E. Richie, Public Library, Denver.

Treasurer: J. W. Chapman, McClelland Library, Pueblo.

CONNECTICUT LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: W. J. James, Wesleyan University Library, Middletown.

Secretary: Miss Anna Hadley, Ansonia Library, Ansonia.

Treasurer: Miss Alice T. Cummings, Public Library, Hartford.

GEORGIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Walter B. Hill, University of Georgia, Athens.

Secretary-Treasurer: Miss Anne Wallace, Carnegie Library, Atlanta.

ILLINOIS STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: E. S. Willcox, Public Library, Peoria.

Secretary: Miss M. E. Ahern, Public Libraries, 215 Madison St., Chicago.

Treasurer: Miss Mary B. Lindsay, Public Library, Evanston.

INDIANA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Miss Marilla W. Freeman, Public Library, Michigan City.

Secretary: Miss Jennie Elrod, Public Library, Columbus.

Treasurer: Miss Nellie Fatout, Public Library, Indianapolis.

The ninth annual meeting of the Indiana Library Association was held at Indianapolis, Oct. 26-27. The sessions were held in the state house, and were attended by about 60 delegates. The first session was called to order at two o'clock on the afternoon of Oct. 26, when the president's address was delivered by Miss Helen Tracy Guild, of the University of Indiana. After extending a cordial welcome to all present, Miss Guild spoke of the growing field in the state for men and women of library experience, and dwelt on the need of developing the right spirit of service and helpfulness, especially at the loan desk.

Miss Margaret Mann, of the University of Illinois State Library School, presented the topic "What can be done over the loan desk to help readers in the selection of good books?" She held that in loan desk work more than in any other lay the power to stimulate, direct, and foster the undeveloped mind, and to guide the persistent reader from a chosen line into broader and better channels. The talk was illustrated by printed bulletins from various libraries, and in the discussion it was said that special bulletins prepared by a library should be systematically advertised and brought to general notice. There was discussion on the use of local newspapers as mediums for the publication of library lists, and it proved that the majority of the speakers were able to print lists in this way, without charge.

At the evening session papers were read as follows:

"The public library: its relation to the factory," by Miss Eva Fitzgerald, of Kokomo. This dealt with the question, "How can the library be made interesting to factory people?" which was answered by recommending that "the library building should be on a main street. It should be well lighted and heated, and made as attractive as possible inside and out. It should be open every evening until at least 9 o'clock, Sundays included. Books should be selected with a view to satisfying the particular needs of mechanics. Their attention can be attracted to the libraries by placing book bulletins in their factories and by sending out small travelling libraries. The reading-room should be as free as possible from restrictions."

"What special service can the library render the factory workers?" by Mrs. C. B. Woodworth, of Fort Wayne. Among other suggestions were these: "We must make ourselves acquainted with the nature and work of our local industries. For artisans, books relating to their separate crafts should be placed upon the

shelves. When these books are ready for circulation attention must be called to the fact, and this may be done by two or three methods — by a special notice in the newspapers, and again by printing a brief notice on the pay envelope used in the larger factories." In the discussion that followed, the question of smoking-rooms in libraries was brought up, and two or three members reported their successful maintenance.

"The public library in relation to literary clubs," by Mrs. Virginia Stein, of Lafayette. This was the last paper of the evening, and was a bright commentary on the three main classes of club members — those who belong to clubs partly because it is a fad, and partly for social reasons; the literary *poseurs*, or would-be learned; and those who are really earnestly interested in study.

Before adjournment two resolutions were passed, one extending an invitation to the American Library Association to meet in Winona in 1901; the other authorizing the appointment of a committee to draft resolutions favoring the establishment of a library school at Winona. The president appointed as this committee Miss Hoagland, Miss Ball, and Miss Dean.

On Saturday morning the subject "Our travelling libraries" was considered by S. B. Plaskett, of West Newton, and Robert W. Shaw, of McGregor, each telling of effective work done in this direction along independent lines. In the discussion Mrs. Earl, of the state library commission, spoke particularly of the study libraries, and asked that librarians call the attention of club people to these special aids in club work.

W. E. Henry, secretary of the state library commission, gave a report on the travelling libraries of the state. He said that the equivalent of 60 libraries had been in circulation for 12 months; that 69 centers and 39 counties had been reached; that 1874 books had been circulated up to Oct. 31, and that at that date there were 2674 v. ready for circulation and 80 libraries ready to be sent out.

"How we organized and are sustaining a public library," by Omer S. Whiteman, of Portland, was read in Mr. Whiteman's absence by Mr. Henry; and the session closed with an interesting informal talk on "The use of pictures in library work," by Miss Marilla W. Freeman, of Michigan City.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Miss Marilla W. Freeman; Vice-president, F. A. Walker, of Anderson; Secretary, Miss Jennie Elrod, Columbus Public Library; Treasurer, Miss Nellie Fatout, Indianapolis Public Library.

A "post-conference on public documents" was held under the chairmanship of W. E. Henry, when methods of classification and shelving of these publications were discussed by Miss Chapin, of the Indiana State Library, Miss Mann, Mr. Danforth, and others.

At the close of this meeting the delegates visited the bookstore of the Bowen-Merrill Co., whence they were taken for a drive to the Country Club, where luncheon was served.

IOWA STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: A. P. Fleming, Des Moines.

Secretary and Treasurer: Miss H. L. McCrory, Public Library, Cedar Rapids.

The 11th annual meeting of the Iowa Library Association was held in Sioux City, Oct. 18 and 19. The attendance was somewhat smaller than that of last year, owing to the fact that the place of meeting was less accessible, but the conference was a successful one, and was thoroughly characterized by the active interest and enthusiasm which have made the previous meetings of the association of such practical value to the librarians of the state.

This 11th conference partook somewhat of the nature of a harvest-home festival, since everybody was prepared to rejoice over the fruitage of the prolonged effort to secure for Iowa a library commission, to welcome the newly appointed commissioners and the new secretary of the commission, Miss Alice Tyler, of Cleveland, and to enjoy in anticipation the feast of good things in the way of new libraries organized and old ones strengthened, which it is believed the commission will not fail to provide.

Capt. W. H. Johnston, of Fort Dodge, one of the founders of the association, and for four years past its president, in his opening address said that some might feel that, now the commission was secured, the work of the association was practically done, but that he felt that the united efforts of the commissioners, librarians, and others interested were needed to bring the work up to the highest standard. Mr. Johnston reviewed the history of library work in Iowa since the formation of the association, noting a great improvement in libraries and library facilities. Ten years ago, he said, Des Moines had a little narrow room with 6000 books; now a fine new building is in process of erection, and the library has, in round numbers, 28,000 volumes, and in its methods and administration it is a valuable object lesson to the librarians of the state. Burlington also has made rapid strides — has increased its number of books, and now has a fine building, costing \$60,000. Council Bluffs reports great improvements, and Davenport and Ottumwa have both been recipients of \$50,000 donations from Andrew Carnegie, which will put their libraries in the front rank. Keokuk, Fairfield, Independence, Waterloo, and Dubuque all give evidences of activity in library matters, and all report rapid growth, the latter city also being a beneficiary of Mr. Carnegie to the extent of \$50,000. Rapid and substantial gains in volumes and library property are reported from Cedar Falls, Fort Dodge, Boone, Sioux City, and Indianola. Mr. Johnston deplored the fact that 45 county seats of the state are without libraries. He advocated township libraries, and spoke of the good work of State Librarian Johnson Brigham, who is sending travelling libraries out to the rural districts as seeds to form free public libraries.

After the president's address Miss McLoney, secretary-treasurer, read the minutes of the

last meeting, and also reported upon the finances of the society. The report as treasurer showed that the receipts for the year had been \$92.01, and the disbursements \$86.83. Both reports were accepted. After a short time given to registration and social introductions, the association adjourned until afternoon.

At 2 p.m. a symposium on practical work was held, with Miss McCrory, of Cedar Rapids, as leader. Miss McCrory spoke first on reorganizing a library. From the trustees' side the matter of first importance in this work is to engage a capable person as librarian, and she should be well supplied with tools in the way of catalog helps and other similar material. Miss McCrory mentioned various books and magazines which would serve as aids in such work, and named as the first step in library reorganization a rough classification of the books, this to be followed by close and accurate work. Questions as to whether reorganization could be effected while circulation was continued, whether catalogs would fade if type-written, the availability of the A. L. A. printed cards, methods of re-registration and labelling were taken up and carefully considered, many questions being asked and answered. Miss McCrory also gave some instruction in book-repairing, giving illustrations of the best ways of doing such work.

The binding of books was discussed by Mr. William F. Rispalje, of the bindery of Perkins Bros., Sioux City. Mr. Rispalje said that the binder could realize that the librarian has trials. Books are badly put together in the first place and carelessly handled afterward, and the result is disastrous. He thought that in many cases books were too much repaired in the library before being sent to the bindery, and this prevents the binder from doing satisfactory work. Mr. Rispalje gave a detailed description of the process of rebinding, showing how the best work could be done and the best materials selected.

Miss Price, cataloger of the State University of South Dakota, at Vermillion, spoke of library records, beginning with the accessions book and giving a comprehensive description of the records needed before the books of a library were ready for the shelves.

Mrs. Maud M. Battis, librarian of the Marshalltown Public Library, presented an interesting paper on "Children and the library." Mrs. Battis discussed the relation of the library to children from the literary side, considering the kind of reading best adapted to children's use and the methods by which they might be led to choose the best books. She thought that when librarians united to condemn unwholesome books and banish them from the shelves such action would go far to limit their publication.

Miss Beulah Bennett, of Oskaloosa, who had been appointed to lead discussion of this paper, was not present but had sent an interesting paper which was read by Miss McLoney. General discussion followed, which developed suggestions as to plans for cultivating the taste and guiding the reading of young people.

R. C. Barrett, state superintendent of public

instruction and an ex-officio member of the new library commission, spoke of the close relation between the library and the school, and of ways in which the Iowa Library Association can help the country schools. He told of the recently enacted school law which gives what will in time be a valuable fund to the libraries of the country school districts.

The conference re-convened at 8 p.m., when an address of welcome was given by Judge George W. Wakefield, president of the board of trustees of the Sioux City Public Library. In his address Judge Wakefield reviewed the history of the Sioux City library, showing that its growth had been contemporaneous with the development of the library movement of the state. In concluding he extended, on the part of the library board, an invitation to visit Riverside Park.

President Johnston responded and then introduced Miss Tyler, secretary of the Iowa Library Commission, who made a graceful address, saying that with the co-operation of the association she was certain the commission could accomplish great things.

Miss Tyler's paper on the topic "Library commissions" treated the subject in a general way, but also pointed out in detail the duties and possibilities of the Iowa commission. She spoke of the development of library commissions in the past 10 years, and outlined the work which the Iowa commission might hope to accomplish. A general discussion followed.

State Librarian Johnson Brigham told of the library at Carletonville, which had been using the travelling libraries for three years, but, having acquired 500 volumes of its own, generously gave up the use of the travelling libraries, thinking it should leave them for less favored localities. Mr. Brigham expressed the hope and belief that in a few years the Iowa Library Commission would be given a larger appropriation as, if it is to be good for anything it must constantly enlarge its work. Wisconsin has done much, Iowa must do more. Mr. Brigham expressed appreciation of the work of all the various individuals and organizations whose efforts had aided in establishing the commission.

Miss Ahern, editor of *Public Libraries*, Chicago, paid a tribute to the library work of Iowa, saying that it is in a more encouraging condition than that of many other states. The spirit and enthusiasm of it are "home-grown" and vital, and the workers can have the advantage of the experiences of others. Iowa has an added advantage, too, in the fact that its state librarian is more in sympathy with other branches of work than any other this side of Albany. It is also very fortunate in its new secretary of commission.

At 9 a.m. on Friday a business meeting was held, at which the nominating committee made the following report: For President, A. P. Fleming, Des Moines; Vice-president, George W. Wakefield, Sioux City; Secretary-treasurer, Miss Harriette L. McCrory, Cedar Rapids. Executive committee—A. P. Fleming, Des Moines; Judge George W. Wakefield, Sioux

City; Miss Harriette L. McCrory, Cedar Rapids; Miss Helene T. George, Sioux Falls, S. D.; and M. T. Rohrer, Council Bluffs. Program committee—Miss Harriette L. McCrory, Cedar Rapids; Miss Margaret Brown, Chariton; and Dr. W. N. Heaton, Des Moines.

The report of the committee was accepted, after some discussion as to the constitutionality of appointing a member of the executive committee from outside the state. Miss McLoney said that while such an arrangement might have its practical inconveniences there was nothing in the constitution to forbid it, and Mr. Fleming thought that in view of the fact that South Dakota did not have a state organization it might well be given representation in that of Iowa.

The place of meeting for next year was then considered. Invitations were received from Marshalltown, Council Bluffs, and Burlington, and Burlington was chosen as the meeting-place for 1901.

Owing to the inability of Senator Trewin to be present and give his paper on "Libraries in country schools," and also to the absence of Miss Ella Seckerson, superintendent of schools of O'Brien county, who was to lead the discussion on this topic, President Johnston, during the morning session, called upon Miss Agnes Robertson, county superintendent of Cherokee county, to address the meeting on library work in connection with the schools in her county.

Miss Robertson said she was not present to give information, but had come more as a seeker after knowledge. Every district school in Cherokee county has a library of some sort, the number of books ranging from 6 to 200. Each teacher is librarian and takes charge of the distributing of books and keeps track of them. Nearly every school house has a bookcase, and so far the experiment has been successful. Miss Robertson said the only difficulty was to find some one to take supervision of the matter. The duties of her office were too onerous for her to take the responsibility in that direction, and the teachers, as a general thing, had all they could do to give attention to their regular duties.

It was suggested to Miss Robertson that the libraries in the county take charge of the matter, each one being a distributing station. It was found upon inquiry that the central library of the county, the one at Cherokee, did not have a librarian, several members of the library association taking turns at caring for the institution, so that precluded the possibility of such a scheme. After some earnest discussion the matter was left, and Miss Robertson was still in the dark as to a solution of the problem she had given the meeting.

The first paper on the program for the day was that of Mr. A. P. Fleming, of Des Moines, who presented the subject of "The library in politics." He defined politics as both the science and art of government, and viewing the matter thus, he contended that libraries were in the best possible company when yoked together with politics, and that the two rightfully belonged together. "And if they were harnessed

together with honest intentions and pure motives, they would make a team that would pull the lowest and most ignorant class of people up to the highest plane of civilization." Mr. Fleming deplored the fact that the high plane had not yet been reached, however, and that many municipal libraries are at present entangled in the most corrupt element of politics. He contended that inasmuch as the legislature had provided means of establishing libraries in the cities, that in obtaining officials for them fitness for the place, education and ability, should take precedence over wealth, social standing or political pull. The trustees of such organizations should have brains and a willingness to work. He went into the law governing municipal libraries and made the point explicitly that in this law libraries were for "all the inhabitants," not for one party or another, not for one or another set of men, but for every citizen, and in his opinion the very nature of the case took the matter completely out of the hands of partisan politics. The indifference of the better class of people to municipal politics, he held, made the appointive power dangerous, but if the better class of citizens would become intensely interested in city government the threatening danger to the library would be lessened. The practical remedy which the speaker suggested was that library trustees should be appointed by the district judges instead of the mayor. In concluding his paper Mr. Fleming added a word on another phase of library interests, saying, "I want to see libraries placed in the same category as schools and churches, with no saloons allowed to exist within a certain distance, and I would like to see a law authorizing the city council to pass an ordinance prohibiting saloons upon the thoroughfares that lead to public libraries."

Mr. Brigham led the discussion of this paper, calling attention to the fact that some of the best librarians of the country found it difficult to hold their positions and carry on their work, owing to a nagging element of petty politicians on their boards. Sometimes the appointments made by a mayor were entirely satisfactory and successful, but the theory was not the best. He thought that the suggestion as to placing the appointing power in the hands of the district judges was good, but their service must necessarily be voluntarily, and if one refused to act there would be no recourse.

Mr. Payne, of Nevada, thought that if any change was made the matter should go to the people and the trustees be elected by them direct.

Dr. Heaton, of Des Moines, thought the present system worked satisfactorily on the whole, and the librarians of some of the smaller libraries were disposed to agree with him as to their own experience, whatever might be the objections to the method in the larger towns.

Mrs. Oberholtzer, librarian of the Sioux City public library, then presented an admirable paper on the subject "Best books for a small library." Mrs. Oberholtzer said that the library's contents should be like the traditional bride's dress, which must have "something

old and something new; something borrowed and something blue." Something old, surely. Each period has its own surface interests and its undertone. So the library must have some of the books which are largely advertised as new and popular, but its main lines, its undertone, must go back of current events and new novels to take its "grip on the base of the world." The library must have "something borrowed," which means something not rightly owned. Almost every one has some pet extravagance, some set of books for whose possession he apologizes, but which is his greatest pride and comfort. "Something blue." Blue as a color symbolizes abstract truth. In literature, for convenience we will take it to mean that called the literature of power. This includes the books whose choice most concerns the library, for it means all works of imagination and poetry, and this age takes its poetry in the form of prose fiction. Library workers should cease regretting that people will read fiction, and set themselves to establish a standard for the books they admit to their shelves. This is not easy, for the world at large has no standard, and writers are uneven in their work. An error in choice counts in the small library.

In discussion of this paper Mr. Brigham protested against what he termed the free advertising given popular novels by high-class book publications. He said: "These magazines publish lists of the best selling novels here and there about the country, and thus stimulate great interest, whereas it is often the case the novels are not deserving of the publicity. It often happens that books of more or less literary excellence are boosted away beyond their deserts, and I think it the duty of every librarian to discourage this tendency and to protest with vigor against this method of swelling the circulation of popular novels that do not deserve such enormous vogue. Time was when a book was not gauged by sales, but by its literary excellence, but that time seems to have passed away, and the only thing we hear is that certain books have appeared in this and that edition. I want to enter my protest against this tendency."

The afternoon session of Friday was given up to the question box. Under the leadership of Miss Ahern this was one of the most interesting and profitable features of the conference. Inquiries had been made concerning open shelves, renting collections of popular books, children's rooms, books on library economy, methods of selecting new books, plans by which readers may be helped to choose the best reading, and many other problems which beset the librarian who must be all things to a varied and eager public. To all these questions a gracious and helpful answer was received, and the time which could be given to this feature of the program was much too short to satisfy the interested participants.

The committee on resolutions presented its report, which among resolutions of thanks and recognition to hosts, officers and speakers, contained the following recommendation:

"And finally, after a pretty full and free discussion, the general sentiment of the association seems to be that the next legislature should pass a law placing the library in the same category in which the schools and churches are placed as to saloons, and also empower city councils by ordinance to prohibit the location and maintenance of a saloon upon any street within one-half mile of a library."

Mr. Rohrer, president of the Council Bluffs public library board, objected to the last paragraph in the resolutions, and suggested that the clause, "where such special legislation is desired," be inserted. This was agreed to and the report of the committee was adopted.

The association then adjourned for a trolley ride to Riverside park, a beautiful resort a few miles from the city. While there the guests were entertained in the attractive club houses in which the boating clubs of the city have their summer home, or taken for a row across the river if it so chanced that they had a desire to set foot upon South Dakota soil. The trip was a delightful one and the remembrance of it will form one of the many pleasant memories of the Sioux City meeting.

At eight o'clock the librarians gathered in the high school auditorium to listen to an address by Dr. E. Benjamin Andrews, chancellor of the University of Nebraska, on "Books and reading," or as he begged leave to amend, "Education through reading."

A large number of the people of Sioux City also attended the lecture and the audience gave interested attention to Dr. Andrews' able address. One point to which the speaker called especial attention was the "present trend away from board covers to paper covers." He advised reading more books and fewer periodicals, and objected to the growing custom of reading reviews of books instead of the books themselves.

After the address was concluded the people in the audience were presented to Dr. Andrews by Rev. J. F. Watts, pastor of the First Baptist Church. Later an informal reception was held in the hall. Refreshments were served and a pleasant social hour closed the eleventh annual meeting of the association, which, if not an epoch-making certainly was an epoch-marking one.

ELLA M. McLONEY, *Secretary*.

MAINE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: E. W. Hall, Colby University, Waterville.

Treasurer: Prof. G. T. Little, Bowdoin College, Brunswick.

MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB.

President: H. L. Koopman, Brown University, Providence, R. I.

Secretary: F. O. Poole, Boston Athenæum.

Treasurer: Miss Theodosia Macurdy, Public Library, Boston.

MICHIGAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: H. M. Utley, Public Library, Detroit.

Secretary: Miss G. M. Walton, Normal College Library, Ypsilanti.

Treasurer: Miss Nellie S. Loving, Public Library, Ann Arbor.

The 10th annual meeting of the Michigan Library Association was held at Albion, Friday and Saturday, Nov. 9-10. The attendance was the largest in the history of the association.

Albion has three libraries of interest: a college library of about 16,000 v.; a Ladies' Library, 3000 v.; and a High School Library, 2000 v. The Ladies' Library is elegantly housed in the Mary Sheldon Ismon Club House, the munificent gift of a citizen to Albion for social and literary purposes. The first session was held here, and opened with a brief and cordial address of welcome by W. J. McKone, superintendent of the city schools, who stated as his conviction that whatever the interest and results of the meeting, its most signal success must be its influence in stirring to renewed energy the literary and library spirit of Albion. Mr. Utley made a fitting response, and remarked that the association, having closed its first decade, gave an occasion to note what had been accomplished. The retrospect included the general broadening of library lines, the closer association of the libraries and the schools, establishing of branch stations, children's rooms, library leagues, co-operation in club work, travelling libraries, and the state library commission.

The first subject on the program was the "State library commission," by Hon. C. W. Luce, president of the commission, and Mrs. M. C. Spencer, its secretary and also the state librarian. Mr. Luce, being detained by illness, Mrs. Spencer urged the claims and object of the commission to bring librarians into closer relation with each other, with the state library, and with the commission itself in its effort to extend the number and efficiency of libraries in Michigan.

The next subject, "Travelling libraries," was also presented by Mrs. Spencer, who proudly claimed the honor of being first in following New York in establishing the system. She traced the history of the movement, and compared the system with that in other states. A spirited discussion followed, in which Miss Freeman, president of the Indiana State Association, and Miss Ahern, editor of *Public Libraries*, called attention to various details in other states.

The evening session began with a most interesting lecture on Gutenberg, by James E. Scripps, of Detroit, who at its close exhibited some fine book rarities. Later the association became the guests of the clubs of Albion, who gave a most enjoyable reception in the beautiful club-house.

Saturday morning the first paper was by Miss Burns, of Sage Library, West Bay City, the subject, "Our library league." Miss Burns' paper was strong in enthusiasm, as she claimed the honor of the first league in the state, founded largely on the lines followed at Cleveland, and one could easily understand the woeful disappointment of the small lad who lamented that, unlike Cleveland, West Bay City had not 14,000 children to join the league.

"Illustrated bulletin boards," by Miss Quig-

ley, Grand Rapids Public Library, gave a most interesting and clear explanation of ways and means whereby pictures may really serve the library. She exhibited several examples which won the admiration of all in their practical yet artistic arrangement. Attention was called to the small expense and fine effects in the use of gray carpet paper on which to mount, also of the importance of saving maps, as well as pictures, from old magazines, etc.

Miss Ganley, Detroit Public Library, read a masterly paper on "Some problems in cataloging," keeping a clear course between trivial rules and hair-splitting technicalities; her pages were packed with information which all catalogers must constantly "read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest."

The meeting adjourned to spend a profitable hour in the college library.

The afternoon meeting was devoted to business.

Mr. Utley urged the attendance of Michigan librarians at the A. L. A. conference at Waukesha next July.

Officers were elected as follows: President, H. M. Utley, Detroit; first vice-president, Miss Williams, Charlotte; second vice-president, Miss Parker, West Bay City; secretary, G. M. Walton, Ypsilanti; treasurer, Miss Loving, Ann Arbor.

The next meeting was appointed at Adrian, late in the autumn. J.

MINNESOTA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Miss Alice N. Farr, State Normal School, Mankato.

Secretary: Miss Minnie McGraw, Public Library, Mankato.

Treasurer: Mrs. L. S. Tandry, Red Wing.

NEBRASKA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: J. I. Wyer, State University Library, Lincoln.

Secretary: Miss Bertha Baumer, Public Library, Omaha.

Treasurer: Miss M. A. O'Brien, Public Library, Omaha.

NEW HAMPSHIRE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Charles Stuart Pratt, Warner.

Secretary: Miss Grace Blanchard, Public Library, Concord.

Treasurer: Herbert W. Denio, State Library, Concord.

NEW JERSEY LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Dr. E. C. Richardson, Princeton University Library.

Secretary: Miss Clara W. Hunt, Free Public Library, Newark.

Treasurer: Miss Cecelia C. Lambert, Public Library, Passaic.

NEW YORK LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: H. L. Elmendorf, Public Library, Buffalo.

Secretary: Miss M. E. Hazeltine, Prendergast Library, Jamestown.
Treasurer: J. N. Wing, N. Y. Free Circulating Library, N. Y. City.

OHIO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: A. S. Root, Oberlin College.
Secretary: Miss Olive B. Jones, State University Library, Columbus.
Treasurer: Miss K. W. Sherwood, Public Library, Cincinnati.

PENNSYLVANIA LIBRARY CLUB.

President: Allen C. Thomas, Haverford College, Haverford.
Secretary: Luther E. Hewitt, Law Library, 600 City Hall, Philadelphia.
Treasurer: Miss Mary Z. Cruice, American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA LIBRARY CLUB.

President: Miss Helen Sperry, Carnegie Library, Homestead.
Secretary-Treasurer: Miss Mary F. Macrum, Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh.

VERMONT LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Miss S. C. Hagar, Fletcher Free Library, Burlington.
Secretary: Miss M. L. Titcomb, Fletcher Memorial Library, Ludlow.
Treasurer: E. F. Holbrook, Proctor.

WISCONSIN STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Dr. H. H. Hurd, Chippewa Falls.
Secretary: Miss Bertha A. M. Brown, Eau Claire.
Treasurer: Miss Tryphena G. Mitchell, Ashland.

Library Clubs.

BAY PATH LIBRARY CLUB.

President: Miss M. Anna Tarbell, Brimfield, Mass.
Secretary: Mrs. C. A. Fuller, Oxford, Mass.
Treasurer: Miss Nellie A. Cutter, Spencer, Mass.

LIBRARY CLUB OF BUFFALO.

President: H. L. Elmendorf, Public Library.
Secretary-Treasurer: Miss Ella M. Edwards, Buffalo Historical Society.

On Saturday evening, Oct. 6, the Library Club of Buffalo held an informal reception in the children's room of the Buffalo Public Library in honor of Miss Mae E. Schreiber, of the educational department of Wisconsin. Miss Schreiber favored the club with a delightful talk on books and children.

On Thursday, Nov. 22, the first regular meeting of the year was held in the rooms of the Buffalo Historical Society, the president in the chair. The chief interest of the evening centered in the report of the committee on home libraries, which was presented by Miss Mary S. Campbell, formerly head worker at Welcome

Hall, a Buffalo social settlement. The Charity Organization Society was also represented on this committee, which reported unanimously in favor of home libraries in Buffalo. After an animated discussion on the subject, participated in by many members of the club, it was voted to continue the committee with power to establish an initial library, and appoint a visitor, accepting the offer of the Buffalo Public Library to furnish books and cases. The sentiment of the club favored a modest beginning, and careful progress toward the large results which are hoped for ultimately.

The program consisted of a talk by the Hon. Henry P. Emerson, superintendent of education, on "The influence of the high school on the community."

ELLA M. EDWARDS, *Secretary.*

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF CHICAGO.

President: Prof. Camillo von Klenze, University of Chicago.

Secretary: A. G. S. Josephson, John Crerar Library.

Treasurer: Caroline L. Elliott, Chicago Public Library.

The first meeting for the year of the Bibliographical Society of Chicago was held Nov. 1, in the new society room of the John Crerar Library. The president and the vice-president both being absent, Mr. C. W. Andrews took the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were approved as printed in the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

The following new members were elected: Henry James Foreman, Newberry Library; Charles W. Mann, Lewis Institute; William J. James, librarian Wesleyan University, Middletown, Ct.; Azariah S. Root, librarian Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio.

The chairman then called on Professor John M. Manly, who read a paper on "Some special needs of English bibliography." The speaker set forth the great need felt by all engaged in the study and teaching of English literature for a really scientific bibliography of sources, texts, and discussions. Such a bibliography, it was contended, might properly concern itself with periods, species of literature, and individual authors.

Under each period should be classified: general works; histories of arts, of social and political institutions, and of general movements in civilization; illustrations of the period, such as portraits, costumes; domestic and foreign influence upon the literature of the period.

Under the treatment of each species of literature especially cultivated in a period (as, for example, Drama, Epic, etc.) should be specified: collections of texts; general works; individual texts and special monographs; illustrations; outside influences.

Under the individual authors, who should be treated as nearly as possible in chronological order, should be given: biographies; dates and original mediums of publication; location of portraits; literary and social relations; location of manuscripts or original editions; discussions of language and style; discussions of sources

and subject matter; history of reputation, namely: contemporary vogue, influence and significance.

The resemblances and differences between the plan here outlined and those carried out in such handbooks as Teuffel-Schwabe's "Geschichte der römischen Literatur" and Körtling's "Grundriss der englischen Litteratur" were pointed out and commented upon. In the former work the speaker recognized a guide to be followed in compiling a bibliography of English literature as here outlined. Such a bibliography, it was clearly recognized, would not solve the problems of scholarship which are now hopeless because of the enormous amount of preliminary work which must be done before the scholar can really begin.

In the discussion that followed, Dr. Carpenter said that he thought that a bibliographical history of English literature of the sort advocated by Professor Manly was no less important for the writer or writers of the future great history of English literature than for the teacher of the subject and the general student. There is as yet no adequate general history, and it cannot be written until a scholarly bibliography of the subject is made ready as a basis for the more general work. How is this work most likely to be done? Probably only through the self-devoted labor for a number of years of two or three scholars working in concert. And more likely to-day in America than in Germany or England. We can adopt what is best in German and English methods, although, perhaps, we lack German patience and perseverance. The speaker at one time had thought that a translation of Körtling's "Grundriss" might serve; but the work is altogether inadequate. A work based on the plan of Brunetière's "Manuel de l'histoire de la littérature française," and somewhat less ambitious than Teuffel-Schwabe, might be more quickly prepared, and might answer our more pressing needs for the time being. A "Jahresbericht" is urgently needed. If it cannot be secured in separate form perhaps it can be obtained with that journal of English studies which America still lacks (while Germany alone has two), but must ultimately have. English scholars and bibliographers are equally concerned in this matter; and it is the duty of both to proclaim their needs and to agitate for the realization of this idea. The speaker welcomed this paper and discussion as opening up an important subject.

Mr. Merrill suggested that the work be taken up by several in co-operation, and pointed to "Poole's index," the "Annual literary index," etc., for examples of bibliographical works carried out on the co-operative plan.

Dr. Carpenter agreed that in the case of a "Jahresbericht" co-operation might be preferable to collaboration of two or three.

Mr. Sudduth called attention to the recent Chaucer celebration in England, especially the exhibition in the British Museum, of everything that could throw light on the life and work of the author. The speaker suggested that American libraries follow this

example and arrange such literary exhibitions so far as their resources admitted. He was sure that the Newberry might be able to give some very interesting exhibitions of this kind.

Mr. Josephson mentioned how Professor Todd, of Columbia University, in 1894 had begun to advocate a co-operative card bibliography of literary history and linguistics; at the time, however, the agitation for a bibliography of the natural and physical sciences silenced all other efforts; but now, these sciences having their bibliographical organization, it might be time to take up the agitation for some bibliographical organization in behalf of the literary and historical sciences.

Mr. Hopkins was afraid that the size of the undertaking, as suggested by Professor Manly, might prove a great difficulty. He pointed to the size of Latin bibliography, but Latin is a dead language, English a living.

Professor Manly remarked that although French is not a dead language, the larger part of the information which he had in mind is given for French literature in Gröber's "Grundriss der romanischen Philologie." If this work had excluded the other Romance literatures and attempted to combine literary history with bibliography, all the information contemplated might have been given. It should be remembered that such an undertaking would not require the space of a regular bibliography. Abbreviated titles would be used and no attempt made to list any editions but the really significant. Discussions making no real contribution to knowledge would be entirely omitted, even when printed as books and supported by a great name. In regard to English, it is impossible to find a satisfactory bibliographical guide to the opinions of scholars when you come beyond the middle English period. As to the size of the proposed year-book, the old and middle English sections of the "Jahresbericht der germanischen Philologie" occupy only 40 pages a year. Co-operation is certainly preferable to the work of one or two men. Paul's "Grundriss der germanischen Philologie" and Gröber's "Grundriss" are each the work of 25 scholars; Vollmöller's "Kritischer Jahresbericht über die Fortschritte der romanischen Philologie" of more than a hundred. The speaker would like to see a bibliographical exhibition in Chicago. The library of Brown University is comparatively poor, yet it contains material for a creditable illustration of the history of painting. If a critical bibliography of the sort urged is provided, it must be done in America. In Germany too little is known of what is published outside of Germany; in England scholarship is not awake to the need. The British Museum catalog will not serve as a substitute. This may be learned from its published section on Shakespeare. Many titles important to the scholar are omitted. Courthope, in writing his history of English poetry, had the British Museum at his elbow; but when discussing the influence of the troubadours apparently knew nothing later than Raynouard.

Miss McIlvaine pointed out that the catalog of a library, as at present compiled, does not exhaust the resources of the library; to do that more extensive analytical work is needed. It is certainly time that libraries do all they can to really utilize all their resources in serving the public. Libraries should let their assistants specialize, so as to be able, helped by their own knowledge of a subject, to really open up to the public what the catalog as yet does not disclose.

Mr. Josephson endorsed the suggestions of the previous speaker, and said that it was certainly time for libraries to take a hand in bibliographical work. We cannot expect scholars in special lines, in addition to their special work, also to do such preparatory work as the compiling of bibliographies. This is distinctly the work of libraries. At the close of the discussion the meeting adjourned.

The council, at a meeting Nov. 14, elected Professor Camillo von Klenze, of the University of Chicago, for president, to fill the vacancy caused by the removal from the city and resignation of C. H. Hastings.

AKSEL G. S. JOSEPHSON, *Secretary*.

CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB.

President: W. B. Wickersham, Public Library, Chicago.

Secretary: Miss Margaret Zimmerman, John Crerar Library.

Treasurer: C. A. Torrey, Chicago University Library.

The November meeting of the Chicago Library Club was held on Thursday evening, Nov. 15, in the library of Lewis Institute. The club was favored in having as guest of the evening Mrs. Salome Cutler Fairchild, of the New York State Library School. Mrs. Fairchild delivered an interesting address, which she called "A perspective in library movement."

Great movements, she said, begin in various ways—and the activity in the library world began early in this century with a certain spirit of enthusiasm; and it is just because it originated in this way that such success has been reached; and the original enthusiasm has developed into a certain atmosphere which permeates almost every corner of our land. Librarians are the missionaries of the book. The library idea which was the gospel preached by the early enthusiasts is now springing up everywhere. The library movement was an enthusiasm in the beginning and the outgrowth of this original enthusiasm is becoming quite universal.

After reference to some of the fads now existing in library work Mrs. Fairchild put forth a plea for a future need—that library science should be put into some available form, as an underlying philosophy on which to base our library work and thought.

One of the present needs of the librarian and library assistant is to read and think more. With the manifold duties now imposed upon them such a thing is almost impossible. Of

necessity much superficial reading is done, but quite a different sort is required.

Less confinement to clerical duties and more leisure for mental work must be had. A librarian should possess a well trained mind to begin with, but the college training and mental discipline must be continued. Earnest, thoughtful work is the crying need; growth and advancement are requisite to the librarian that he may bring about better conditions.

The underlying thought in this new library philosophy is in the answer to the question, "What is the end and aim of the library?" The function of the library is the development and enrichment of life in the entire community by bringing to all the people the books that belong to them.

In the library world books and the work with books are sometimes placed first. Would it not be well to spend some time working with people and learning to know them and their needs? It is important to show people that they want books. A librarian should know his town and its people. He should know all sides of life and all types of people, the important movements in the town and all its conditions educational, political, religious, social and economic. A librarian who is not broad enough to meet all kinds of people and to understand the motives of people is greatly hampered. Intellectual qualifications are by no means the only ones needed.

But in regard to the book work, a love of books is necessary to successful work; for we cannot help others to love what we do not love ourselves. The selection of books should be made a more serious study. We must find the elements of attractiveness and value in a book and learn its real and best use.

The missionary and philanthropic side of libraries must not be too greatly emphasized. The scholar and the vagrant alike have rights and all types should be recognized and equally treated. But the investigator and scholar is working not only for himself but for others, he works for the world—and through the leaders may the people be reached.

Education in its usual significance does not mean the development and enrichment of life. Too much stress is laid on the mere intellectual side. But education in the new, broader meaning will lead to the more perfect development of life as a whole—a symmetrical blending of all of man's best qualities; and in aiding this development of the people a library fulfils its highest function.

At the close of the address the remainder of the evening was given up to an informal social. At 10 o'clock the club adjourned to the green room, where refreshments were served.

About 70 people were present and the Chicago Library Club is glad to express through the columns of the LIBRARY JOURNAL its appreciation of the hospitality of Miss Benedict, librarian, and Mr. Carman, director, of Lewis Institute; and to thank Miss Benedict and her assistants for a most enjoyable evening.

MARGARET E. ZIMMERMAN, *Secretary*.

LONG ISLAND LIBRARY CLUB.

President: A. E. Bostwick, Brooklyn Public Library.

Secretary: Miss S. A. Hutchinson, Department Libraries, Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences.

Treasurer: Miss Mabel Farr, Adelphi College.

NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB.

President: Wilberforce Eames, N. Y. Public Library.

Secretary: Miss B. S. Smith, Harlem Library.

Treasurer: Miss Theresa Hitchler, Brooklyn Public Library.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF WASHINGTON CITY.

President: H. L. Prince, Librarian U. S. Patent Office.

Secretary: W. L. Boyden, Librarian Supreme Council 33° A.A. Order of Scottish Rite.

Treasurer: T. L. Cole, Statute Law Book Co.

Meetings: Second Wednesday evening of each month.

The 50th regular meeting of the Library Association of Washington City was held at the Columbian University, Wednesday evening, Nov. 14, with the president, Howard L. Prince, in the chair.

The executive committee reported the election to membership of the following: Jane B. Haines, Annie Lee Elliott, Elizabeth Graves Neel, Laura E. Babcock, Mary Ellen Griswold, Mary Louisa Whitall, Jessie McLeish Watson, Juul Dieserud, Felix Neuman, P. L. Windsor, C. A. Flagg, C. K. Jones, H. E. Lower, John Morrison, all of the Library of Congress; Gertrude Upton, Department of Agriculture Library; Nellie Brown, Free Public Library; Annie C. Prentiss and Henry S. Parsons, of the Public Documents Library; and Homer A. Smith, of the Treasury Department Library.

Mr. Wilberforce Eames, of the Lenox Library, New York, who was present, was then introduced, and gave an instructive talk on early Americana, referring more particularly to the editions of the letter of Columbus on America, and to some of the recent forgeries of the same.

The paper of the evening was by Dr. Cyrus Adler, entitled "Legislation affecting library interests before the last Congress." Dr. Adler had many of the bills before him, and after a review of them gave their present status.

Apropos of this subject, remarks were also made by Mr. Putnam, Mr. Cutter, and Mr. Crandall.

The association adjourned at 9.45 o'clock. About 50 members and visitors were present.

WM. L. BOYDEN, *Secretary*.

WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB.

President: W. I. Fletcher, Amherst College, Amherst.

Secretary: Miss Ida F. Farrar, City Library, Springfield.

Treasurer: Mrs. W. A. Hawks, Meekins Memorial Library, Williamsburg.

Library Schools and Training Classes.

DREXEL INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

The Drexel Institute Library School Association, composed of graduates of the school, held its annual meeting on Oct. 24. After the usual business program, an informal reception was tendered to the members of the new class. An interesting feature was an animated circulating library, the hostesses acting as books, the guests as borrowers. Each book could be drawn out for five minutes according to specified rules and regulations. Much merriment was caused by the attempts on the part of the readers to guess by means of questions, answered by yes or no, the living books borrowed by them.

A special course in the study of book selection has been begun this year under Miss Cattell, making more practical the literary course heretofore given. The *Publishers' Weekly* is used as a basis for the selection.

The class meets with the staff regularly every fortnight to report on the library news of the day and to discuss topics of general library interest. A special study is made of library bulletins, reports and other publications.

An interesting talk was recently given before the library class by Mr. George M. Standish, who two years ago presented to the library his private collection of upwards of 1500 volumes, including many old and rare books. Mr. Standish has lived for many years in Italy and has always been a book-collector. His reminiscences of a book auction in Rome and other experiences as a collector were most interesting.

Miss Grace P. Baldwin, class of '99, has been engaged to classify and catalog the Public Library of Millbury, Mass.

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

The relation of women's clubs to the public library being a subject of present interest, it was an advantage for the students to be able to attend the meetings of the federation of women's clubs held in Albany, Nov. 12-16. Half an hour on the program was given to library interests, and was ably conducted by Miss Emogene Hazeltine, of the James Prendergast Free Library, Jamestown, N. Y. Miss Hazeltine spoke also to the school, giving a vivid and attractive picture of what a small library may mean in a community.

The following subjects have been selected by the senior class for the original bibliography and thesis required for graduation. Suggestions of subjects are earnestly desired from librarians, as the students are particularly glad to do work that will be practically useful in libraries.

Barker, Emma E.

Bibliog. Glaciers.

Thesis. Special book numbers.

Bascom, Elvira L.

Bibliog. Selected list of periodicals, classified and annotated.

Thesis. How to choose editions for a library.

- Brown, Charles H.
Bibliog. List of maps of New York state previous to 1775.
Thesis. Maps in public libraries.
- Hall, Drew B.
Bibliog. Maine local history.
Thesis. Library facilities of Maine.
- Hays, Alice N.
Bibliog. Wagnerian opera in literature.
Thesis. Rotation of assistants in a library.
- Hyde, Sara G.
Bibliog. Sweating system.
Thesis. Special book numbers.
- Keller, Helen R.
Bibliog. Florence (Reading list).
Thesis. Popular current books in college libraries.
- Lyman, Mary A.
Bibliog. Scotland (Reading list).
Thesis. A study of some American series.
- Maltbie, Anne L.
Bibliog. Pre-Raphaelite movement.
Thesis. Slum fiction.
- Phelps, Anna R.
Bibliog. Municipal buildings.
Thesis. A library in a rural community.
- Sanderson, Edna M.
Bibliog. Art in the public schools.
Thesis. Photographs in libraries, what has been done and what might be done.
- Vought, Sabra W.
Thesis. The place of the specialist in the library.
- Whitmore, Frank H.
Bibliog. Ethics (selected).
Thesis. Reviews from the librarian's standpoint.
- Yust, William F.
Bibliog. Justin Winsor.
Thesis. Practical use of government documents.

SALOME CUTLER FAIRCHILD.

PRATT INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

The age-limit for applicants for the school is this year raised to 20 years. Exceptions to this rule will be very infrequent, if any.

The Graduates' Association gave the usual annual reception to the entering class on the evening of Nov. 8. Sixty persons were present, and the occasion proved unusually agreeable.

The annual report of the Graduates' Association has recently been published, showing a list of 118 members. New members to the number of 17 have joined the association since the report was printed.

LECTURES, 1900-1901.

The list of visiting lecturers for the Pratt Institute Library School for this season, so far as heard from, is as follows:

- Jan. 11. Dr. Henry M. Leipziger, "Some new movements in education."
Same date, later hour. Miss Caroline M. Hewins, to class of children's librarians, "Children's books."
Jan. 18. Mr. Arthur E. Bostwick, "Branch libraries."

- Jan. 25. Mr. William W. Bishop, to students of historical course, "Bibliography of education."
Same date, earlier hour. Miss Sarah S. Odie, to first-year class, "Planning a library."
Feb. 1. Dr. James A. Canfield. Subject unannounced.
Feb. 8. Mr. Frederick C. Bursch, to students of historical course, "Bibliography of the drama."
Feb. 15. Miss Bertha S. Wildman, to the first-year class, "Selection of books for a small library."
Same date, later hour. Dr. E. C. Richardson, to students of historical course, "Bibliography of theology."
Feb. 29. Mrs. S. C. Fairchild, "Book annotation."
March 8. Miss Helen Moore, "Personal relations of the librarian to children."
March 15. Mr. George Watson Cole, "Working up a bibliography."

MARY W. PLUMMER, *Director.*

Reviews.

BIBLIOTHÈQUE NATIONALE. Catalogue général des livres imprimés de la Bibliothèque Nationale: Auteurs. Tome 2: Alcaforado - Andoyer. Paris, Imprimerie Nationale, 1899 [1900.] 6 + 624 p. O. (Ministère de l'instruction publique et des beaux-arts.)

It is a satisfaction to have in the second volume of this great French catalog a practical contradiction of the various rumors which have told of its abandonment or suspension. There is no hint of anything of the sort in the brief preface, and though the considerable delay between the issue of the first and second volumes may have indicated a period of hesitation, the enterprise seems now to be developing on the lines laid down by the library authorities—though its completion, at present rate of progress, seems too remote for speculation.

The review of the general plan of the catalog, given in these columns at the time of the issue of the first volume (L. J., 23: 205-207), makes it unnecessary now to do more than touch upon a few points of interest in the present volume. Some changes of method have been made, which are noted in the preface. These include numbering by columns instead of by pages, as previously, "to give more exactness to references"; the addition of author's Christian name as well as surname for running page headings; the inclusion of author entries for academic theses; and the indication of paging for works in less than two volumes. An innovation that will result in large economy of space is adopted for books issued in many editions and reprints; for these full entries are given only for the original editions, or for the oldest editions possessed by the library, or for those of special literary, artistic, or other interest, the remaining editions being grouped in a "collective entry." Thus,

for the "Heures choisies" of the Marquise d'Andelarre, we have, after full titles of the first, second, and third editions, one entry recording by book numbers only, "14 réimpressions de l'ouvrage précédent, de 1830 à 1879." The saving effected by this plan is illustrated by contrasting the 38 pages (roughly 1500 entries) given, according to the old method, to the many editions of the writings of St. Alphonse de Liguori, with the 11 entries in which 66 editions or reprints of the Marquise d'Andelarre's "Heures" are recorded. Most of these changes were adopted during the printing of the second volume, so that they do not apply to the majority of the entries, but chiefly to those in the later signatures. In other details and in general style the admirable standard set by the first volume is adhered to. The dating of every signature of 16 pages is continued, and it is interesting to note that the present volume was put through the press in three months, the first signature bearing date of October, and the last of December, 1899.

Throughout, the work, like its predecessor, bears evidence of skilled, careful, and scholarly labor. The wide variety of languages represented is notable, ranging through most of the Continental tongues into Turkish and Armenian, and it is interesting to observe that the accents are given in the Greek titles. The curious rule of translating, in a note, all German titles, still prevails, similar translations being given only for Russian, Danish, Dutch, and Oriental entries. There are, of course, some inconsistencies of form. Thus we find full author record under some pseudonyms, as "Mrs. Alexander" and "Allan Kardec," while for others reference is made from the pseudonym to the real name. Distinction between authors of the same name is one of the most difficult tasks in a catalog of such magnitude, and it may be noted that of the many Alexanders noted in these pages, 12 are entered as different, but without distinction.

The variety and richness of material recorded in such a work as this catalog can hardly be indicated in a brief review. It must suffice to say, that the pages of such a volume as the present hold unflinching fascination for the lover of books, as well as for the bibliographer. Among the more notable authors represented we observe D'Alembert, with 133 entries, including the imprints of Copenhagen, Geneva, London, Lucca, Rome, Berlin, Leipzig, and Amsterdam; Alfieri, with 77 entries; Baron Allarde, with 16 columns; St. Ambrose, with 91 entries, and Anacreon with 170, including Polish and Oriental titles; while the large space given to S. Alphonse de Liguori has already been referred to. Alfred the Great has 15 entries, among them the translations of Bede and Boethius of 1644 and 1698; while an interesting showing is that of Hans Andersen, with 84 titles, among which "The snow queen" has five French editions. The present volume brings the catalog midway through the As; it is to be hoped that the first year of the new century may carry it to the second letter of the alphabet.

H. E. H.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY LIBRARY. Catalogue of the Dante collection presented by Willard Fiske; compiled by Theodore Wesley Koch. 2 v. Ithaca, N. Y., 1898-1900. 18+606 p. Q.

This catalog, the first part of which was noticed in the LIBRARY JOURNAL, Oct., 1898, is now complete in two stately and handsomely printed volumes. It is a work that will be welcomed and highly prized by students of the great poet in every land. It is, in fact, not merely the catalog of a particular collection—rich as that collection is—but rather a bibliography based upon the works to be found in the Cornell Library, and including many related titles which must be sought in Cambridge, Boston, or New York.

In general plan this work is based upon Lane's list of the Dante collections in the Harvard College and Boston Public libraries. We find, first, the editions of Dante's works, and translations, then works on Dante, and finally, an index of subjects and an index of passages in the "Divina commedia." In the arrangement of his material under these general headings, however, Mr. Koch has made some improvements. In every entry, excepting the Italian editions of the poet's works, the chronological order is replaced by the alphabetical. The Bibliography, moreover, is followed by an Iconography, which contains much interesting and useful information regarding portraits of Dante, monuments to his memory, and illustrations of his works, such material being represented in the Cornell collection largely by photographs and other reproductions.

In the introduction Mr. Fiske sets forth general reflections upon Dante literature, its magnitude, its authors, its topography and chronology. He speaks also of the collection which he accumulated; with pardonable pride, when he considers its completeness in some departments; and with a regret which must arouse the sympathy of all, when he comes to its omissions. His most interesting words, however, deal with the practical labors of gathering his great collection. In three years the bulk of the library had been brought together. This, indeed, was no ordinary achievement; the collector had visited all the principal book-marts of Europe, he had explored the shops in both the large cities and the small towns of Italy, many a private collection had yielded him its treasures, and he had corresponded with dealers in all parts of the world. Mr. Fiske deserves unstinted praise for his intelligent devotion to his purpose. His candid account of his experiences will be of interest to all who busy themselves with the collection of books.

No lover of literature can view this catalog without a feeling of gratitude for the earnest and scholarly labors of the man who brought the library together. Our attention, however, must be devoted to the catalog itself. It is an admirable piece of work, worthy of the collection which it represents. Mr. Koch has, indeed, as has already been said, given us much more than a mere catalog. He could not, under the circumstances, attempt a complete Dante bibli-

ography, but he has certainly done much to render such a work possible.

It would seem almost ungracious to find fault where the whole is so excellent, but a few points deserve mention. Mr. Koch has included in his lists a number of general histories of Italian literature. The principle governing his selection, however, is not obvious. Every scholar would, indeed, admit to such a bibliography Gaspari's "*Geschichte der italienischen Litteratur*"; but of what use is the inclusion of the manuals of Percopo and Wiese, of Finzi and Valmaggi, of Garnett, and of D'Ancona and Bacci? Under the heading "Italian literature" in the index, moreover, the name of Bartoli does not appear, though in the body of the work his three volumes devoted to Dante's life and works are entered under two separate titles, with the statement that they are part of his "*Storia della letteratura italiana*."

A search for omissions in the catalog must, at present, be but superficial. Continuous use alone will disclose defects of this sort. That such omissions exist may be inferred from the fact that the explanation of "*Purgatorio*," xxvi, 118, by Gaston Paris in "*Romania*," 1881, does not anywhere appear, and that, while Cassini's chapter in his "*Manuale di letteratura italiana ad uso dei licei*" is recorded, no mention is made of his essay in Gröber's "*Grundriss der romanischen Philologie*."

It is more pleasing, and, at the same time, more just, to dwell upon the excellences of this bibliography. The misprints are few and unimportant. For all the leading works a table of contents and a list of illustrations are given. Almost everything published within the past 30 years is accompanied by a list of such reviews as have appeared in all periodicals worthy of notice. So far as American works are concerned, while Mr. Koch has not embodied the whole of his own bibliography, which appeared in the 15th annual report of the Dante Society (1896), he has given abundant information, even regarding books which are not to be found in the Cornell collection.

In order to illustrate the care which Mr. Koch has bestowed upon his work, and at the same time to indicate the sort of information that may be derived from these volumes, a selection of some minor titles will be profitable. In the report of the Dante Society (Cambridge, 1897) we find, cataloged under the name of Lorenzo Cordova, three lectures preparatory to the study of the "*Divina commedia*" by L. C.; in the present bibliography we have the additional statement, "Ascription of authorship made on the authority of the librarian of the communal library at Lentini, Sicily, whose autograph note is inserted in the above volume." In Lane's catalog appears Fanfani's edition of Borso's "*Esortazione allo studio della Divina commedia*"; here this title includes not only the limited edition and the later publication in Fanfani's "*Indagini Dantesche*," but also a reference to the codex. Ortolan's "*Les pénalités de l'enfer de Dante*," merely entered in Lane's list, is here accompanied with a reference to Ferazzi, and to a Spanish translation mentioned by Estelrich.

From the few examples chosen it will be easy to estimate the value of this catalog. No library in which there is a Dante collection can afford to be without it. LEWIS F. MOTT.

THE COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF
NEW YORK.

SPOFFORD, Ainsworth R. A book for all readers; designed as an aid to the collection, use, and preservation of books and the formation of public and private libraries. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York and London, 1900. 8vo. [iii] + 509 p. indexed. (leaf 19.7 x 13.7 cm. letterpress (p. 8) 14.3 x 8.8 cm. long primer, leaded, 34 lines.)

After nearly 40 years spent in the intimate companionship of books and as a guide to the vast accumulation of works which compose the Library of Congress, Mr. Spofford has given to the world, in this, his latest book, his views upon the formation of public and private libraries. By its title-page, it will be observed that he has not thought fit to confine himself to writing a handbook for public libraries and librarians, but has taken all booklovers into his counsels. That his efforts have not been unappreciated is shown by the fact that his book speedily went into a second edition. Considering that Mr. Spofford did not purpose to make his book a manual for public libraries simply, it may be thought ungenerous to criticise it from this point of view. But a glance at the subjects which he has chosen as the headings of his chapters shows that nearly two thirds of them are devoted to subjects which are of a technical nature, or in other words, which have to deal with matters of routine which go to make up a great share of the work carried on in public libraries. It is evident, therefore, that the book was designed quite as much if not more, for those who are connected with public libraries as for the public in general.

Mr. Spofford's extended experience as a librarian and the reputation which he has won in connection with his position as head of the Library of Congress are such as to give weight to whatever he has to say in relation to books and their collection, use, and preservation. From his encyclopædic mind he has brought forth things old and new, and his pages seem to present a *résumé* of many of the numerous books about books which from time to time have come across our pathway.

In his first chapter upon the "Choice of books," we seem to be reading once more a few pages from the late President Noah Porter's "Books and reading," a book of much popularity a quarter of a century ago. But as the general reader seems to be receiving more attention than the librarian, the subject is soon changed to the "Selection of books for public libraries," which takes up the latter half of the chapter. "Bookbuying," the subject next taken up, gives the author an excellent chance to entertain us with accounts of great bookbuyers, as Richard Heber, and especially of the remarkable purchases made by Dr. J. G. Cogs-

well, when, in 1848, he went abroad to purchase books for the Astor Library, at that most auspicious time when the thrones of Europe were tottering, and the finest books could be purchased at the lowest prices. The various ways in which books old and new may be purchased are treated at some length, and much valuable information given to the novice. "The art of bookbinding" occupies nearly 40 pages, and contains instructions of value, as well for the collector as for the librarian, treating as it does upon what constitutes a good binding and the best materials to be used to secure it.

The author then proceeds to take up matters of more especial interest to the professional librarian. Preparation for the shelves, book-plates, etc.; Access to library shelves; Qualifications of librarians; Library buildings and furnishings; Library managers or trustees; Library regulations; Library reports and advertising; Classification; and Catalogs, are a few of the many subjects to which entire chapters are devoted.

On the subject of open shelves, upon which there is yet far from unanimity of sentiment among librarians themselves, he expresses his views as follows:

"On the whole, open shelves may be viewed as an open question. It may be best for small libraries as to all the books, and for all libraries as to some classes of books. But make it general, and order and arrangement are at an end, while chaos takes the place of cosmos."

Space and time fail us to enumerate all of the subjects treated in the remaining chapters. Mr. Spofford writes from a full mind and in an entertaining manner. The general reader will find considerable technical matter which he will not fully understand, unless he has had some previous acquaintance with library methods. On the other hand, those whose life is spent in public libraries will find that various matters have been omitted, and that statements have been made which are misleading. For example, on page 65, speaking of the signatures of a book, the inference is unmistakable that when letters are used the whole alphabet is employed, or that from A to Z would make 26 signatures. The fact is that J is always omitted, so far as we have observed, and often V and W. Again, on page 76 gauffered edges are described as gilt over marbled or painted edges. The gauffered edge is quite another style of ornament. All the styles referred to by Mr. Spofford are upon smooth cut or burnished edges. The gauffered edge is one upon which some design has been cut or burned into the edge of the leaves and afterwards gilded. The use of the rubber stamp is advocated as a means of marking the ownership of books. In many libraries, where neatness and permanency is desired, the perforating stamp is now used to the exclusion of the rubber stamp and the cumbersome embossing stamp. Paper covers also are thought by many librarians to do great injury by racking the bindings of books, which is more to their discredit than any advantages they offer. Other points might be named in which the

methods of the past, which we here find advocated, have been superseded by better ones, which will at once occur to anyone who has kept in touch with the great improvements which have been made during the past few years in the mechanical processes used by libraries.

To our mind the book would have been improved by the omission of the chapters on the Poetry and Humor of libraries. Their introduction into the midst of the work and in a different font of type from that used in the body of the book gives it a very scrappy appearance, and seems questionable as a piece of book publishing. The subject matter of the chapter on the "Poetry of the library" is quite suitable for introduction in a work of this character, but that of the chapter on the "Humors of the library," as here introduced, seems quite unworthy of the character and dignity of the rest of the book. If its introduction, in its present form, was considered necessary, much better taste would have been shown by placing it at the end of the volume. There is a very good index covering the last nine pages. The work is well printed upon good paper, and tastefully bound in half cloth and boards. It will probably be read with pleasure and profit by many booklovers, and it will at least impress upon many the immense amount of routine work carried on in a large library, of which the public is now in great ignorance. G: W. COLLE.

UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

Home education bulletin, no. 31, May, 1900.

Public libraries and popular education; by Herbert B. Adams. Albany, University of the State of New York, 1900. p. 49-271. Q. 40c.

This monograph, richly illustrated with many fine half-tone plates and various plans and maps, is intended to give a popular descriptive presentation of modern public library development in its relation to public education. This purpose is fairly accomplished, if one takes the word "popular" in its more superficial sense. Dr. Adams disclaims any attempt toward completeness, and characterizes his work as "vacation studies," made in the interest of higher education. "Studies," however, is a misnomer. The work is a compilation, largely made up from newspaper reports and allied material interspersed with contributed articles brought together with little sense of proportion, and presented with a rather loose-jointed enthusiasm. As a review of a large phase of the modern "library movement" it possesses interest, and it will probably serve to stimulate library endeavor and add to public information. In so far, it deserves appreciation; but one must the more regret that it was not brought above the "paste and scissors" level.

There is no definite order in the presentation of educational aspects of library work. Thus, chapter I is a "Social economic introduction,"

mainly given to extracts touching upon the development of educational machinery through private wealth, as in the case of Andrew Carnegie and John D. Rockefeller; chapter 2 is devoted to the Carnegie libraries; chapter 3, entitled "The people's university," contains general remarks on public library ideals, and descriptions of the Boston and Buffalo public libraries, Philadelphia Free Library, Reynolds Library of Rochester, Osterhout Free Library, New York Public, Free Circulating, and Cathedral libraries. In succeeding chapters we have "New York pioneers of free libraries and popular education" (Dr. Jesse Torrey, A. C. Flagg, Melvil Dewey); "Library extension in New York," "Public library movement in Massachusetts," by Sylvester Baxter; "Local types of New England town libraries;" "Co-operation between library and community," a paper read by M. Anna Tarbell before the Western Massachusetts Library Club; "Travelling libraries," "Travelling pictures," "Educational clubs and libraries," and other allied topics. Chapter 9 is given to "Historical retrospect and recent progress," and it includes notes on early library history, an account of the American Library Association and its allied agencies, remarks on "individual influence," on long-distance book loans, open book shelves, and the practicability of libraries in parks "in charge of old pensioners or any other persons who deserve well of this generation, but who need good books and small stipends to make life more tolerable," concluding with an item regarding the travelling library of the Lake Placid Golf Club. One chapter (15) is given to "Library schools," and here the disproportion of treatment is strikingly illustrated. As the pioneer and leader in this field the New York State Library School must naturally receive special consideration and attention, but there is certainly a lack of fair perspective in the assignment of ten and a half pages to this institution, as against nine lines for Pratt Institute Library School, and six lines for the Drexel Institute course, while three and a half pages are given to the University of Illinois, and a half-page each to the summer courses at Amherst and University of Wisconsin. The very fact that this bulletin is published by the University of the State of New York would have seemed, according to the principle of *noblesse oblige*, to make necessary more impartial treatment.

The really beautiful illustrations give the work unusual interest and value. There are 80 full-page plates, many containing two pictures, and others devoted to building plans, the whole forming a pictorial exhibit of American libraries that is remarkable and significant. Aside from the illustrations, the most useful feature to the library worker is the "Select bibliography of libraries and popular education," by F. W. Ashley, which is printed as chapter 18. Mr. Ashley's bibliography was prepared as graduation work in the New York State Library School. It is a classed list, dealing largely with library reports, periodical articles, and similar material, recorded with brief annotations.

Library Economy and History.

GENERAL.

The INSTITUT INTERNATIONAL DE BIBLIOGRAPHIE has issued fasc. 5-6 of its *Bulletin*, bearing the date 1899. It contains the various documents issued on behalf of the International Congress of Bibliography, held in Paris, Aug. 16-18, 1900; a short article on "Le dépôt légal et le droit d'auteur aux États-Unis"; and a review of the plan for "La bibliothèque des bibliographies critiques," proposed by the Société d'Études Historiques de Paris. This calls for "the publication, with the aid of thoroughly competent writers, of a great repertory of important and useful works in history, art, literature, and sociology," such a series of printed bibliographies to supplement the work done by the Institute in its card repertory. In addition, the *Bulletin* contains an elaborate index to the preceding volumes, with a chronological record, in full catalog form, of the various articles that have appeared therein.

MEDICAL LIBRARIES IN SMALLER CITIES. (*In Journal of the American Medical Association*, Nov. 17, 1900. 35:1281.)

Editorial showing how a few energetic men can establish a medical library in a city of from 20,000 to 50,000 inhabitants.

THE *Pratt Institute Monthly* for December is a "library number," of marked excellence. Its interesting contents include an account of "Library interests at the Paris Exposition," by Miss M. W. Plummer; "The reading of young people," by Winifred Louise Taylor; "Ten years' retrospect of a library school," in which Miss Josephine Rathbone gives an excellent record of the development of the Pratt Institute Library School; and two more contributions in Miss Plummer's series of sketches of "Eminent librarians," dealing with Mlle. Marie Pellechet, and M. Henry Martin of the Library of the Arsenal. There is also a translation of Steenberg's review of "Libraries of Denmark," from his recent monograph; notes regarding library school graduates, etc. The number includes a reduced reproduction of the group photograph of the International Congress of Librarians at Paris, August, 1900.

PUTNAM, Herbert. Education for library work. (*In Independent*, Nov. 22, 1900. 52:2773-2776.)

Reviews briefly the definite courses of instruction in Austria, Italy, France, Germany and the United States designed to train persons for library work.

LOCAL.

Albuquerque, N. M. On Nov. 22 the ladies of the Free Public Library Association voted to transfer the property of that association to the city for free public library purposes. This closes an animated controversy that has existed since last summer, when J. S. Reynolds presented to the city a two-story brick building,

valued at \$25,000, on condition that it be used forever as a public library, and that \$1000 additional be raised by the citizens. An ordinance was prepared providing for the government of the library by a specially appointed board, and that the revenues and property of the present free library revert to the city. The directors of the library association, however, refused to turn over the property unless they were continued in the management of the city library. After a heated session, the city council passed the ordinance. The council then asked the association to surrender the property. After the vote by the members of the association, a majority of members put the mayor and city marshal in possession of the building. In two hours, to prevent the placing of an injunction that was being prepared by the other side, every book and piece of furniture in the old library building had been removed to the new quarters.

Alexandria, Pa. The Alexandria Memorial Free Library, which was dedicated on Oct. 10, is the gift to the town of William Thompson, of Philadelphia, and William H. Woolverton, of New York, in memory of their mothers, Elizabeth Gemmill Thompson and Anna Maria Woolverton-Kinsloe, granddaughters of Elizabeth Porter Gemmill, who founded the town of Alexandria in 1703.

The building is of brick and stone. It contains 2000 carefully selected volumes, and the donors have established it upon a perpetual foundation by giving a sum of money which is sufficient to pay the annual expenses and add to the books from year to year.

Amsterdam (N. Y.) F. L. A. (Rpt.—year ending Sept. 1, 1900.) Added 427; total 4488. Issued, home use 45,182 (fict. 24,695; juv. 15,226); lib. use 569. Visitors to reading-room (estimated) 16,458. Receipts \$1823.75; expenses \$1741.43.

The librarian, Mrs. Jennie Coe Clark, and the assistant librarian, Miss Mary Dean, attended the 1900 summer session of the New York State Library School, and the librarian's report is largely given to an account of the school's work and scope, and of the help derived from the course. The secretary of the association, in her report, expresses appreciation of the "zeal and devotion" shown by the librarians in making this sacrifice of time and money for the good of the library.

Atlanta, Ga. Carnegie L. The *Engineering Record* for Dec. 1 contains an article on the "Ventilation and heating of the Atlanta Public Library," describing the plant for heating and ventilating without mechanical means, which is to be installed in that library.

Auburn (Me.) P. L. (10th rpt.—year ending Oct. 1.) Added 533; total 8700. Issued, home use 34,250 (fict. 54%; juv. 28%). No. visitors 38,215. New cards issued 479; cards issued since July 1, 1895, 3759.

"The juvenile department shows an increase of about 10 per cent. over last year."

Booklovers' Library. Under this name there has been organized during the past year an en-

terprise that may be best described as an adaptation of the famous Mudie library system. The central office was established in Philadelphia at 1323 Walnut street in March of this year; since then offices have been opened in New York City, Brooklyn, Boston, and Chicago, and by the close of the year it is planned to have the system in operation in other leading cities. The central feature of the system is the exchange and delivery of books at the homes of subscribers, without the necessity of attendance at a library, while the service is made as attractive as possible by the use of fresh copies, as many duplicates as necessary to meet demands, and general "smartness" of equipment. Membership in the library is offered through so-called "invitations" based upon the social directories and grouped into districts, or through names obtained from members. The regular membership fee is \$10 annually, for which subscribers are entitled to three books a week. For \$5 one book a week may be had, and there is a schedule of rates for suburban and long-distance service. City deliveries are made regularly on stated days, by means of coaches, all books being supplied in individual cloth cases and packed in neat "dust-proof grips." The library publishes a general catalog and weekly bulletins. The out-of-town service is being developed as a special feature, boxes being sent back and forth by express at subscribers' charges, and each main office covering an extended delivery district. The library is an incorporated concern, under the management of Seymour Eaton, of Philadelphia, who is president and librarian.

Brookline (Mass.) P. L. The library now issues a special card for the record, by teachers, of books loaned to pupils by the teacher for home use. Each card bears the book number of the book with which it is issued, and must be placed in the book pocket when the volume is returned to the library. In case of injury to the books, the cards have proved a help in tracing the culprit, and they furnish a valuable record for the librarian's use, showing what pupils and how many have borrowed each book.

Brooklyn, N. Y. Pratt Institute F. L. (Rpt.—year ending June 30, 1900.) Added 4722; total 70,543. Issued, home use 242,757 (fict. 63½%), of which 30,456 were issued from the Astral branch. Reading-room attendance 80,975; ref. attendance 32,947. New registration (including renewals) 7966; total active membership 37,193.

A well-arranged and interesting report, presenting compactly the various activities of the library. The continued decrease in general circulation has been marked, owing to the development of the branch system of the Brooklyn Public Library; but at the same time the volume of reference work has greatly increased. Miss Plummer says: "The city is so extensive, and its library needs so great, that we can but welcome any assistance in the provision of good books, and regard the increasing number of libraries with favor. A decided step toward

co-operation has taken place in the organization of the Long Island Library Club, with the express object of studying and solving local library problems. These are the questions which, it seems to the writer, should engage the attention of city library clubs, giving them a practical aim and focussing their energies upon a definite work."

During the year a "duplicate collection" of popular books was established, which are issued at a charge of five cents a book, and by this means "the library has been enabled to satisfy the demand for new novels much more nearly than ever before."

The report of the children's department is interesting. There were 1270 new members registered, and 439 renewals of membership, but the actual number of present members is not given. The home circulation from the department was 30,451. Changes made in rules include the sending of delinquent notices for books three days overdue, and the making of a uniform time limit of 14 days for all books. "In the circulation 40 public, 9 parochial, and 4 private schools are represented. Two vacation schools drew 80 books and kept them during the summer session."

The work of the library school is reviewed, including both the first year course and the course for children's librarians; and a summary is given of the use of the Astral branch. The report is well worth reading in its entirety.

Brooklyn (N. Y.) P. L. The large increase of the appropriation, from \$40,000 to \$100,000, granted the library by the city for the year 1900, was discussed by the librarian, Mr. Bostwick, in a recent press interview. He pointed out that \$20,000 of the sum "is specifically for the purpose of maintaining such existing libraries as may see fit to become branches of the Brooklyn Public Library. Of such existing libraries the Bay Ridge Free Library, the Fort Hamilton Free Library, and the New Utrecht Free Library have already made formal or informal application to be absorbed into the public library system of the borough.

"With regard to the remaining \$80,000, \$40,000 is a direct increase over last year. This can be applied in two general directions—first, toward improving and enlarging the usefulness of the already existing libraries, seven in number; and second, in establishing and maintaining entirely new branches.

"As to new branches, those indicated on the plan already drawn up are the Saratoga branch, to be located somewhere in the vicinity of Saratoga square; the Carroll Park branch, whose name indicates its proposed location; the Stuyvesant branch, near Stuyvesant avenue and Broadway; the Bushwick branch, near Graham and Montrose avenues; the City Park branch, near the Navy Yard; the Fulton branch, near Hanson place and Fulton street; the Greenpoint branch, on Greenpoint avenue, somewhere near Oakland street; and the Bay Ridge branch, at 73d street and Second avenue. If it should be possible to establish, say, four of these, and four already existing libraries should come into the system, this would give the Brooklyn Public

Library at the end of next year a total of 15 branches, or more than twice as many as it has at present. The circulation of these branches would undoubtedly exceed one million a year, and might reach one million and a half. This would make the Brooklyn Public Library one of the half dozen great circulating systems of the world."

Brooklyn (N. Y.) Institute, Children's Museum. The Institute has issued a descriptive pamphlet devoted to its Children's Museum, established in Bedford Park, Brooklyn, and opened Dec. 15, 1899. The museum is intended for the instruction of young people between the ages of six and 20 years, in supplementing and adding interest to school studies. It includes a library, under charge of Miss Miriam Draper, a graduate of the Pratt Institute Library School, restricted to nature study, science, and the various branches of knowledge which are illustrated in the museum collections. The library is intended for the use of teachers and school children, and is open for reference use only from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. of each week day.

Buffalo (N. Y.) P. L. The library has issued a four-page leaflet addressed "To ninth grade teachers," containing classed lists of books useful in school work. Of these books many copies have been provided and placed on special shelves in the open-shelf room for circulation; other copies, except of fiction, are reserved in the reference room. The books listed deal with American history, civil government, and Longfellow's "Evangeline."

Cambridge, Mass. It is stated in the local press that Dr. Charles E. Cameron, who, at the June term of the Middlesex Superior Court, pleaded to charges of larceny of valuable book plates from Harvard College library, has paid the fine of \$150 imposed by Judge Sherman. In court it was stated that he had made restitution to the extent of \$1500.

Cincinnati (O.) P. L. At a meeting of the trustees on Nov. 14, the following resolutions were adopted:

"That the preparation and publication of a complete finding list of the library supplementary to the finding list of 1884, be abandoned.

"That the weekly lists which are now being issued be made into monthly leaflets for distribution or sale.

"That the monthly lists be made into quarterly bulletins for distribution to other libraries in exchange for their bulletins.

"That the bulletins for the first half of the year 1900 be issued as soon as possible and that hereafter they be issued regularly.

"That a yearly list be issued.

"That class bulletins or finding lists be from time to time prepared of the books in the library.

"That the dictionary card catalog be proceeded with as soon and as expeditiously as possible, having regard to the direction of the board regarding the catalog of the art collection.

"That a fiction finding list be prepared of all the fiction in the library."

Dubuque, Ia. At the election on Nov. 26, the proposition to levy a tax to support a free public library was carried by a majority of 2356. A special election was held for the purpose, and it was not submitted to the general city election, as was erroneously stated in these columns (L. J., Nov., p. 705). The vote secures for Dubuque the \$50,000 library building offered by Andrew Carnegie, and the transfer to the city of the property and funds of the Young Men's Library Association. The cash fund of \$6000 owned by the latter organization will be applied to the purchase of a site.

Evanston (Ill.) P. L. The annual "library day" was observed on Nov. 23, with a special meeting held in the evening in the assembly hall of the Evanston High School, intended to rouse public interest in the procuring of a library site for the building offered by Charles Gray. The crowded condition of the library rooms made it impracticable to hold there the customary reception, but the rooms were beautifully decorated with palms and plants and special bulletins, and all visitors were welcomed. The place held by the library in the public regard is indicated by the prominence given to these anniversaries each year, and the interested attendance they call forth. The *Evanston Index* of Nov. 17 appeared with special library features, giving notes and report of the library's work, illustrations of libraries in other cities, and general library notes.

Georgia. Travelling libraries for schools. A system of travelling libraries for country schools, reaching 16 counties of Georgia, has been established through the generosity of Hon. Hoke Smith, of Atlanta. Each library—one for each county—contains 60 selected volumes, and is placed in the charge of the county superintendent of schools, who will direct its itinerary among the schools of that county. It is planned to have the libraries remain in each school for about two months.

Glenolden, Pa. Among the early results of the travelling library legislation recently enacted for Pennsylvania, a meeting was held in the Glenolden Hall on the P. W. & B. road a few miles out of Philadelphia, on Thursday, Nov. 15. The meeting was called mainly at the instance of Mr. Edward H. Bonsall, Burgess (or mayor) of the town in order to extend the public library established there. A considerable sum of money has been raised by some hard working and energetic ladies, the ultimate disposition of which is not at present determined, but which it is believed will be employed in the development of the library. Others also have been at work and a very good sized room in the hall has been used as a public library in which are two or three thousand volumes, and all that is needed is an earnest effort to make it an institution of great value to the residents.

Mr. Bonsall has applied to the Pennsylvania Library Commission for a grant of books under the power of the travelling libraries section and on the evening of the 15th a public meeting was

called to consider the whole matter. John Thomson of the Free Library of Philadelphia was invited to be the spokesman of the evening and after an earnest speech from Mr. Bonsall, in favor of the movement, Mr. Thomson addressed the meeting for half an hour on the advantages of a public library, using the arguments so well known and frequently heard by the readers of library journals, as to the best methods of obtaining one and the good results that would ensue to the neighborhood from its establishment and development. The speech was well received and the meeting adjourned with a well founded hope that the library movement in Glenolden has received a vigorous impulse.

Hoboken (N. J.) F. P. L. (10th rpt.—year April 30, 1900.) Added 1110; total 22,055, of which 3332 are in German. Issued, home use 122,828 (fict. 105,627); New registration 1167; total registration 7838. Receipts \$10,836.72; expenses \$10,385.72.

The circulation shows a decrease of 6550, as compared with the previous year, which is explained by inability to replace worn out popular books, scant purchases of fiction, and no additions to the German collection.

The library has issued a small 24-p. "Handbook," giving an historical sketch, rules, and general information regarding the use of the library.

Minneapolis (Minn.) P. L. It is announced that ex-Governor J. S. Pillsbury has offered to erect a handsome branch library building—to cost from \$50,000 to \$60,000—on the east side of the city.

N. Y. P. L. Lenox Building. A Whistler exhibition has been opened in the print galleries in the Lenox Library building. The exhibition includes over 200 etchings by Whistler (including various "states" and some destroyed plates), all fine impressions; a number of lithographs; many reproductions of Whistler's paintings and other work in photography, etching, wood engraving and process work; some original drawings by Whistler (including an early one loaned by Mr. George W. Maynard); a group of portraits and caricatures of Whistler, among them his portrait in oils of himself, property of Mr. S. P. Avery; and a collection of Whistler literature. The exhibition, which offers an excellent opportunity for the study of both the man and the artist Whistler, will remain open until the end of the year, at least, every week day (except Christmas) from nine until five.

Newport, R. I. Redwood L. and Athenæum. (170th rpt.) Added 1416; total 47,631. Issued, home use 17,703 (fict. 67.5 %).

Another stack is greatly needed, and enlargement of the fiction room is also required. The directors refer to the bequests recently made to the library—"Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt giving \$10,000, Miss Anderson \$1000, and Mr. John Nicholas Brown \$5000 to be paid at the expiration of three years. Mr. Marquand has kindly

given means for the binding of books, a most judicious and timely gift."

North Adams (Mass.) P. L. The children's room, which was opened about two months ago, is proving one of the most popular, as it is one of the most attractive, departments of the library. The room is in the southwest corner of the building, on the second floor, and is 18 by 30 feet. It has been handsomely furnished by William Arthur Gallup, as a memorial to his children, and it is, indeed, largely owing to Mr. Gallup's generous interest that the establishment of the room was made possible. The furniture is quartered oak, of a greenish stain; there are three large bookcases, a drawer case for pictures, and broad window-seats. Of special interest in the decoration is the set of "Fitzroy pictures," which, it is believed, this library has been the first to use in this way. These color prints were produced about four years ago by a group of London artists—Heywood Sumner, Christopher W. Whall, Selwyn Image, Louis Davis, and C. M. Gere—whose aim was "to produce popular wall prints that, within their simple scope, are imaginative and decorative," and that "should be regarded as having a sphere of their own in the child's education." Three of the prints have been placed in the library, "Of such is the kingdom of Heaven" being the largest, and the others—"Love rules his kingdom without a sword" and "In the morning sow thy seed"—being companion pictures from the series called "The child's garden."

The room is intended for children under 14 years of age, and is a reading-room only, no books being delivered for home use. It is open daily, except Sundays, from 3 to 6 o'clock in the afternoon.

Pasadena (Cal.) P. L. On Sept. 21 the library was re-opened, after having been closed for 10 days for alterations which have nearly doubled its facilities, and for re-decorating. An annex has been added to the building on the east side, and is connected by arches with the old rooms, making the entire building one large room, broken by a few small partitions. Probably the most striking feature of the annex is the children's department, at the south end. This room is entered from a separate vestibule, and is fitted with low book shelves, and with low tables and chairs. The walls are decorated with pictures and prints, and on the tables are racks in which are placed natural history and nature studies. A feature of this department is the "kindergarten table," with Mother Goose and fairy tales, illustrated in bright colors. The kindergarten corner is decorated in keeping with its literature, and the walls are hung with artistic posters of King Cole, Bo-Peep, etc. The fiction department adjoins the children's department on the north, and is a light, airy room, with spacious tables. The entire stock of fiction is stored in this room.

Perhaps the most needed addition is the attractive reference room on the north side of the building, quiet and well lighted. The old reading-room and the general literature

department have been rearranged, and are much more roomy and inviting than before. A long needed work-room has also been fitted up, with a gallery which gives storage for unbound magazines and newspapers. The medical library, maintained for the use of physicians and nurses, is on the second floor. Free access is given to all the general departments of the library, and in the center of the main room a large, three-sided delivery desk has been installed, which is readily accessible from all parts of the library. The decorations are artistic and pleasing, including busts and bas-reliefs arranged on or over the book stacks, a few paintings, given or lent by friends, and a number of hanging baskets, filled with growing plants. The walls are decorated in delicate green. The reopening of the library was marked by a public reception, at which G. A. Gibbs, of the board of trustees, gave an address on the history of the institution. A descriptive account of the library, with views and portraits of the board of trustees and Miss Russ, the librarian, was given in the *Los Angeles Herald* of Sept. 30.

Peoria (Ill.) P. L. (20th rpt. — year ending May 31, 1900.) Added 4400; total 68,145. Issued, home use 167,951 (fict. 71.52%); no record of ref. use. New membership 672; active membership, 7065. Receipts, \$15,807.21; expenses, \$15,769.97.

The circulation of the library in proportion to the city's population is stated as "3¼ volumes at a cost of 30½ cents to each inhabitant, at a total cost for each volume issued, of 9½ cents."

A complete catalog of the German books in the library was issued in January, 1900, completing the printed record of all books in the library up to 1899. A third story in the five-story stackroom was fitted with shelving during the year, giving accommodation for 30,000 more volumes, and a book lift was installed. An inventory, taken in May, shows the losses for the previous year to be 143 volumes, of which 49 were taken from open shelves; and Mr. Willcox gives particulars of the flagrant case of stealing, previously recorded in these columns (*L. J.*, p. 346.) He adds: "From our large reference books on open shelves in the reading-room, we suffer no losses that have been detected. It is the smaller, newer books, easily concealed and not distinguishable from the multitude of similar books taken out at the desk in the regular way, that offer temptation to petty theft."

The report concludes with the following unusual and gratifying expression of satisfaction: "Our fine library building and ample grounds are entirely paid for. Not a dollar of indebtedness, bonds or cash was ever charged up against them on the great ledger of our city. Our library of over 70,000 volumes counts among the large libraries of the country, and we have ample book room for 200,000 volumes—the accumulations of the next 25 years. At small cost our stack room can be extended at the rear to give our grandchildren room for its growth for 50 years more, and,

thanks to a public-spirited and generous city council, we are granted each year, and cheerfully, all the appropriations our needs demand."

Portland (Ore.) P. L. The library which is quartered in rooms in the city hall, and was previously conducted merely as a free reading room, has been made free for the circulation of books. It contains now about 2000 volumes, 1500 being the accessions of the past year. Miss Clara Northrup, of the Portland Library, has been appointed librarian, and will classify and catalog the books for circulation. An important event in the short history of the library is the recent bequest from the late John Wilson of Portland, who left to it his private library of 8000 volumes, to be kept as a separate collection for reference use. The library was established through the effort of interested citizens who have long felt that Portland should have a free public library, in addition the proprietary Portland Library, which is a subscription library.

Providence (R. I.) P. L. ILES, George. A model public library. (*In The World's Work*, December, 1900, p. 146-8.)

An excellent summary of the main features, architectural, mechanical, and administrative, of the Providence Public Library, which, Mr. Iles states, was chosen for description "because it incorporates the best modern practice in its administration, with some original features of great merit, the whole conducted with a courtesy, an enlightened helpfulness, not exceeded in the world."

The following list records recent articles about the library, appearing since its installation in its new building:

LIBRARY JOURNAL, May, 1900, p. 217, 228-32.
New England Magazine, June, 1900 ("The libraries of Rhode Island") p. 482-85, 493-96.
American Architect (International ed.), June 9, 1900.
Engineering Record, July 21, 1900, p. 62-64.
American Architect (International ed.), Sept. 15, 1900.
World's Work, Dec., 1900, p. 146-48.

Raleigh, N. C. On Jan. 1, 1901, or soon thereafter, the Olivia Raney Library, free and circulating, will be opened. It is erected by Mr. Richard B. Raney as a tribute to the memory of his wife, and has been for a year in progress of organization (*see* L. J., Dec., 1899, p. 692). The library building is the handsomest in the state, and complete and modern in all its appointments. 5000 volumes will be ready for circulation, and are included in Mr. Raney's gift to the city.

San Antonio, Tex. *Carnegie L.* On Nov. 20 the city council voted to accept the offer of the San Antonio Library Association to turn over to the city its collection of books, valued at \$3500, on completion of the Carnegie Library building, provided the city contribute \$50 per month toward the expenses of the association until the completion of the Carnegie Library building. The plans and specifications for the Carnegie Library building were also adopted.

Springfield (Mass.) City L. During the summer an effort to stimulate good vacation reading

among younger readers was carried out with interesting results. Two classes of "vacation readers" were formed, including children between the ages of 6 and 15, and for these classes two lists of 20 and 40 books each were prepared. These books were specially labelled and stamped. Members were enrolled in the classes by registering in a book kept for the purpose, and promising to read eight of the books selected within the eight weeks of vacation. In all, 61 children completed the course of reading. For the members of the class an attractive certificate was prepared, in a small eight-page booklet, in which is printed a list of the books selected (those read to be indicated by an asterisk) accompanied by blank pages on which the child may record other books read "during the winter, 1900-1901."

Springfield, O. *Warder P. L.* (28th rpt.—year ending May 1, 1900.) Added 1400; total 18,232. Issued, home use 69,429 (fict. 38,105; juv. 14,274), being a gain of 8328 over the previous year. Receipts \$7940.63; expenses \$6855.03.

An extra non-fiction card was adopted during the year, and 320 of these have been issued. A new registration has begun in October last, with the result that 2851 cards were issued on new registrations or re-registrations, while 2877 non-expired cards are also in use. It is recommended that the collection of government documents be more accessibly shelved and classified. More book room is a serious need.

Swansea (Mass.) P. L. The Stevens library building, the gift to Swansea of the late Frank Shaw Stevens, was dedicated on Sept. 19, with elaborate exercises. This forms the third fine building given to the town by Mr. Stevens, the other two being Christ Episcopal church and the town hall. The exercises included an historical sketch of the library by Rev. O. O. Wright, an address by Albert E. Pillsbury, and the reading of a poem by Hezekiah Butterworth.

Torrington (Ct.) L. Assoc. The bequest of the late Elisha Turner of \$100,000 to the Torrington Library has already been noted in these columns (L. J., Oct., p. 657). Mr. Turner's will provides: "That there is to be deducted from the amount of this bequest the amount paid by me for the lot heretofore deeded by me to said corporation, also the cost to me of the building on said lot, also such other sums of money or promissory notes as I may hereafter charge and make an account of on any book or memorandum made by me and left at my decease."

The lot and building are estimated to cost about \$70,000. This will leave about \$30,000 as a fund for library purposes. In addition to the above bequest the library will ultimately receive two-sixtieths of the residuary estate, in which a life interest has been given to two nieces. This, it is estimated, will amount to about \$30,000, in addition to the direct bequest to the library.

The library not long since, by the decease of

Mrs. Sauren Wetmore, came into the use of about \$22,000, which was bequeathed to the library by Mr. Wetmore, who during his lifetime most generously contributed of his time and means, to its advancement in its early history.

With the rapid growth of the town, which now numbers some 12,000 inhabitants, it will be seen that even were the above funds now available, the whole amount is inadequate for the proper administration and growth of the library in accordance with modern requirements and standards. It is to be hoped that some of the wealthy gentlemen of that town, bearing this fact well in mind, will see that the library is provided with sufficient funds to make it as prominent an institution among the libraries of the state, as the town, which they have done so much to build up, is in the business world.

G: W. C.

Trenton (N. J.) P. L. On Oct. 30 the books of the W. C. T. U. Library were formally transferred to the Public Library Commission, and the rooms occupied by that library were also leased as temporary quarters by the commission.

The library has received from Ferdinand W. Roebing, president of the board, the gift of all the books recorded in the "A. L. A. catalog of 5000 volumes" except such as are already on the library shelves. Probably about 2500 volumes will be secured through this gift.

Tulane Univ., New Orleans, La. At a meeting of the board of administrators, held on Nov. 13, plans were accepted for the new Tilton Memorial Library. The successful architects are Andry & Bendernagel. The design selected provides a building closely in harmony with the main building of the university, near which it is to stand. Its central feature is a rotunda, or circular memorial hall, rising to the roof; the book room and reading room are surrounded by galleries.

Tyrone, Pa. Andrew Carnegie's offer to give \$50,000 to erect and equip a public library in Tyrone, providing the town would furnish a site and guarantee \$3000 a year to maintain the library, was formally declined by the borough council on Dec. 3. The town authorities were unwilling to agree to the additional taxation needed to maintain the library.

Wallingford (Ct.) P. L. The library building given by the late Samuel Simpson as a memorial to his daughter was opened for inspection on Nov. 19, when an informal public reception was held.

Washington (D. C.) P. L. (3d rpt. — year ending June 30, 1900.) Added 2445; total 18,940. Issued, home use 122,624 (fict. and juv. 95,914); no record is given of reference use. New registration 3747; total registration 10,459.

This report deals with work done under difficulties, pending the completion of the Carnegie library building. "With a small library, limited appropriations, and insufficient force, it

has been, of course, impossible to supply the public as fully as it would naturally expect, and this difficulty can be remedied only when the new building is completed and sufficient appropriations are given to meet the ordinary demands of so large a reading public as exists in Washington."

A duplicate collection of popular fiction has proved useful and popular. No regular children's department has yet been practicable, but aid so far as possible has been given to young readers, and the juvenile books have been made accessible on separate shelves. The need of an increase of force, if the library's work is to be made at all commensurate with its field, is strongly urged, and a schedule of the smallest staff required, reaching a total administrative cost of \$12,560, is submitted.

Weston (Mass.) P. L. The new library building was opened on Saturday, Nov. 17. There were no dedicatory exercises, but the building and library committees held an informal reception during the afternoon and evening. The town is proud of the fact that their new building was "built by the town," and is not the gift of individuals. The building is a simple brick and stone structure, setting well back from the village square, and has the character of old New England architecture, without following any particular style. There are on the first floor a reading-room about 25 by 45 feet, lighted on three sides by large mullioned windows, an ample book room, and a children's room. In the basement is a room the same size as the book room, which is to be used as a future extension of book space, a work room, boiler room, and a large fire-proof storage room for the town records. All of the rooms in the basement are well lighted and ventilated, as the ground falls away behind the building, admitting of full length windows. Over the children's room is a small room for the trustees. The architects of the building were Fox, Jenney & Gale of Boston.

The Weston Public Library was founded Nov. 3, 1857, at town meeting, and is mainly supported by the town. During the past year the books have been reclassified on the Decimal system, and they are now arranged on open shelves. Miss Elizabeth White is librarian.

Practical Notes.

BOOK-COVER MACHINE. (Described in the *Official Gazette* of the U. S. Patent Office, Nov. 13, 1900. 93:1231-1233.) il.

This machine is a most elaborate one. 32 claims are made for it.

DIFFUSION OF LIGHT. The *American Architect and Building News* of Nov. 10 and 17 contains two articles on the above subject which are of more than usual interest to librarians. They relate to a series of tests made in the Walker Building of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, with reference to the diffusive

powers of various kinds of prismatic glass. The first article is by Edward Atkinson, who gives a general account of the experiments which were made for the Associated Factory Mutual Companies, with a history of the use of prismatic glass. The second article is by Charles L. Norton, of the Rogers Laboratory of Physics of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and is a report of the scientific tests conducted by him. Mr. Atkinson sums up the results of the experiments as follows:

"The conclusions which may be deduced from these tests, with a window 12 inch square serving as the sole source of light in a large hall with dark ceiling, are:

"1. Windows of the customary height, but one-third the width commonly adopted, when glazed with ribbed or suitable prismatic glass, will give on a bright day as much effective light as the full width of window glazed with plane glass; on a cloudy day, or in a position where the light from the sky is derived from a limited area, even a greater ratio.

"2. Windows of the type common now in mills, workshops, or schoolrooms, now fitted with plane glass, if reglazed in the upper half only with ribbed or prismatic glass, will yield on a bright day more than 50 per cent. excess of effective light, or on dark days a larger ratio. If reglazed down to, but not including, the lower panes (in which we advise plane glass), the increase in effective light will be much greater.

"3. Whether or not the increase of effective light will be as great in a room now fully lighted by the customary number of windows of plane glass as in this hall, lighted with a single 12-inch window, has not yet been determined, but it has been proved in mill practice that the light is much improved in quality, and is rendered much more effective, both near to and far away from the windows."

S: H. R.

A GAS ENGINE ELECTRIC LIGHTING PLANT in a public library building. (*In Engineering News*, Nov. 29, 1900. 44:377.)

A description of the plant in the Lawrenceville branch of the Carnegie library, Pittsburgh.

Gifts and Bequests.

Groveland (Mass.) P. L. By the will of the late J. G. B. Adams, of Boston, the sum of \$5000 is bequeathed to the Groveland Public Library.

Rock Island (Ill.) P. L. To aid in the erection of a suitable library building, Frederick Weyerhauser, of St. Paul, has offered to give \$10,000 for the book stacks and furniture, and to lend to the building fund the sum of \$50,000 at 5 per cent. interest.

Sycamore (Ill.) P. L. On Nov. 19 Mrs. E. F. Dutton, of Sycamore, offered to erect and present to the Public Library board a public library building, as a memorial to her husband, Gen. Everill F. Dutton. The building will cost about \$25,000. Mrs. Dutton's offer has been accepted.

Librarians.

BEARD, Miss Josephine, of the New York State Library School, 1899-1900, has been appointed assistant in the Maine State Library.

CRAFTS, Miss Lettie M., assistant librarian of the University of Minnesota, was, at the recent city election, elected a member of the board of directors of the Minneapolis Public Library. Miss Crafts is said to have received the largest vote ever given to a woman in Minnesota.

DOWNNEY, Miss Mary E., for two years past graduate-student of the University of Chicago, taking the course in library science, has been appointed first assistant in the Field Columbian Museum of Chicago.

DUFF, E. Gordon, librarian of the John Rylands Library, Manchester, has resigned that post, in which he has been succeeded by Henry Guppy, associate librarian. Mr. Duff had been in charge of the library since 1893, when it was in process of formation by Mrs. Rylands, and it was under his direction that the special and general catalogs of the library were prepared.

EDWARDS, Mrs. Jennie, has been re-elected state librarian of Missouri for a term of four years.

GODARD, George Seymour, for two years past assistant librarian of the Connecticut State Library, was on Nov. 28 appointed state librarian of Connecticut, succeeding the late Dr. C. J. Hoadley. Mr. Godard was born in Granby, Ct., June 17, 1865, and entered the Wesleyan University at Middletown with the class of 1891. He left college temporarily in his junior year to organize and catalog the Cossitt Library at Granby, but returned after the completion of this work and was graduated with the class of 1892. After graduation he studied for two years at Northwestern University, at Evanston. He entered Yale College in the fall of 1894 and received a baccalaureate degree from it while pursuing a post-graduate course. In August, 1898, he was appointed assistant librarian in the state library, where in the increasing ill-health of Dr. Hoadley he was practically charged with the administration of the library, and proved his fitness for his recent promotion.

HAZLETT, Miss Ella, librarian of the Forman Library, Olean, N. Y., died in that city on Nov. 12. Miss Hazlett had been in charge of the Forman Library since its organization about 18 years ago.

JENKINS, Miss Mary A., who until 1895 had been for many years a member of the staff of the Boston Public Library, died in Boston, at the House of the Good Samaritan, on Nov. 21, aged 59 years. Her death called out many expressions of appreciation from her former associates and from the press, which commented somewhat adversely on her dismissal from the library staff five years ago.

KELLOGG, Miss Harriet H., Pratt Institute Library School, class of 1900, has been ap-

pointed librarian of the Loring Memorial Reading Room, North Plymouth, Mass.

KNIGHT, Miss Marion Ada, of the New York State Library School, class of 1900, who has been appointed assistant in the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, is working in the lines of cataloging and book annotation.

NORTHROP, Miss Clara E., for three years assistant in the Portland (Ore.) Library Association, has been appointed librarian of the recently established Portland (Ore.) Public Library.

PARKER, S. R., of Waterbury, Vt., one of the members of the Amherst Summer Library School, class of 1899, has completed the work of reclassifying and cataloging the Weston (Mass.) Public Library, upon which he has been engaged for a year past.

Cataloging and Classification.

BROWNE, E. G. Handlist of Muhammadan manuscripts, including all those written in Arabic character in the Library of Cambridge University. London, C. J. Clay & Sons, 1900. 8°. 15s.

HOBOKEN (N. J.) F. P. L. Supplement to the alphabetical catalogue: authors, titles, and subjects. May, 1900. 18 + 274 p. O.

The catalog proper is prefaced by an eight-page "appendix" of books received during process of publication. It is a short title dictionary catalog, apparently linotype work. There seems an almost general absence of cross-references, and the subject work is poor, with unnecessary duplication of titles under related headings, as Botany and Plants, Books and Literature, etc.

The New York P. L. *Bulletin* for November is almost wholly devoted to a full record of the documents, reports, and other papers relating to the New York state boundaries. The list, which is prepared by Miss Adelaide R. Hasse, chief of the Document Department, is classed to cover general reports and material relating successively to New Netherlands, New York Province, and the New York-Connecticut, New York-Massachusetts, New York-New Jersey, New York-Pennsylvania, and New York-Vermont boundaries. The sub-arrangement is chronological. The list is a careful piece of analytical work, representing research through the various collections of colonial and state documents and records, to which references (including volume and page) are given in notes. Its publication is a welcome addition to the bibliography of public documents.

NEWARK (N. J.) F. P. L. Finding list (new series), no. 1: English prose fiction. October, 1900. 8 + 130 p. O.

A compact, well printed title-a-line author and title list in one alphabet.

NORTH ADAMS (Mass.) P. L. Fiction finding list. 1900. 130 p. O.

A linotype list in two alphabets, by authors and by titles. It is understood that the actual cost of printing was but a fraction over 10 cents per copy for an edition of 1500 copies; thus making a useful and creditable printed catalog obtainable at small expense.

THE *Readers' Index*, published by the Croydon (Eng.) Public Libraries, contains in its double number for November and December an excellent classed reading list on Geoffrey Chaucer, which is supplemented by a list of the Chaucer Society's publications.

The SALEM (Mass.) P. L. *Bulletin* for November contains three special reading lists, on Wagner, Charles Dudley Warner, and South Africa.

UNION CHURCH, Boston. Bible school and young people's library: regulations and list of books. Boston, 1900. 24 p. D.

An interesting example of a Sunday-school library catalog. Printed by linotype, the slugs being owned by the school, so that new editions may be secured at small expense. The list is classed, an interesting feature being the division devoted to the Union Church, in which the church publications, society records, etc., are recorded as a reference collection. In the classes of History, and Description, fiction relating especially to those subjects is included.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. Library bulletin, November, 1900. Accessions to the Department library, July-September, 1900. 18 p. (printed on one side.) O.

CHANGED TITLES.

"The future of war, in its technical, economic and political relations: is war now impossible?" by I. S. Bloch, is the same as "Modern weapons and modern war," by the same author. Under the former title the book was published by the Doubleday & McClure Co. in 1899, and under the latter by Grant Richards, London. The books are printed from the same plates, and the only difference is that the second edition of the London publication contains, as a preface to that edition, an article, with alterations, from the *Review of Reviews* of Jan. 15 of this year. From this preface it appears that the book first appeared in English under the title, "Is war impossible?"

"The Brahmin's treasure; or, Colonel Thorn-dyke's secret," by G. A. Henty (J. B. Lippincott Co., 1900), is the same as "Colonel Thorn-dyke's secret" (Chatto & Windus, 1899). The Lippincott edition is abridged by dropping bodily numerous paragraphs, pages, and the whole of chapter 5 of the London edition. Most of these changes occur in the first half of the book.

S: H. R.

S. R. Crockett's last novel, "Little Anna Mark," published in London by Smith, Elder & Co., is published on this side by Doubleday & McClure under the title "Isle of the winds, an adventurous romance."

B. W.

Charles E. Brown & Co. (Boston) published "The adventures of a country boy at a country fair," by James Otis, date of copyright 1893. The same book, printed from the same plates, is now published by the Saalfeld Publishing Co. (Akron, Ohio) under the title of "Teddy: the adventures of a country boy at a country fair." On the back of the title-page of the Akron edition it is stated that the book was copyrighted in 1893 by Charles E. Brown & Co. and by the Saalfeld Publishing Co. in 1900. In other words, the book has been twice copyrighted when there is no difference except the title, and that is apparently intended to deceive.

S: H. R.

In checking the shelf list of the Howard Memorial Library it was discovered that, with the exception of the preface and the title-page and a few words of introduction, the work entitled "The home of Washington; or, Mount Vernon and its associations, historical, biographical, and pictorial," by Benson J. Lossing. ("Published by subscription only." New York: Virtue & Yorston. Copyright 1870); and "Mount Vernon and its associations: descriptive, historical, and pictorial," by Benson J. Lossing. (Cincinnati: John C. Yorston & Company. Copyright 1883), are printed from the same sheets, and are, therefore, identical in information. The latter is smaller than the former by about half an inch each way, and the bindings are very different, so that it is possible that purchasers might be put to useless expense.

WILLIAM BEER.

FULL NAMES.

The following are supplied by the Catalogue Division, Library of Congress:

Anderson, George Smith (Sermon science); Bancroft, Jessie Hubbell (School gymnastics with light apparatus); Baskervill, William Malone, and Sewell, James Witt (The elements of English grammar); Beem, Albert Kent (Purity from the pulpit . . .); Bishop, Heber Reginald (The Bishop collection; investigations and studies in jade); Blackman, Elmer Elsworth (Niobrara's love story . . .); Braeme, Charlotte Monica (A woman's love story); Brown, Stirling Wilson (In the Limestone valley . . .); Byrn, Edward Wright (The progress of invention in the 19th century); Car-Skaden, Delos (Do American railways pay?); Carter, Charles Frederick, *comp.* (The wedding day in literature and art); Demarest, Abraham Jay, and Van Sickle, William Maturin (New education readers . . .); Flanders, William Thomas (Galvanizing and tinning . . .); Forsyth, George Alexander (The story of the soldier); Fulton, Robert Irving, and Trueblood, Thomas Clarkson; *comps.* (Patriotic eloquence relating to the Spanish-American war);

Greyer, Mrs. Bertha Anna (The universal treasure casket); Gridley, Albert Travanyan (Man—neighbor—brother); Heironimus, Norval Chase (Type studies in American history for grammar grades); Hudson, Horace Bushnell (Hudson's dictionary of Minneapolis and vicinity); Hyde, Mary Frances (Two-book course in English . . .); Jackson, Gabrielle Emilie (Pretty Polly Perkins); Johnson, Charles Nelson (Principles and practice of filling teeth); Johnson, Olie Andrew (Bible text-book); Kelly, Joseph Henry (The law of success); Kirschner, Charles Louis (Mechanical drawing . . .); Knerr, Sylvestre Buck (Fruit from the garden of spices . . .); Lahee, Henry Charles (Famous pianists of to-day and yesterday); Locke, William Oscar (Locke's platinum dog-heads . . .); McClanahan, George Walker (Bible questions and answers); Morse, Livingstone Burrill (The road to nowhere . . .); Norton, Charles Phelps (Handbook of the law of bills and notes); Norwood, Thomas Manson (Mother Goose, carved by a commentator, Patriotism, democracy, or empire?); O'Connor, Effie Scott (Motifs); Olin, Arvin Solomon (Outline studies in history of education); Plerice, Benjamin Washington (Foregleams in nature of redemption in Christ . . .); Platt, Burton Coles, and Platt, Elmer Levi (The bonanza rabbitry); Powell, Edward Payson (Hedges, wind-breaks, shelters and live fences); Rich, Arthur William (The new higher arithmetic); Smith, Robert Mackie, *comp.* (Construction work in cardboard and paper . . .); Snead, Littleton Upshur (The Bible students' cyclopædia . . .); Somers, George Horace (Lecture notes in physical diagnosis and life insurance); Tanner, Carleton Miller (A manual of the African Methodist Episcopal Church); Taylor, John Metcalf (Roger Ludlow, the colonial lawmaker); Tillson, George William (Street pavements and paving materials . . .); Vrooman, Carl Schurz (Taming the trusts); Webster, William Franklin (English: composition and literature); Wilcox, Frank Evarts, *ed.* (American scientific institute; Correspondence course of lessons . . .); Wildes, Adeline Wilkins (The rainbow bridge); Will, Allen Sinclair (World crisis in China, 1900 . . .); Wright, Marcenus Rodolphus Kilpatrick (The moral aphorisms and terseological teachings of Confucius . . .).

Bibliography.

BROOKLINE (*Mass.*) HISTORICAL PUBLICATION SOCIETY. Publications, nos. 19-20: Some works relating to Brookline, Massachusetts, from its settlement to the year 1900; by Charles Knowles Bolton. [Brookline, 1900.] p. 91-182. [Printed on one side only.] O.

This is an interesting contribution to local bibliography. The arrangement is in one alphabet by authors, municipal bodies (committees, institutions, churches, etc.) being placed in alphabetic sub-arrangement under the name of the town. There are brief descriptive annotations, and a special merit is the indication of a library where the work listed may be found, with designation of the call number if the work is in the Brookline Public Library, thus making the list available as a convenient printed catalog of the local collection of the Brookline Public Library. A good compact index of subjects is appended.

CAVES. Balch, Edwin Swift. Glacières; or, freezing caverns. Philadelphia, Allen, Lane & Scott, 1900. 337 p. 8°.

Contains a 14-page list of authorities.

CONGRÈS BIBLIOGRAPHIQUE international tenu à Paris du 13 au 16 avril 1898, sous les auspices de la Société Bibliographique. Compte-rendu des travaux. 2 v. Paris, Société Bibliographique, 1900. 6 + 601 p.; 500 p. 8°.

CUBA. The U. S. "Report on the census of Cuba" for 1899, just issued through the War Department (Washington, Gov. Print. Office, 1900), contains (Appendix 20, p. 737) a short bibliography of "books found of special value in the preparation of the report" (65 titles).

CURZON, Henri de. Essai de classement d'une bibliographie musicale. Besançon, Jacquin, 1900. 7 p. 8°.

CUTTER, Charles A. Photographs and photo-prints: reprinted from THE LIBRARY JOURNAL, October, 1900. 8 p. O.

A copy of this pamphlet will be sent to any library applying to the author, Forbes Library, Northampton, Mass., and enclosing a one-cent postage stamp.

LUNDSTEDT, Bernhard. Aperçu de la principale littérature bibliographique de la Suède: rapport fait au Congrès international de bibliographie à Paris, Août, 1900. Stockholm, Samson & Wallin, 1900. 4 + 36 p. O. 2 fr.

A general record of the bibliographical literature of Sweden, classified by character of bibliography, as general, personal, special, etc., with subdivisions by subject. Entries are mainly given in chronological order, but this is not consistently followed. Swedish titles are also given, in a note, in French translation, and to

each entry is appended the Decimal classification notation as accepted by the Office International de Bibliographie at Brussels. Professor Lundstedt's careful monograph is the first comprehensive and special record of Swedish bibliographical literature since 1829. In his introduction he notes the chief works which represent the bibliography of Swedish bibliography, mainly on broad lines, as the "Svenskt litteratur-lexikon" of 1886, biographical dictionaries, and the various catalogs of books published later than 1830; but these do not include the considerable bibliographical material of special subjects, which it is the special purpose of his work to record.

MALARIA. Celli, Angelo. Malaria according to the new researches; translated from the second Italian edition by John Joseph Eyre; with maps and illustrations. N. Y., Longmans, Green & Co., 1900. 24 + 275 p. 8°.

There is a 20-page bibliography of Roman malaria, which the author believes to be almost complete from 1600 to the present time.

MAN, ISLE OF. Moore, A. W. A history of the Isle of Man. London, T. Fisher Unwin, 1900. 2 v., 11 + 523 p.; 6 + 525 - 1026 p. 8°.

Volume 2 contains an 8-page list of the principal authorities referred to in the text.

MODERN HISTORY. Sears, Edmund Hamilton. An outline of political growth in the 19th century. N. Y., Macmillan Co., 1900. 13 + 616 p. 12°.

There is an annotated and classified bibliography of 23 pages.

STEEL WORKS. Brearley, Harry. A bibliography of steel works analysis. Pt. 4. (*Iron Chemical News*, Oct. 26, 1900. 82: 197-199.)

This instalment is entirely composed of titles relating to cobalt.

Anonymous and Pseudonyms.

The following are supplied by the Catalogue Division, Library of Congress.

Gwynne, John, pseud. for Peticolas, Arthur Louis, "Homer 2d's Bullad; a satire of the South African Campaign."

Champion Roland, pseud. for Corning, James Leonard, "The Princess Ahmedée."

Wilkes, Clement, pseud. for Goodwin, H. L., "Clare Duval;" a novel.

Caswell, Edward A., is the author of "Toil and self, by myself and another."

Doolittle, Rev. George C., is the author of "Forbidden paths in the land of Og . . ."

Hillard, Harriet Low, is the author of "My mother's journal . . .," ed. by Katharine Hillard.

Pemberton, Robert N., is the author of "The little red primer."

Vincent, Cuthbert, comp. of "The platform text-book."

Walkley, Albert, is the author of "Captain Israel, the hopeful."

LIBRARY SHELVES



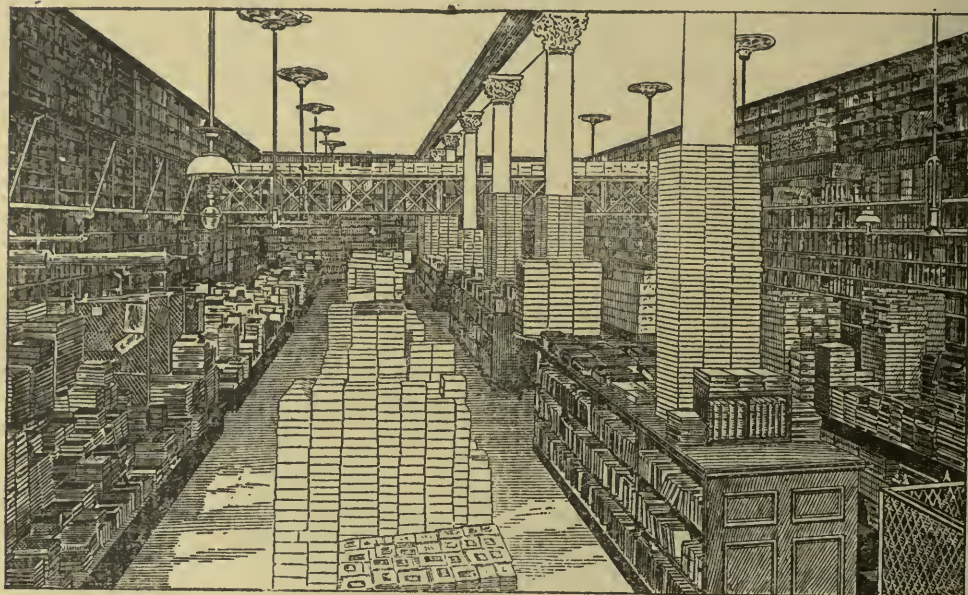
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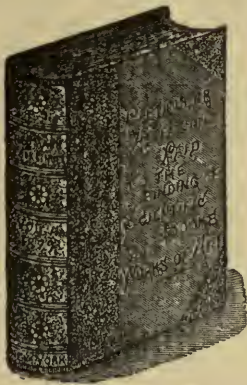
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INDEX.

LIBRARY JOURNAL, v. 25. JAN.-DEC., 1900.

The colon after an initial of a given name means that it is the most common name beginning with that initial, *e.g.*, A: means Augustus; B: Benjamin; C: Charles; D: David; E: Edward; F: Frederick; G: George; H: Henry; I: Isaac; J: John; K: Karl; L: Louis; M: Mark; N: Nicholas; O: Otto; P: Peter; R: Richard; S: Samuel; T: Thomas; V: Victor; W: William.

The Index to Pseudonyms and Anonyms follows this.

- Abbott, W.; Crisis of the Revolution, 41.
 Abel, S., national Jewish lib. in Jerusalem, 348.
 Aberdeen Association (Laidlaw), C27-28.
 Aberdeen (Scotl.) P. L., 15th rpt., 139-140; G. M. Fraser, libn., 140.
 Academia di S. Cecilia L., Rome (Blumenberg), 250.
 Access to shelves, at Toledo P. L., 35; for large libs. (Willcox) 113-115, (Montgomery) 168-169, (Green) C34; in Y. W. C. A. Lib. of N. Y. (Husted), 115; at Ill. L. Assoc., 124; at N. Y. L. Club, 132; and book-theft (Bostwick), 280-281; A. L. A. session on, 289, C150-154, (Bay Path L. Club) 340; character of (Wright), C35-36; of Providence standard lib. (Foster), C36-38; of selected lib., at Buffalo (Elmendorf), C38-39; duties and qualifications of assts. in open-shelf libs. (Bostwick), C40-41; in a reference lib. (Andrews), C147; a Norwegian form (Nyhuus), 728; influence of open shelves on choice of books, 741.
 Achilles, Lillian R., C183.
 Acland, *Dr. Sir* H: W., death of, 710.
 Acton (Eng.) F. L., opened, 36.
 Adams, Elsie, 242.
 Adams, Emma L., libs. and clubs, 174-175.
 Adams, Franklin G., death of, 38.
 Adams, H. B., Summer schools and univ. extension, 604; public libs. and public educ., 757-758.
 Adler, *Dr.* Cyrus, exec. com. Wash. L. Assoc., 27; com. on internat. catalog of sci. lit., 691; com. on internat. co-operation, 691.
 Adriance L., Poughkeepsie, N. Y., children's room, 34.
 Age limit for libs. (West. Mass. L. Club discussion), 338.
 Agriculture, decimal classification for (Wyer), 252. *See also* Experiment stations.
 Ahern, Mary E., C183; sec. Ill. L. Assoc., 125; work of state lib. assns., C163-164, C166, C167, C169.
 Albion, N. Y., Swan P. L., 186.
 Albuquerque, N. M., public lib. transferred to city, 758-759.
 Alexandria Bay, N. Y., Holland F. L., 31.
 Alexandria, Pa., lib. and town hall for, 31; lib. dedicated, 759.
 Alfred, Me., Parsons Memorial L., cornerstone laid, 650.
 Allen, Grant, bibl. of (Clodd), 660.
 Allen, Jessie, N. Y. State L. summer school, 299.
 Allen, Letitia S., C183.
 Allen, May W., asst. Brooklyn Inst. L., 298.
 Alps, *Études de bibliographie alpine*, 1898 (Ferrand), 196.
 Ambler, Sarah, 650.
 Ambrose, Lodilla, C183.
 American book-prices current (Livingston), 196.
 American Congregational Assoc. L., Bost., 47th rpt., 650.
 Amer. L. Assoc., com. on lib. schools, 20, 293, 691; Montreal meeting, 55, 72-73, 157, 177-179, 271, (Haines) 285-292; travel arrangements, 179, 236-237; supplementary handbook, 179; rpt. on gifts and bequests, 180, C92-105; post-conference trip, 237-238, (Haines) C174-182; A. L. A. badge, 238; conference notes, 292; transactions of council and exec. board, 292-294; treasurer's rpt., 286, C107-108; rpt. of endowment fund, 286, C110-111; president's address (Thwaites) 287-288, C17-122; public meeting, 287-288, C17-122; amendment to constitution, 292, 293, C142-143; election of officers, 292, C138, C143-144; place of next meeting, 292, 294, 690; salary for secretary, 293; com. on by-laws, 293, 690; representation in local assns., 293, 691; appointment of committees, 293-294, 691; resolution on public documents bill, C92; secretary's rpt., C106; membership, C108; necrology, C108-110; revised constitution adopted, C115-117; invitation from Los Angeles for 1903, C143; rpt. of com. on resolutions, C143; supplementary resolutions of thanks, C144; social side of Montreal conference (Smith), C172; autumn meeting of exec. board, 639; Waukesha meeting in 1901, 675, 690; suggestions for A. L. A. by-laws desired (Crunten), 690; program and printed matter wanted, 690; transactions of executive board, 690-691; representatives in local lib. assns., 742; preliminary announcement annual meeting, 1901, 742-743; A. L. A. exhibit at Buffalo, 743.
 A. L. A. Catalog Section, established by council under new constitution, 293; officers appointed, 691.
 A. L. A. College Section, 288-289, C144-150; established by council under new constitution, 293.
 A. L. A. co-operation committee, 294; plans, 157, 179-180, 271; A. L. A. session conducted by, 291, C139-142; rpt. of (Richardson), C71-73, C139.
 A. L. A. council, transactions, 292-293; election, 292.
 A. L. A. exhibit at Paris Exposition, 103, 321, (Woodworth) 116-119, (Harrison) 282-283, 331; rpt. of com. on (Peoples), C112.
 A. L. A. index, new edition (Fletcher), C110.
 A. L. A. Large Libraries Section, 289; joint session with Trustees' Section, C131-135; session on open shelves, C150-154.
 A. L. A. proceedings, 1900, correction (Clarke), 618; for 1901, 690-691.
 A. L. A. Publishing Board, books on Eng. hist., 20; printed cards for periodical sets, 73; rpt. (Lane), 286, C66-90; election, 293; lib. tracts transferred to, 293; co-operative cataloging scheme authorized, 293; cards for Old South leaflets, 336; and co-operative cataloging (Browne), C140; and printed catalog cards, 727. *See also* A. L. A. co-operation committee; co-operative cataloging.
 A. L. A. Section for Library Work with Children, established, 691.
 A. L. A. State and Law Libraries Section, 289, C171; established by council under new constitution, 293; officers appointed, 691.
 A. L. A. Trustees' Section, 289; joint session with Large Libraries Section, C131-135; business meeting, C171; continued, 691.
 Amesbury (Mass.) P. L., plans for new building, 244.
 Amherst College L., electric lighting, 135; rpt., 135.
 Amherst summer school, 241, 699.
 Amsterdam (N. Y.) F. L. A., rpt., 759.
 Anderson, H. C. L., relation of a national lib. to small libs., 737-738.
 Anderson, *Mrs.* J. S., vice-pres. Wis. F. L. Com., 595.
 André, J.; bibl. of (Abbott), 41.
 Andrew Carnegie L., Carnegie, Pa., C. E. Wright, libn., 711.
 Andrews, C. W., C183; on A. L. A. com. on foreign documents, 293; on com. on handbook of Am. libs., 293, C122; co-operative cataloging, estimate of cost, C78-80; reference work, C147; com. on internat. catalog of sci. lit., 691.
 Andrews, *Mrs.* J. W., C183.
 Annotation, of books (Stanley), 104; of catalog cards (Scoville Inst.), 652.
 Annual Amer. catalogue, 1899, 194-195.
 Annual literary index, 196.
 Anonyms and pseudonyms (dept.), 90, 254, 308, 354, 714, 768.
 Anthony, Julia B., pre-Revolutionary lib. catalog, 332.
 Appleton, Augusta I., C183.
 Appleton (Wis.) P. L., dedicated, 187.
 Apprentices' L., New York. *See* N. Y. Gen. Soc. of Mechanics and Tradesmen's L.

The Index to Pseudonyms and Anonyms follows this.

- Arabia, bibl. des ouvrages arabes (Chauvin), 660.
 Arabic codexes (Crispo-Moncada), 80.
 Arabic press of Egypt (Hartmann), 142.
 Arbor and bird day annual, 252.
 Architectural literature, index to (rpt. co-op. com.), C71.
 Architecture, library. See Buildings.
 Arithmetic, bibl. of (rpt. Com'r of Educ.), 712.
 Arrison, Mary A., N. Y. State L. summer school, 299.
 Art work in public libs. (Bailey), 641-642. See also Children, lib. work with; Photographs.
 Ashburnham collection of mss. (De-lisle), 196.
 Ashley, F. W., asst. L. of Congress, 234; A. L. A. reporter on gifts and bequests, 691.
 Ashley, Grace, C183.
 Ashley, May, C183.
 Assistants, in open-shelf libs. (Bostwick), C40-41. See also Library Assistants' Assoc.; Librarians.
 Association of Medical Libraries, 2d annual meeting, 78; 3d annual meeting, 704.
 Associazione tipografica libraria italiana, catalog, 39, 354, 711-712.
 Auburn (Me.) P. L., 10th rpt., 759.
 Augusta (Ga.) Y. M. L. A., rpt., 244.
 Austin, W. H., vice-pres. N. Y. L. Assoc., 647.
 Austin, Tex., lib. for, 32.
 Australasian L. Assoc. See L. Assoc. of Australasia.
 Avery, Mary L., C183.
 Avery, S. P., collection of prints given to N. Y. P. L., 304-305.
 Ayer, Clarence W., C183.
 Babcock, Laura E., asst. L. of Congress, 234.
 Bailey, Arth. L., C183.
 Bailey, H. T., art work in public libs., 641-642.
 Bailey, W. W., necrology, C108-109.
 Bain, Ja., C183; on A. L. A. com. on foreign documents, 293; chairman Canadian L. Assoc. com., 335; Canadian libs., C7-10; pres. Ontario L. Assoc., 688.
 Baker, Bessie, death of, 38.
 Baker, Florence E., old-fashioned books, 32.
 Balch, E. S., Glacières or freezing caverns, 768.
 Baldwin, Clara M., libn. Minn. State L. Commission, 38.
 Baldwin, Emma V., C183.
 Ball, Lucy, resignation, 657.
 Ballard, H. H., what influences borrowers in choice of books, 182.
 Baltimore (Md.) Bar L., 599.
 Baltimore (Md.) City L., Mormon books excluded, 32.
 Bangor (Me.) P. L., 17th rpt., 187; plans for new building, 244.
 Barber, Mrs. M. C., resignation, 87.
 Bardwell, W. A., what should libns. read, 58-59.
 Barnard, Pierce B., C183.
 Barnard, Sarah F., vice-pres. Cape Cod L. Assoc., 697.
 Barnum, Mrs. Adèle E., C183.
 Barnwell, J. G., C183; proprietary libs. in Phila., 173; cataloging varying editions, C157.
 Barre (Mass.) P. L., rpt., 300.
 Barrett, R. C., on Iowa L. Commission, 238.
 Batchelder, Isabel, C183.
 Bate, Florence E., C183.
 Bates, E., death of, 38; necrology, C109.
 Bates, Helen C., C183.
 Battersea (Eng.)^D Ls., 13th rpt., 348.
 Baudry, S. M., Injuries to the eye, 308.
 Baumer, Bertha, sec. Nebraska L. Assoc., 24.
 Bay Path L. Club, annual meeting, 339-340; Oct. meeting, 696.
 Beach Memorial L., Newtown, Ct., 345.
 Beard, Josephine, C183, 765.
 Beaver Falls, Pa., Carnegie lib. gift to, 179.
 Beck, Florence M., 650.
 Beer, W.: *Revue des deux mondes* for French students, 570; bibl. of Louisiana, 675-676, 713.
 Belding, Mrs. E. F., N. Y. State L. summer school, 299.
 Belfast (Irel.) F. P. L., 11th rpt., 85.
 Belfast (Me.) F. L., rpt., 187; bequest to, 251; gift to, 349.
 Belin, H., on Penna. F. L. Com., 81.
 Bennett, Helen P., 650.
 Bennett, Norma B., 298, C183, 700.
 Bequests, construction of testator's (Wire), 570. See also Gifts and bequests.
 Berkshire Athenæum, Pittsfield, Mass., rpt., 600.
 Berlin, school for women libns., 250, 687.
 Bermuda, bibl. of (Cole), 711.
 Berry, S. H., C183.
 Betts, Elsie E., C183.
 Betz, L. P., Littérature comparée, 89.
 Bible, Bibl. des Bibles, etc. (Eys), 712; Eng. Bible in Rylands L. (Paltits), 713.
Bibliographica Medica, 253.
 Bibliographical congress. See International congress, Société Bibliographique.
 Bibliographical Institute, suggestion for (Josephson), 604.
 Bibliographical Society of Chicago. See Chicago Bibliographical Soc.
 Bibliographies, list of sel. subject (Univ. of State of N. Y.), 88; selected national (Univ. of State of N. Y.), 352; theses and (Univ. Ill. Lib. School), 596, 691; Chic. Bibl. Soc. discussion, 750-752.
 Bibliography (dept.), 41, 88, 142, 196, 253, 308, 353, 604, 660, 712, 768.
 Bibliography of lib. literature (Tegart), 223-225, 577-579, 625-629.
 Biblioteca Angelica, Rome, (Buonanno), 708.
 Biblioteca Nazionale, 251.
 Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris, bequest to, 36; catalogue général des manuscrits (Omont), 254; catalogue général des livres imprimés, v. 2, 658, (Haines) 754-755.
 Bigelow, Frank B., C183.
 Billings, Dr. J. S., C183; withdrawal of obsolete books, C149-150; catalogs and class lists, C150; book theft, C152; com. on internat. catalog of sci. lit., 691; rpt. on lib. consolidation in N. Y., 617, 634-638.
 Binding, development of (Rutter), 128-129; leather for (Ranck), 332-333; English embroidered (Davenport), 597; application of dye-stuffs to leather, 710; improvement in, 710.
 Birmingham (Eng.) F. Ls., death of J. D. Mullins, 351; 38th rpt., 656; index to Shakespeare Memorial L., 711.
 Biscoe, Ellen D., 351, C183.
 Biscoe, W. S., C183.
 Bishop, W. W., books for teachers, 87-88; Monumenta paleographica sacra, 80; Vatican Lib., 110-112; Societa Bibliografica Italiana, 235; zapon as a paper preservative, 284-285; list of books in reading-room of John Crerar L., 703-704; Codices græci et Latini, 713.
 Blackstone Memorial L., Branford, Ct., bequest to, 657.
 Blackwell, R. J., C183; vice-pres. Ontario L. Assoc., 688.
 Blair, Emma H., C183.
 Blairsville, Pa., lib. gift from A. Carnegie, 192.
 Blake, Irma I., asst. L. of Congress, 234.
 Blanchard, Caroline A., C183.
 Blandy, Julia W., asst. L. of Congress, 234, 298.
Blätter für Volksbibliotheken, 78-79.
 Blind, books for, (N. Y. State L.) 77; at Cleveland P. L., 245.
 Blumenberg, M. A., Academia di S. Cecilia L., Rome, 250.
 Boardman, Anna E., C183.
 Bodleian L., Oxford, rpt., 348.
 Bolton, C. K., C183; Proud's hist. of Penna., 42; on A. L. A. finance com., 293; bibl. of Brookline, 768.
 Bolton, F. E., Secondary school system of Germany, 308.
 Bolton, H. C., exec. com. Wash. L. Assoc., 27.
 Bolton, Mass., lib. bequest to, 657.
 Book auctions in England (Lawler), 78.
 Book-backing, sheet-strip for, 350.
 Bookcases, sectional, 38, 350; attachment for, 710.
 Book cover machine, 764.
 Book for all readers (Spofford), 756-757.
 Book-holder, 38.
 Booklovers' L., 759.
 Book plates, stolen from Harvard Univ. L., 188, 343, 760.
 Book postal rates. See Library post.
 Book production, A. L. A. com. on statistics of, 293; merged with A. L. A. com. on internat. co-operation, 691.
 Book rest, adjustable, 38.
 Book signatures, device for marking, 710.
 Book support, 38.
 Book theft. See Theft.
 Books, suggestion for annotation of (Stanley), 104; of 1899 (N. Y. lib. meeting), 128; best 50 of 1899 for a small lib., 170; influences on choice of (Ballard), 182; for Wis. township libs., 253; old-fashioned, 322; of 1899 (Univ. of State of N. Y.), 352; cost of preparation for the public, (Steiner) C32-33, (A. L. A. discussion) C134-135; methods of inducing care of books, (Dousman) C60-62, (Foster) C63-64, (Brett) C123; selection by trustees of A. L. A. discussion, C133; withdrawal of (A. L. A. discussion), C148-150; cataloging of varying editions (A. L. A. discussion), C156-157; influence of open shelves on choice of, 741. See also Binding, Catholic books, Children's reading, Circulation, Duplicate collections, Fiction, Special collections, Theft.
 Books worth reading (Raffety), 90.
 Bookworms, prizes for essays on, 569, 581-582.
 Boone, Ia., lib. gift for, 251.
 Bossler Memorial L., Carlisle, Pa., 80.
 Boston Athenæum L., rpt., 135.
 Boston Book Co., *Bulletin of Bibliography*, 88, 307, 711; *Legal Bibliography*, 89.
 Boston P. L., photographs at, 8; J. L. Whitney libn., 19-20; bequest to, 37; bulletin, 39, 252, 602; annual list, 1899, 39; lib. and the laborer, 112; free lectures, 135; bust of Wendell Phillips presented to, 187; gifts to, 192; collections and scope (Swift), 323-327; finding list of ge-

The Index to Pseudonyms and Anonyms follows this.

- nealogies, 602; branch finding list, 658; 48th rpt., 704-705.
- Bostwick, A. E., Cr83; what should libns. read, 57-58, (Marot) 158; access to shelves and book theft, 280-281; pres. L. I. L. Club, 297; volumes and circulation, C29-32; duties and qualifications of assistants in open access libns., C40-41; book theft by children, Cr53; 2d vice-pres. N. J. L. Assoc., 694.
- Bovey, Mrs. H. T., Cr83.
- Bowdoin College L., \$150,000 for new building, 251.
- Bowker, R. R., Cr83; Annual lit. index, 196; Publications of societies (Cole), 242; Institut Internat. de Bibliographie, 273-274; A. L. A. rpt. on public documents, 290, C92-93; chairman A. L. A. com. on public documents, 293; A. L. A. com. on book statistics, 293; State publications (Hewitt), 299-300; cost of book preparation, C134-135; the library of the mind, 686; com. on internat. co-operation, 691.
- Bowley, A. L., Wages in the United Kingdom in the 19th century, 713.
- Bowne, J. T., decimal classification for physical training, 195.
- Boyd, L. S., asst. L. of Congress, 234.
- Boyden, W. L., sec. Wash. L. Assoc., 27.
- Bradbury, Mrs. L. A., Cr83.
- Bradford, Pa., lib. gift from A. Carnegie, 192.
- Bradley, Alice, Cr83.
- Bradley, I. S., Cr83.
- Brainerd, Fanny P., Cr83.
- Branniff, Florence T., Cr83.
- Brearley, H., bibl. of steel works, 42, 142, 196, 604, 713, 768.
- Breckinridge, S. M., Cr83.
- Brennan, J. A. F., on N. H. State L. Com., 21.
- Brett, Clara A., Cr83.
- Brett, W. H., Cr83; the public lib. in the future, 69; inducing care of books by children, Cr23; rpt. of com. on lib. examinations and credentials, Cr38; com. on lib. training, 69; re-elected libn. Cleveland P. L., 705, 727.
- Bridgman, Minnie C., Cr83.
- Bridgeport (Ct.) P. L., 10th rpt., 599.
- Briesen, Henriette von, libn. Manitowoc (Wis.) P. L., 78.
- Brigham, C. S., libn. R. I. Hist. Soc., 87.
- Brigham, Johnson, Cr83; on Iowa L. Commission, 238; travelling lib. movement, C121-122; the first travelling lib., 676.
- Brigham, Mrs. Johnson, Cr83.
- Brinkmann, Anna W., Cr83.
- Brinkmann, Edith H., Cr83.
- Brinton, D. G., collection given to Univ. of Penna. L., 339.
- British Museum L., 349; rpt., 348; Ashbee bequest, 708; catalogue, supplement (Paltsits), 713.
- Brock, Isabel G., Cr83.
- Brockton (Mass.) P. L., rpt., 244.
- Bronson L., Waterbury, Ct., rpt., 35-36.
- Brook Farm (Swift), 142.
- Brookline, Mass., bibl. of (Bolton), 768.
- Brookline (Mass.) P. L., list of French and Germ. books, 141; school collection, 187; 43d rpt., 300-301; children's lectures, 333; list of books for boys and girls, 711; teachers' cards, 759.
- Brooklyn (N. Y.) libns. See Long Isl. and L. Club.
- Brooklyn (N. Y.) Institute, Children's Museum, 760.
- Brooklyn (N. Y.) L., 42d rpt., 244, 342.
- Brooklyn (N. Y.) P. L., 32, 187; transfer of Flatbush P. L. to, 33; Sunday opening, 79; Williamsburg branch opened, 79; South Brooklyn branch opened, 135; anniversary of Flatbush branch, 187; new building for, 244, 301; Prospect branch, 244-245; anniversary of East branch, 301; 2d rpt., 342; budget for 1901, 650; appropriation granted, 688; plans for future, 760.
- Brooklyn (N. Y.) P. L. A., annual meeting, 187.
- Brooklyn (N. Y.) Union for Christian Work F. L., rpt., 301.
- Brooks, Florence, libn. Univ. of Penna. Museum of Archaeology and Paleontology, 193.
- Brooks, H. St. B., Cr83.
- Brown, Bertha M., sec. Wis. State L. Assoc., 595; libn. Eau Claire (Wis.) P. L., 699.
- Brown, E. G., Handlist of Muhammadan mss., 766.
- Brown, Edna A., 87, Cr83.
- Brown, Eurydice A., N. Y. State L. summer school, 299.
- Brown, J. N. (Foster), 285; lib. bequest, 600-601.
- Brown, Mary G., asst. L. of Congress, 336.
- Brown, Walter L., Cr83.
- Brown Memorial L., Clinton, Me., dedicated, 599.
- Browne, Nina E., recorder Mass. L. Club, 338; A. L. A. Pub. Section and co-operative cataloging, Cr40; work of lib. assns., Cr66; A. L. A. attendance summaries, Cr88; registrar A. L. A., 690.
- Brownell, Miss E. A., Cr83.
- Browning, Eliza G., Cr83; A. L. A. com. on lib. training, 293; books stolen by children, Cr52.
- Bruno, Giordano, bibl. of (Graziano), 353.
- Brussels Bibliographical Institute. See Institut International de Bibliographie.
- Bryan, W. B., bibl. of District of Columbia (Paltsits), 713.
- Buchanan, H. C., what N. J. is doing for public libns., 171-172; sec. N. J. P. L. Com., 294.
- Buffalo L. Club, Dec. meeting, 25; Jan. meeting, 75; April meeting, 239; May meeting, 296-297; Oct. and Nov. meetings, 750.
- Buffalo (N. Y.) P. L., staff meeting, 79; 3d rpt., 135-136; branch opened, 136; list of Polish books, 307; open-shelf lib. at (Elmendorf), C38-39; access to shelves at, Cr51; list for teachers, 760.
- Bugbee, E. H., lib. bequest to DanIELson, Ct., 709.
- Buildings, library, Holland F. L., Alexandria Bay, N. Y., 31; Carnegie L., Atlanta, 70; Stanford Univ. L., 83-84; as developed from residences, 103-104; Houghton Memorial L. (Jackson), 105-109; Hanover (N. H.) P. L., 137-138; Swan P. L., Albion, N. Y., 186; Owatonna (Minn.) P. L., 190-191; Providence P. L., 228-232; Lynn P. L., 246; Widener branch, Phila. F. L., 305; Holyoke (Mass.) P. L., 343; Lake Forest College, 344; Oakland (Cal.) P. L., 345; Mt. Washington branch, Carnegie L., 346; Madison (N. J.) P. L., 599-600; planning and construction (Green) 677-683; of Wis. State Hist. Soc., 687-688; Guildhall (Vt.) P. L., 705; Hagerstown (Md.) P. L., 705-706; Weston (Mass.) P. L., 764.
- Bulletins, at Univ. of Ill. L. School, 28; suggestions for (Wis. F. L. Com.), 40, 141, 253; discussed at Wis. State L. Assoc., 594; wanted (Hill), 618.
- Bullock, Waller I., Cr83.
- Buonanno, C., Notizie storiche sulla Biblioteca Angelica di Roma, 708.
- Burchard, E. L., Cr83; Lake George and Hudson post-conference trip, Cr81-182.
- Burdick, Esther E., Cr83.
- Burgess, F. E., Cr83.
- Burlington (Ia.) P. L., rpt., 80.
- Burrage, Alice, N. Y. State L. summer school, 299.
- Buss, Charlotte A., Cr83.
- Butte (Mont.) P. L., rpt., 301.
- Cagnat, R., Revue des publications epigraphiques, 196.
- California, libns. of (Cal. L. Assoc. pub.), 294.
- California L. Assoc., Nov. meeting, 21; Dec. meeting, 21; annual meeting, 181; publications, no. 3, 294; April meeting, 294; Aug. meeting, 591-592.
- Cambridge (Mass.) P. L., 42d rpt., 136.
- Campbell, Frank, resignation, 193; catalog of Indian official documents, 602, 658, (Haines) 701-702.
- Canada, reading list on, 120-121; libns. and literature, A. L. A. session, 290-291, Cr38; review of hist. publications relating to (Wrong), 308; prose writers of (Dawson), Cr124.
- Canadian Libraries (Bain), Cr7-10.
- Canadian Library Association, 271, 292, (Hardy) 335. See also Ontario L. Assoc.
- Canadian poets and poetry (Light-hall), C25-26.
- Canadiana, Montreal exhibit of, 292, Cr73-174.
- Canfield, J. H., address at N. Y. L. Assoc., 644.
- Canton (O.) P. L. Assoc., gift to, 86.
- Cape Cod L. Assoc., organization meeting, 696-697.
- Cardiff (Wales) F. L., Welsh bibl., 196.
- Carlisle, Pa., Bosler Memorial L., 80.
- Carnegie, And., lib. benefactions in 1899, 3, 18; offer to Louisville, Ky., 33, 80; \$50,000 to Cheyenne, Wyo., 37; \$50,000 to Davenport, Ia., 37; \$50,000 to Emporia College, Kan., 37; \$75,000 to Lincoln (Neb.) P. L., 37; \$50,000 to Oil City, Pa., 37; \$10,000 to Pittsburgh Carnegie L., 37; \$10,000 to Erie P. L. (Wright), 56; \$25,000 to Chillicothe, Mo., 86; \$50,000 to Coal Center, Pa., 86; \$40,000 to Covington, Ky., 80; \$50,000 to East Orange, N. J., 86; \$50,000 to Houston, Tex., 86, 343; \$25,000 to Leavenworth (Kan.) P. L., 86; \$50,000 to Ottumwa, Ia., 86; \$50,000 to San Antonio, Tex., 86; \$50,000 to York, Pa., 86; aid to A. L. A. Paris exhibit, 103; why Mr. Carnegie founds free libns., 177; \$15,000 to Blairsville, Pa., 192; \$100 annually to Boston P. L., 192; \$25,000 to Bradford, Pa., 192; gift (\$30,000) confirmed to Grove City, Pa., 192; \$500 to Muncie (Ind.) Workingmen's P. L., 251; A. L. A. resolution on, 293; gift to Clarion (Pa.) accepted, 302; \$1500 to Chartiers Township F. L., 349; \$20,000 to Huntingdon, Pa., 349; \$12,000 to Ironwood, Mich., 349; \$50,000 to Wilkinsburg, Pa., 349; \$2000 to Lockerby, Scotl., 601; \$5000 to Greenock, Scotl., 658, 708; \$1000 to Waco (Tex.) P. L., 657; \$50,000 to Dubuque, Ia., 657, 705, 761; \$10,000 to Hawick, Scotl., 708; gift to Tyrone accepted, 764.

The Index to Pseudonyms and Anonyms follows this.

- Carnegie F. L., Allegheny, Pa., 10th rpt., 704.
 Carnegie F. L., Braddock, Pa., 79.
 Carnegie L., Atlanta, Ga., plans chosen, 31; new building, 70, 300; 1st rpt., 650; heating plant, 759.
 Carnegie L., Carnegie, Pa. *See* Andrew Carnegie L.
 Carnegie L., Dallas, Tex., Rosa M. Leeper, libn., 351.
 Carnegie L., East Liverpool, O., site secured, 33.
 Carnegie L., Fort Worth, Tex., cornerstone laid, 343.
 Carnegie L., Hazelwood, Pa., 652.
 Carnegie L., Houston, Tex., 343-344.
 Carnegie L., Oklahoma City, O. T., cornerstone laid, 600.
 Carnegie L., Pittsburgh, Pa., gift of \$10,000 from A. Carnegie, 37; finding list of periodicals, 39; bulletin, 41, 195, 252, 307, 352; work with children (Olcott), 166-168; proposed extension, 228; training class for children's libns., 333; Mt. Washington branch opened, 346; 4th rpt., 653-654; electric light plant, 765.
 Carnegie L., San Antonio, Tex., 763.
 Carnegie L., Sedalia, Mo., plans adopted, 347, 707.
 Carr, H. J., C183; closing of Scranton P. L., 71-72; vice-pres. Penna. L. Club, 130; pres. A. L. A., 292, C143; A. L. A. secretary's rpt., C106.
 Carr, Mrs. H. J., C183.
 Carver, L. D., pres. Nat. Assn. State Libns., 741.
 Casamajor, Mary, C183.
 Case L., Cleveland, O., consolidation with Cleveland P. L., 33-34.
 Catalog cards, changing size of (Dewey), 350.
 Cataloging, contributions to the literature of (Martel), 28-30; A. L. A. round table meeting on, 291, C154-162; in reference work, C147-148; Cataloging (Crawford), 596-597. *See also* A. L. A. Catalog Section, Co-operative cataloging, Printed catalog cards.
 Cataloging and classification (dept.), 39, 87, 141, 194, 252, 307, 352, 602, 658, 711, 766.
 Catalogs in free libs. (Hill), 175-176.
 Catholic books, list of, in Enoch Pratt F. L. (O'Donovan), 141; and public libns. (O'Donovan), 300.
 Caves, bibl. of (Balch), 768.
 Celichowski, Z., *Polskie indeksy Książek zakazanych*, 89.
 Celli, A., bibl. of malaria, 768.
 Central Falls, R. I., lib. bequest to, 657.
 Chalfont St. Giles, Eng., Milton lib., 140.
 Chamberlain, Mellen, death of, 351.
 Chandler, Ellen M., C183.
 Changed titles, 40, 88, 141, 218, 307, 660, 712, 766.
 Chapple, Ada G., C183; asst. L. of Congress, 234, 700.
 Charging system, proposed (Lyon), 350.
 Charleston (S. C.) L. Soc., gift to, 151.
 Charlton, Marg. R., C183.
 Chartiers Township F. L., Idlewood, Pa., gift of \$1500 from A. Carnegie, 349.
 Chase, A. H., sec. N. H. State L. Com., 21; sec. A. L. A. State and Law Lib. Section, 691; state lib. com. and state lib., 740.
 Chase, Jessie C., C183.
 Chaucer, list on (Croydon P. L.), 766.
 Chauvin, V., bibl. des ouvrages arabes, 660.
 Chelsea (Mass.) P. L., rpt., 301.
 Cheney, J. V., C183; *Law Register and Legal Adviser*, 728.
 Cheney, Lucy D., C183.
 Cheyenne, Wyo., lib. gift from A. Carnegie, 37.
 Chicago Bibliographical Soc., inaugural meeting, 26; Feb. meeting, 239; annual meeting, 239-240; Nov. meeting, 750-752.
 Chicago L. Club, Dec. meeting, 26-27; Jan. meeting, 75; Feb. meeting, 130-131; March meeting, 183-184; April meeting, 240; Nov. meeting, 752.
 Chicago P. L., mutilation of periodicals at, 32; 28th rpt., 705.
 Children, lib. work with, 157-158, (Smith) 342; use of pictures in (A. C. Moore), 159-162; at Pittsburgh Carnegie L. (Olcott), 166-168; city children and the lib. (H. Moore), 170; ideas in children's work, 171; course of training for children's libns., (Plummer) 184-185, (Carnegie L.) 333; A. L. A. session on, 288, C122-131; children's lectures at Brookline P. L., 333; methods of inducing care of books, (Dousman) C60-62, (Foster) C63-64, (Brett) C123; picture work for, (Hunt) C66-67, (E. L. Moore) C67-68, (A. C. Moore) C126-129; story-telling, lectures, etc., (Olcott) C69-70, (Tobitt) C129-130, (McCrory) C130-131; what libns. have done and are doing (Hewins), C119-121; book theft by children (A. L. A. discussion), C152-153; discussed at Wis. State L. Assoc., 593, 594. *See also* A. L. A. Section for Lib. Work with Children.
 Children's Museum. *See* Brooklyn Institute.
 Children's reading, study of (Vostrovsky), 171; lecture on (Cleveland P. L.), 187; children's books and periodicals, (Sargent) C64-66, (Elmendorf) C123-124, (Hewins) C124-125, (Fairchild) C125-126; list of books for (New Bedford P. L.), 659; at Springfield City L., 763.
 Children's rooms, at Adriance L., 34; furnishing of, 168; at Cincinnati P. L., 302; at North Adams P. L., 762.
 Chili, Biblioteca hispano-chilena (Medina), 196.
 Chillicothe, Mo., lib. gift from A. Carnegie, 86.
 China, ref. lists on, 602, (Salem P. L.) 659.
 Chivers, Cedric, C183.
 Choice of books (Richardson), 90.
 Chopin, bibl. of (Huneker), 308.
 Cincinnati (O.) P. L., rpt., 33; death of A. W. Whelpley, 140-141; bulletin, 195; N. D. C. Hodges, libn., 252, 342; children's room, 301; new board, 342; rpt., 651; resolutions of board, 760.
 Circulation, study of percentages in (Bostwick), C29-32.
 Civil service. *See* U. S. civil service, U. S. Treasury Dept.
 Clarion, Pa., lib. gift from A. Carnegie accepted, 302.
 Clark, Eliz. R., C183.
 Clark, Mrs. J. C., N. Y. State L. summer school, 299.
 Clark, Mrs. M. B., 650.
 Clark, Vina E., C183.
 Clark University L., Worcester, bequest to, 349.
 Clarke, Edith E., C183; library material desired, 42; protests to publishers of periodicals, C146; withdrawal of obsolete books, C149; cataloging issues of societies, C155; correction to A. L. A. proceedings, 1900, 618.
 Clarke, Eliz. P., C183.
 Classification, beauties of, 17-18, (Stanley) 56.
 Cleveland (O.) P. L., 302; consolidation with Case L., 33-34; children's book-mark, 80; 31st rpt., 136-137; lecture on children's reading, 187; dept. for the blind, 245; new sub-branches, 342; *Open Shelf* pub. by, 352; lib. levy, 651; W. H. Brett re-elected libn., 705, 727.
 Cleveland (O.) P. L. summer school, 187, 297-298.
 Clinton, Me., Brown Memorial L. dedicated, 599.
 Clodd, E., Grant Allen, 660.
 Cloud, Josephine, C183.
 Clubs, libns. and (Adams), 174-175.
 Coal Center, Pa., lib. gift from A. Carnegie, 87.
 Cockle, M. J. D., bibl. of Eng. military books, 660.
 Coddington, Hester, asst. L. of Congress, 307.
 Codices Græci et Latini photographice depicti, 713.
 Colby College, Waterville, Me., course on books, 187.
 Cole, G. W., C183; lib. development in N. Y. state, 127; Publications of societies, 242-243; early French "general catalog", 329-331; bibl. of Bermuda (Bost. Book Co.), 711; Spofford's book for all readers, 756-757; Torrington lib. bequest, 763-764.
 Cole, Mrs. G. W., C183.
 Cole, T. L., treas. Wash. L. Assoc., 27.
 Collar, Mildred A., C184.
 College course in bibliography, at Colby College, 187.
 College libraries, bibl. of (Williams), 196. *See also* University libns.
 College library vs. university library (Lord), C45-49, C147-150.
 Colonization, list of books on (L. of Congress), 604.
 Colorado, travelling libns., 34.
 Colorado Springs (Col.) P. L., rpt., 187-188.
 Colorado State Normal School, course in lib. handicraft, 335.
 Columbia Univ. L., "Garden lib." given to, 657.
 Columbus (Ga.) P. L. A., 343.
 Columbus (O.) P. L., gift to, 349.
 Columbus (O.) P. School L., 23d rpt., 80.
 Communications (dept.), 42, 56, 104, 159, 218, 272, 322, 570, 618, 676, 728.
 Concord (Mass.) F. P. L., 27th rpt., 245.
 Concord (N. H.) P. L., 42d rpt., 302.
 Confederate text-books (Weeks), 713.
 Connecticut L. Assoc., annual meeting, 122-123; May meeting, 295; autumn meeting, 640, 692-693.
 Connecticut State L., libnship, 676; G. S. Godard libn., 765.
 Conway, Mass., Field Memorial L., 651.
 Cooke, Jane, 650.
 Cooney, Alice E., N. Y. State L. summer school, 297.
 Co-operative cataloging, and the A. L. A. rules (Kroeger), C73-77; estimation of cost (Andrews), C78-80; adjustments and organization (Lane), C80-82; A. L. A. session on, C139-142. *See also* A. L. A. Co-operation Committee, A. L. A. Publishing Board.
 Copyright date, cataloging of (A. L. A. discussion), C161-162.
 Corey, D. P., C184.
 Corey, Mrs. D. P., C184.
 Cornell Univ. L., catalog of Dante collection (Mott), 755-756.
 Cossitt L., Memphis, Tenn., 34; bequest to, 709.

The Index to Pseudonyms and Anonyms follows this.

- Costume, Lipperheide collection on, given to state, 250.
 Council Bluffs (Ia.) F. P. L., 18th rpt., 651.
 Countryman, Gratia A., lines of work for state lib. commissions, C51-54.
 Covington, Ky., lib. gift from A. Carnegie, 86.
 Cowley, A. E., sub-libn. Bodleian L., 87.
 Crafts, Lettie M., on board Minneapolis P. L., 765.
 Crane P. L., Quincy, Mass., rpt., 305.
 Cranston, Mrs. Mary R., C184.
 Crawford, Esther, cataloging (Cutter), 596-597.
 Crèvecoeur, Pierre de, C184.
 Criminology, bibl. of (Drähms), 353.
 Crispo-Moncada, C., I codici arabi, 89.
 Cromwell, reading list on, (Springfield City L.) 30-31, (Salem P. L.) 195.
 Crowell, Emma, C184.
 Crowell, Martin L., C184.
 Croydon (Eng.) P. L., 11th rpt., 349; *Reader's Index*, 766.
 Cruice, Mary Z., treas. Penna. L. Club, 130.
 Crunden, F. E., death of, 710.
 Crunden, F. M., C183; A. L. A. com. on lib. schools, 20, 293; typewriters in libs., 158; libn. and trustees, C133-134; co-operation with N. E. A., C137; book theft and access to shelves, C153; cataloging, C157; suggestions for A. L. A. by-laws desired, 690.
 Cuba, bibl. on (U. S. rpt. of educ.), 768.
 Cummings, Alice T., C184; treas. Ct. L. Assoc., 122.
 Cummings, C. L., N. Y. State L. summer school, 299.
 Cunningham, Arth., vice-pres. Indiana L. Assoc., 22.
 Currier, T. F., C184.
 Curtis, Florence R., 699.
 Curzon, H. de, *Essai de classement d'une bibl. musicale*, 768.
 Cutter, C. A., C184; changed titles—peculiar case, 218; access to shelves, C154; Crawford's Cataloging, 596-597; photographs and photo-prints, 619-625, 768.
 Cutter, Nellie, treas. Bay Path L. Club, 340.
 Cutter, W. P., C184; card index of the Department of Agriculture, 42, 177; withdrawal of books, C149.
 Daggett, Caroline, C184.
 Dailey, Mrs. D. B., C184.
 Dallas (Tex.) P. L. *See* Carnegie L., Dallas.
 Dame, Kath., reading list on Canada, 120-121; cataloger Cornell Univ. L., 351, 700.
 Dana, J. C., C184; A. L. A. com. on lib. schools, 20, 293; rpt. of com. on lib. schools, 286-287, C83-86, C113; rpt. of com. on co-operation with N. E. A., 290, C136-137; chairman A. L. A. com. on co-operation with N. E. A., 293; cost of book preparation, C135; access to shelves, C153.
 Danforth, G. F., C184.
 Dangers of technical knowledge and training (Thomas), 328.
 Daniels, Jos. F., course in lib. handicraft Colo. State Normal School, 335.
 Danielson, Ct., lib. bequest to, 799.
 Dante, *Iconografia Dantesca* (Volkmann), 41; Catalog of Cornell collection (Mott), 755-756.
 Davenport, Cyril, English embroidered bookbindings (Ranck), 597.
 Davenport, Ia., lib. gift from A. Carnegie, 37.
 David, May R., C184.
 Davidson, H. E., C184.
 Davidson, Mrs. H. E., C184.
 Davidson, Prof. J., C184.
 Davidson, Mabel K., 650.
 Davies, J. F., Montana state cataloger, 710.
 Davis, Mrs. Adelaide G., necrology, C188.
 Davis, Mary L., C184.
 Davis, Miriam M., C184.
 Dawson, Dr. S. E., C184; prose writers of Canada, C11-24.
 Day, Ermina M., death of, 351.
 De Wolfe, Madeleine B., asst. L. of Congress, 234.
 Deakin, A., Outlines of musical bibl., 354.
 Dean, B., bibl. of C. von Kupfer, 254.
 Dean, Mary B., N. Y. State L. summer school, 299.
 Decimal classification, for physical training (Bowne), 195; for agriculture (Wyer), 252; for microscopy (Ward), 602; revision of (Dewey), 684-685.
 Decimal index, to mechanical engineering, 141; to mechanical literature (Herrick), 195.
 Declaration of Independence, bibl. of (Heys), 354.
 Delisle, Auguste, C184.
 Delisle, L., *Vente de manuscrits du comte d'Ashburnham*, 196.
 Denison, G. A., C184.
 Denjean, G., *L'assurance contre le chômage*, 308.
 Denmark, lib. of (Steenberg), 703.
 Dennis, Carrie C., C184; vice-pres. Nebraska L. Assoc., 24.
 Denver (Col.) P. L., 188.
 Derby, Alice H., C184.
 Derickson, Maud E., C184.
 Des Moines (Ia.) P. L., 8th rpt., 302.
 Dessert P. L., Mosinee, Wis., rpt., 247.
 Detroit (Mich.) P. L., bulletin, 195; handbook, 245; 35th rpt., 343.
 Dewey, Melvil, C184; resignation as sec. Univ. of State of N. Y., 4, 38-39; A. L. A. com. on co-operation with N. E. A., 293; changing size of catalog cards, 350; on rpt. on lib. schools, C112; trustees at A. L. A. meetings, C132; cost of book preparation, C135; co-operative cataloging, C141-142; revision of decimal classification, 684-685.
 De Witt, Clinton, C184.
 Dexter, F. B., first public lib. in New Haven, Ct., 600.
 Dickson, Caspar G., asst. L. of Congress, 184, 234.
 Dieserud, Juul, asst. L. of Congress, 336, 351.
 Dietrich, F., *Bibliographie der deutschen Zeitschriften-Litteratur*, 90.
 Directories at N. H. State L., 34.
 Disinfection, by formaline at Scranton P. L. (Carr), 71-72.
 District of Columbia, bibl. of (Bryan), 713.
 Doan, Enos L., C184.
 Doane, Rebecca F., C184.
 Dodge, Melvin G., C184.
 Doren, Electra C., 351, C184; A. L. A. com. on lib. training, 293; A. L. A. co-operation com., 294; vice-pres. Ohio L. Assoc., 695.
 Dougherty, Anna R., C184.
 Dougherty, H. T., asst. L. of Congress, 234.
 Dousman, Mary E., C184; methods of inducing care of books, C60-62.
 Dover (N. H.) P. L., 17th rpt., 245.
 Downey, Mary E., 765.
 Drähms, A., *The criminal*, 353.
 Draper, Miriam S., children's libn., Brooklyn Inst., 87.
 Dresden, lib. conference on use of zapon for mss., 49.
 Drew Theological Seminary L., Madison, N. J., 6th rpt., 599.
 Drewry, W. S., Southampton insurrection, 254.
 Drexel Institute L. School, 133-134, 184, 298, 699; class of 1900-1901, 699, 753.
 Droyer, Mary G., C184.
 Drury, F. K. W., N. Y. State L. summer school, 299.
 Dublin, N. H., lib. gift for, 37; Farnham lib. cornerstone laid, 651.
 DuBois, W. E. B., Philadelphia negro, 41.
 Dubuque (Ia.) Y. M. L. A., rpt., 245; lib. gift from A. Carnegie, 657, 705, 761.
 Duff, Gordon, resignation, 765.
 Duncan, W. H., Jr., libn. University Club, N. Y. City, 307, 700.
 Duntun, Charlotte A., N. Y. State L. summer school, 299.
 Duplicate collections of popular books (N. Y. lib. meeting), 129.
 Durham, Eng., bibl. (Lapsley), 253.
 Duval, Linda M., N. Y. State L. summer school, 299.
 Dyer, Marg. C., vice-pres. Wash. L. Assoc., 27.
 Eames, Wilberforce, what should libns. read, 60-61; pres. N. Y. L. Club, 297.
 Earl, Mrs. Adams, C184.
 Earl, Mrs. Eliz. C., C184.
 Earl, Jeanie S., C184.
 Earll, Irene A., movable location for pamphlets, 37-38.
 East Liverpool, O. *See* Carnegie L., East Liverpool.
 East Orange (N. J.) P. L., lib. gifts from A. Carnegie, 86; Miss S. S. Oddie libn., 351.
 Eastman, Linda A., C184.
 Eastman, W. R., C184; A. L. A. co-operation com., 294; essentials of a good lib. law, C49-51.
 Eastman, Mrs. W. R., C184.
 Eau Claire (Wis.) P. L., Miss B. M. Brown libn., 699.
 Economics, bibl. of (Jones) 604.
 Edmunds, J., C184.
 Edmunds, Mrs. J., C184.
 Education, bibl. of, (Hazlitt) 41, 354, 604, (Lord, Wyer) 253-254, (Bolton) 308. *See also* Teachers.
 Edwards, Ella M., C184.
 Edwards, Mrs. J., state libn. Mo., 765.
 Egypt, Arabic press of (Hartmann), 142.
 Elamoff, E., catalog of articles on geography, 89.
 Electric light plant, Carnegie I., Pittsburgh, 765.
 Elizabeth, N. J., lib. gift for, 251.
 Elliott, Annie L., asst. L. of Congress, 234.
 Elliott, Caroline L., treas. Chicago Bibliographical Soc., 240.
 Elliott, Julia E., C184.
 Ellison, Annette C., C184.
 Elmendorf, H. L., C184; public lib. and public school, 127-128, 163-165; access to a selected lib., C38-39; children's books and periodicals, C123-124; book theft and access to shelves, C153; pres. N. Y. L. Assoc., 647.
 Elmendorf, Mrs. H.; L., C184.
 Elmira, N. Y., Steele Memorial L., 1st rpt., 705.
 Elrod, Jennie, sec. Ind. L. A., 745.
 Ely, Sarah E., resignation, 307.

The Index to Pseudonyms and Anonyms follows this.

- Emerson, Mabel E., C184.
 Emporia College, Kan., lib. gift from A. Carnegie, 37.
 Engle, Emma R., C184.
 English history, annotated lists of books (A. L. A. Pub. Sec.), 20, C87.
 Enoch Pratt F. L., 14th rpt., 135; list of Catholic books (O'Donovan), 141; 7th branch opened, 342; finding list, pt. 3, 711.
 Epidemic disease, libs. and (Scranton P. L.), 71-72.
 Epigraphy, *Revue des publications épigraphiques* (Cagnat), 196.
 Erie (Pa.) P. L., gift from A. Carnegie (Wright), 56; Miss K. Mack libn., 711.
 Erwin, Mrs. Julia G., N. Y. State L. summer school, 299.
 Evans, Mrs. Alice G., C184.
 Evans, E. S., asst. L. of Congress, 336.
 Evans, G. H., N. Y. State L. summer school, 299.
 Evanston (Ill.) F. P. L., gift of \$100,000 for new building, 192; 27th rpt., 651; lib. day, 761.
 Ewart, K. D., Cosimo de Medici, 41.
 Exchanges solicited (Fletcher), 104.
 Exhibitions, Cromwell material at Springfield City L., 83; valentines at Pratt Inst., 135; Gould's birds at Hartford Athenæum, 188; wild flowers at Pratt Inst., 244; Whistler prints at N. Y. P. L., 761.
 Experiment stations, bibl. of, 604.
 Eye, bibl. of (Baudry), 308.
 Eys, W. J. van, bibl. des Bibles, etc., 712.
 Fairbairn, Helen, C184.
 Fairchild, E. M., C184.
 Fairchild, Mrs. S. C., C184; 2d vice-pres. A. L. A., 292, C143; children's books and periodicals, C125-126; address to Chic. L. Club, 752.
 Fairfield, Me., gift for public lib. to, 349.
 Falkner, Roland P., chief Division of Documents, L. of Congress, 639, 657-658.
 Falls City, Neb., lib. bequest for, 37.
 Farmington (Me.) P. L. A., gift to, 349.
 Farnham, Mrs. H. P., lib. gift to Dublin, N. H., 37, 651.
 Farr, Mabel, treas. L. I. L. Club, 297.
 Farrar, Ida F., C184; sec. West. Mass. L. Club, 338.
 Fatout, Nellie, treas. Indiana L. Assoc., 22, 745.
 Faxon, F. W., C184; marriage, 252; sec. A. L. A., 292, C143.
 Faxon, Mrs. F. W., C184.
 Fazio, E., *Biblioteconomia*, 40.
 Feary, Charlotte, C184.
 Ferguson L., Stamford, Ct., special reading lists, 347.
 Ferrand, H., *Études de bibliographie alpine* en 1898, 196.
 Fiction, omission of imprint in cataloging (A. L. A. discussion), C162. See also Duplicate collections.
 Field Columbian Museum L., Chicago, rpt., 245.
 Field Memorial L., Conway, Mass., 651.
 Finley, F. G., C184.
 Finney, B. A., lecture on printing, 187.
 Fitchburg (Mass.) P. L., bulletin, 88, 711.
 FitzGerald, E., bibl. of (Prideaux), 196, 254.
 Flagg, C. A., asst. L. of Congress, 234.
 Flatbush F. L., Brooklyn, N. Y., transferred to Brooklyn P. L., 33.
 Fleischner, Otto, asst. libn. Boston P. L., 87.
 Fleming, A. P., pres. Iowa L. A., 746; politics in libs., 747.
 Fletcher, Rob., 658.
 Fletcher, W. I., C184; exchanges solicited, 104; Annual lit. index, 196; on A. L. A. com. on title-pages to periodicals, 293; pres. Western Mass. L. Club, 338; new ed. of "A. L. A. index," C110; co-operative cataloging, C140-141; catalog experimenting, C148; chairman A. L. A. College Section, C150.
 Fletcher F. L., Burlington, Vt., 26th rpt., 187.
 Flint, Weston, C184; book theft and open access, C152.
 Foote, Eliz. L., vice-pres. N. Y. L. Club, 297.
 Forbes L., Northampton, Mass., 5th rpt., 190, 248.
 Ford, W. C., public lib. and the state, 275-279; lecturer on statistics at Univ. of Chicago, 601.
 Foreign documents, A. L. A. com. on, 293.
 Forsyth, W. G., libn. Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., 193.
 Fort Monroe, Va., lib. building for, 137.
 Fort Worth, Tex., Carnegie L., cornerstone laid, 343.
 Foss, S. W., C184; summer vacation cards, 642, 683-684.
 Foster, Anna, C184; cataloger Univ. of Cal., 699.
 Foster, Mary S., C184.
 Foster, W. E., C184; Providence P. L., 228-232; school and lib., 244; John Nicholas Brown, 285; the standard lib., C36-38; methods of inducing care of books, C63-64; lighting of Providence P. L., 570; com. on lib. training, 691.
 Fox, Nellie L., C184.
 Foye, Charlotte H., C184.
 France, bibl. of Revolution (Sagnac), 41.
 Francis, Mary, C184.
 Frazer, G. M., libn. Aberdeen P. L., 140.
 Freeman, Marilla W., C184; N. Y. State L. summer school, 299; pres. Ind. L. Assoc., 745.
 French, Mrs. C. H., C184.
 French "general catalog," an early (Cole), 329-331.
 French periodicals, index to (Jordell), 196; *Revue des deux mondes* for students (Beer), 570.
 Frew, W. N., on Penna. F. L. Com., 21.
 Friedenwald, Dr. Herbert, resignation, 658.
 Friends' F. L., Germantown, Phila., 245.
 Full names (dept.), 40, 88, 142, 195, 253, 308, 352, 603, 767.
 Full names (A. L. A. discussion on), C159-160.
 Fuller, Mrs. C. A., sec. Bay Path L. Club, 340.
 Fungi, bibl. of (Underwood), 41.
 Furbish, Alice C., C184.
 Galbreath, C. B., C184; co-operation of state libns. and state lib. commissions, C54-57; vice-pres. Ohio L. Assoc., 695.
 Galesburg (Ill.) P. L., Anna Hoover libn., 207.
 Galveston, Tex., Rosenberg L. Assoc. chartered, 651.
 Garland, Caroline H., C184.
 Garnett, R., Essays in libship and bibliography (Martel), 28-30.
 Garvin, Ethel, asst. Providence P. L., 252.
 Gas engine, bibl. of (Parsell, Weed), 660.
 Gash, Margaret, C184, 700.
 Gassaway, Eliz., C184.
 Gauger, E., *Essai de bibliographie*, 713.
 Gay, Alice M., C184.
 Gay, F. B., C184; title-pages and indexes to periodicals, C145-146.
 Gay, Helen K., C184.
 Geiger, E. A., C184.
 Genealogy, handbook of (Stiles), 40; finding list of genealogies, etc. (Bost. P. L.), 602.
 General catalog, an early French (Cole), 329-331.
 General Theological L., Boston, work of (Jackson), 574-576.
 Geneva, O., gift for Spencer memorial lib., 37.
 Geographic names, mode of spelling (A. L. A. discussion), C158-159.
 Geography, catalog of articles on (Elamoff), 89; Evolution of geog. (Keane), 142.
 Georgia, travelling libs. for, 761.
 Georgia State L., rpt., 137.
 German library association. See Verein deutscher Bibliothekare.
 German periodicals, index to (Dietrich), 90.
 Germany, bibliothèques universitaires allemande (Laude), 708.
 Gerould, Ja. T., C184; libn. Missouri Univ., 351; care of serial publications, C44-45; cataloging German academies, C155-156.
 Gibson, Minnie E., C185.
 Gifford, W. L. R., C185; chairman A. L. A. co-operation com., 294; round-table meeting on state lib. assns., C163.
 Gifts and bequests (dept.) 37, 86, 192, 251, 349, 657, 709, 765.
 Gifts and bequests, A. L. A. rpt. on (Stockwell), 180, 287, C92-105, C114-115; appointment of special reporters deferred, 293; A. L. A. reporter on, 691.
 Gilbert, Eliz., C185.
 Gilder, Leroy A., asst. L. of Congress, 336.
 Gilkey, Malina A., C185.
 Gilmore, L. B., on A. L. A. com. on foreign documents, 293.
 Glasgow, Scotl., free lib. system for, 306.
 Glass, prismatic, tests of, 764.
 Glenndon, Pa., lib. meeting, 761.
 Gloucester (Mass.) F. L., 188.
 Gloversville (N. Y.) P. L., 20th rpt., 302.
 Godard, G. S., 676; state libn. Ct., 765.
 Goddard, W. D., C185.
 Goding, Sarah E., C185.
 Gooch, Harriet B., C185.
 Goss, Harriet, C185.
 Gould, C. H., C185; councillor A. L. A., 292, 294, C144; chairman A. L. A. com. on foreign documents, 293.
 Gould, H. A., C185.
 Gouverneur (N. Y.) Reading-room Assoc., 192.
 Gracie, Helen B., asst. Worcester P. L., 193.
 Grafton (Mass.) P. L., bequest to, 251.
 Graham, Emma, C185.
 Grand Rapids (Mich.) P. L., 137, 705.
 Graziano, G., *Bibliografia bruniana*, 353.
 Green, Bernard R., planning and construction of lib. buildings, 677-683.
 Green, S. G., John Rylands L., 26-37.
 Green, S. S., alterations at Worcester P. L., 85; access to shelves in large libs., C34; Nichols' bibliography of Worcester, 597-598.
 Green, Walter C., C185.
 Greenman, E. May, C185.

The Index to Pseudonyms and Anonyms follows this.

- Greenock, Scotl., lib. gift from A. Carnegie, 656, 708.
 Grey, C. F., gift to Evanston P. L., 192.
 Grierson, Mrs. E. S., Cr185.
 Griffin, A. P. C., list on colonization (L. of Congress), 604.
 Griswold, Mary E., asst. L. of Congress, 234.
 Griswold, W.; McCuillis, necrology, C109.
 Grosvenor L., Buffalo, N. Y., bulletin no. 1, 195.
 Grove City, Pa., Carnegie gift to, 192, 245.
 Groveland (Mass.) P. L., bequest to, 765.
 Guggenheimer, Aimée, asst. U. S. Division of Forestry, 242.
 Guild, Helen, Cr185; pres. Indiana L. Assoc., 22.
 Guild, Reuben A., necrology, C108.
 Guildhall, Vt., cornerstone of lib. laid, 705.
 Gunnison, Marion, Cr185.
 Gutenberg quin-centenary, 3, 36; Festschrift zur Gutenbergfeier, 660.
 Guthrie (O. T.) P. L., 651-652.
 Hackensack, N. J., lib. gift to, 192-193.
 Hackett, Irene A., Cr185.
 Hadley, Anna, Cr185.
 Hafner, Alfr., Cr185.
 Hagar, Sarah C., Cr185.
 Hagerstown, Md., lib. for, 245, 705-706.
 Haines, Helen E., Cr185; Montreal conference A. L. A., 285-292; recorder A. L. A., 292, Cr143; post-conference trip, Cr174-182; Campbell's index-catalog of Indian documents, 701-702; Bibl. Nationale, Catalogue gén., v. 2, 754-755; Univ. of State of N. Y. Public Libs. and public educ., 757-758.
 Haines, Jane B., asst. L. of Congress, 234.
 Hall, Bessie G., Cr185.
 Hall, E. Frances, Cr185.
 Hall, E. W., 351.
 Hammond, Laura, Cr185.
 Handbook of American libraries, rpt. of A. L. A. com., 288, Cr117, Cr122; A. L. A. com. on, 293.
 Hannibal (Mo.) P. L., lib. gift to, 709.
 Hanover (N. H.) P. L., dedicated, 137-138.
 Hanson, J. C. M., Cr185; catalog of L. of Congress, 176; cataloging of varying editions, Cr157; sec. A. L. A. Catalog Section, 691.
 Hardin, Pauline H., state libn. of Ky., 140.
 Hardy, E. A., Cr185; sec. Canadian L. Assoc., 335; sec. Ontario L. Assoc., 688.
 Harrington, Bernard J., Cr185.
 Harrison, J. Le Roy, at Paris Exposition, 87, 191; at A. L. A. exhibit at Paris Exposition, 282-283, 331.
 Hartford (Ct.) Athenæum, exhibition of Gould's birds, 188.
 Hartford (Ct.) P. L., 62d rpt., 599.
 Hartmann, M., Arabic press of Egypt, 142.
 Harvard Univ. (Lane), 33; rpt., 138; collection of contemporary records, 188; theft of book-plates from, 188, 343, 760; treatment of pamphlets, 334.
 Hasse, Adélaïde R., A. L. A. com. on lib. schools, 20.
 Hastings, C. H., pres. Chic. Bibl. Soc., 240.
 Haven, Georgetown, Cr185.
 Haverhill (Mass.) P. L., 25th rpt., 303.
 Hawick, Scotl., lib. gift from A. Carnegie, 708.
 Hawkins, Eleanor E., N. Y. State L. summer school, 299.
 Hawks, Mrs. W. A., treas. West. Mass. L. Club, 338.
 Hawley, Anne M., death of, 601.
 Hayes, R. P., vice-pres. Ill. L. Assoc., 125; vice-pres. Chic. L. Club, 240.
 Hays, I. M., bibl. of Declaration of Independence, 354.
 Hazeltine, Mary E., Cr185; sec. N. Y. L. Assoc., 647.
 Hazlett, Ella, death, 765.
 Hazlitt, W. C., bibl. of education, 41, 354, 604.
 Helena (Mont.) P. L., rpt., 188.
 Helmholtz, H. L. von, bibl. of (McKendrick), 142.
 Helmut, W. T., bibl. of tumors, 196.
 Henderson, Maude R., Cr185.
 Henry, W. E., sec. Indiana L. Assoc., 22; Indiana travelling lib., 344; chairman A. L. A. State and Law Lib. Section, 691.
 Henry, Mrs. W. E., death of, 601.
 Herrick, A. B., Decimal indexes of mechanical literature, 195.
 Hewins, Caroline M., Cr185; councillor A. L. A., 292, 294, Cr144; work with children, Cr19-121; children's books and periodicals, Cr124-125; book selection, Cr133.
 Hewins, Lucy C., Cr185.
 Hewitt, L. E., sec. Penna. L. Club, 130; Bowker's State publications, 299-300.
 Heydrick, Josephine S., Cr185; sec. Ct. L. Assoc., 122.
 Hill, F. P., Cr185; catalogs in free lib., 175-176; on N. J. P. L. Commission, 238; councillor A. L. A., 292, 294, Cr144; A. L. A. com. on lib. training, 293; rpt. on lib. tracts, Cr13-114; lists and bulletins wanted, 618; bibl. of Newark, N. J., 660, 675-676.
 Hill, Mrs. F. P., Cr185.
 Hill, G. F., Handbook of Greek and Roman coins, 41.
 Hilprecht, H. V., discovery of lib. of ancient Nippur, 686.
 Hine, J. W., Cr185.
 Hinsdale, Leonora J., Cr185.
 History, bibl. of modern (Sears), 768.
 Hitchler, Theresa, Cr185; treas. N. Y. L. Club, 297; entry of pseudonyms, Cr155.
 Hixson, Laura B., libn. Starr L., Phila., 184.
 Hoadley, C. J., death of, 676, 710-711.
 Hoagland, Merica L., Cr185.
 Hoboken (N. J.) F. P. L., 10th rpt., 761; sup. to catalog, 766.
 Hodge, G. B., the library and the Y. M. C. A., 645, 733-736.
 Hodges, N. D. C., libn. Cincinnati P. L., 252; chairman College Section Ohio L. Assoc., 695.
 Holland F. L., Alexandria Bay, N. Y., 31.
 Holmes, Marjorie L., death of, 658.
 Holyoke (Mass.) P. L., new building for, 343; F. G. Willcox libn., 352.
 Home lib., of Watson Children's Aid Soc., Baltimore, 32; discussed by Chic. L. Club, 183-184.
 Hooper, Louisa M., Cr185.
 Hoover, Anna, libn. Galesburg (Ill.) P. L., 307.
 Hope, Amy, Cr185.
 Hopedale (Mass.) P. L., 14th rpt., 188.
 Hopkins, A. H., Cr185; book theft, Cr153; chairman A. L. A. Catalog Section, 691.
 Horton, Antoinette S., N. Y. State L. summer school, 299.
 Hosmer, Dr. J. K., Cr185; brotherhood between English-speaking men, 288, Cr117-119; councillor A. L. A., 292, 294, Cr144; book theft, Cr153.
 Houghton Memorial building. See North Adams (Mass.) P. L.
 Houlton (Me.) P. L., bequest to, 37.
 Hours of lib. service (Chic. L. Club), 26-27.
 House decoration, bibl. of (Miersch), 252.
 Houston, Tex., lib. gift from A. Carnegie, 86; gift accepted, 343-344.
 How to account for decreased issues, 281-282.
 How to start a public library, (Wire) 336, (Wyer) 342.
 Howard, Clara, 650.
 Howard L., New Orleans, La., rpt., 138.
 Hubbard, Anna G., Cr185.
 Hull, Fanny, Cr185.
 Humors and blunders (dept.), 254, 604.
 Humphreys, Florence G., Cr185.
 Huneke, J., Chopin, 308.
 Hunt, Clara W., Cr185; picture work in children's lib., C66-67; sec. N. J. L. Assoc., 694.
 Hunt, E. B., Cr185; chief catalog dept. Boston P. L., 87; book selection, Cr133; co-operative cataloging, Cr141; care of periodicals, Cr149.
 Hunt, Edwin B., Cr185.
 Huntingdon, Pa., lib. gift from A. Carnegie, 349.
 Huntington, W. H., asst. L. of Congress, 336.
 Hurd, Dr. H. H., pres. Wis. L. Assoc., 595.
 Huse, Hiram A., Cr185.
 Huse, Mrs. H. A., Cr185.
 Husted, Harriet F., Cr185; open shelves at Y. W. C. A. L., N. Y., 115.
 Hutchins, F. A., Cr185; on A. L. A. com. on co-operation with N. E. A., 293.
 Hutchinson, Susan A., departments libn. Brooklyn Inst., 87; sec. L. I. L. Club, 297.
 Hutson, Cecilia M., Cr185.
 Hyatt, Bertha E., 699.
 Iles, G., Cr185; councillor A. L. A., 292, 294, Cr144; on A. L. A. Pub. Board, 293; Providence P. L., 763.
 Illinois, travelling lib., for, 125.
 Illinois Farmers' Institute travelling lib., 80.
 Illinois State L. Assoc., 4th annual meeting, 123-125.
 Illinois State L. School Assoc., or ganization, 341.
 Incunabula, incunables de bibliothèques privées (Martin), 254; Rosenthal's list of, 352.
 Indexes (dept.), 42, 50, 196.
 Indexes, printed card, to publications of Dept. of Agriculture (Cutter), 42, 176; Bibl. der deutschen Zeitschriften-Litteratur (Dietrich), 90; Repertoire bibliographiques des principales revues françaises, 1898 (Jordell), 196; Annual lit. index, 196; to theological literature (rpt. co-op. com.), C71; to architectural literature, C71.
 India, bibl. of (Whiteway), 89.
 Indian official documents, catalog of (Campbell), 602, 658, 701-702.
 Indiana L. Assoc., 8th annual meeting, 23-23; 9th annual meeting, 640-641, 744-745.
 Indiana travelling lib., (Henry), 344.
 Indianapolis (Ind.) P. L., newspaper notoriety, 188-189; 26th rpt., 599.
 Individuality in the library (Koopman), 571-574.
 Ingalls Memorial L., Rindge, N. H., 349.
 Ingersoll, Eliz. S., asst. Cornell Univ. L., 298.
 Inglis, Rev. W., death of, 658.

The Index to Pseudonyms and Anonyms follows this.

- Injuries to periodicals, at Chic. P. L., 33.
 Institut International de Bibliographie, Brussels (Bowker), 273-274; lib. museum for, 321; co-operation with A. L. A. (rpt. co-op. com.), C71-72; bulletin, fasc. 5-6, 758.
 Institutes in relation to lib. development (Montgomery), 173-174.
 Instruktionen für die alphab. kataloge der preussischen bibliotheken, etc. (Martel), 28-30.
 Inter-library loans, of Bost. Gen. Theological L. (Jackson), 574-576.
 International catalog of scientific literature, rpt. of A. L. A. com., 290, C138; London conference on, 569, 583-586; subscriptions from U. S. assured, 618; scheme for publication, 630-634; A. L. A. com. continued, 691.
 International congress of bibliography, Paris, 234.
 International co-operation, A. L. A. com. on, 691.
 International lib. conference, 1897, financial rpt., 72.
 International Library Congress, Paris, 283-284, 569, (Plummer) 580-582.
 Inter-oceanic canal, list of books, etc., on (Morrison), 243.
 Iowa, lib. legislation for, 104, 235.
 Iowa L. Commission, 104, 122, 235, 239, 591, 743.
 Iowa State L., biennial rpt., 599.
 Iowa State L. Assoc., 11th annual meeting, 641, 745-748.
 Ironwood, Mich., \$12,000 gift for lib. from A. Carnegie, 349.
 Isbister, Jennie E., C185.
 Isom, Mary F., C185; reading list on Canada, 120-121; asst. Cleveland summer school, 298.
 Italian assoc. of libns. See Societa bibliografica italiana.
 Italian book trade catalog, 39, 354, 711-712.
 Italian libraries, biblioteche governative italiane nel 1898, 656.
 Italian translations (Scott), 41.
 Italy, bibl. of (King), 41.
 Jackman, Ida F., C185.
 Jackson, Annie B., C185; transforming a dwelling-house into a lib. building, 105-109.
 Jackson, Rev. G. A., C185; New England's present lib. problem, 574-576.
 Jacksonville (Ill.) P. L., rpt., 344.
 Jahr, Torstein, 650.
 James, D. W., lib. gift to Madison, N. J., 193.
 James, Hannah P., C185; looking towards sunset, C182.
 James, M. S. R., C185.
 James, W. J., C185; pres. Ct. L. Assoc., 122; preparing programs for lib. assn. meetings, C164, C168.
 Jaquith, A. B., C185.
 Jaquith, Mrs. O. B., C185.
 Jenkins, Mary A., death of, 765.
 Jenks, Rev. H. F., C185.
 Jenks, Mrs. H. F., C185.
 Jennings, Judson T., C185.
 Jermain, Mrs. F. D., C185.
 Jermame, Clifton, asst. L. of Congress, 336.
 Jersey City (N. J.) F. P. L., 9th rpt., 245-246.
 Jerusalem, national Jewish lib. (Abel), 348.
 Jervis L., Rome, N. Y., 654.
 Jesuit relations, bibl. of (Paltsits), 354.
 Jesuits, Bibliothèque de la Compagnie de Jesus (Sommervogel), 254, 660.
 Jews, Repertoire des articles relat. à l'histoire et à la litt. juives (Schwab), 713.
 John Carter Brown L., Providence, R. I., 600-601.
 John Crerar L., Chicago, 5th rpt., 301; list of books in reading-room (Bishop), 703-704.
 John Rylands L., Manchester, Eng. (Green), 36-37; Eng. Bible in the (Paltsits), 712-713.
 Johns Hopkins Univ. L., Strouse Rabbinical lib., 254.
 Johnson, Delle, C185.
 Johnston, W. Dawson, annotated lists on Eng. hist., 20; in Bibliographical Division, L. of Congress, 601.
 Johnston, W. F., on Iowa L. Commission, 238.
 Jones, Rev. A. E., C185.
 Jones, Cecil K., asst. L. of Congress, 234.
 Jones, E. D., Economic crises, 604.
 Jones, Gardner M., rpt. of A. L. A. treasurer, 286, C107-108, C144.
 Jones, Mrs. Gardner M., C185.
 Jones, Mary L., libn. Los Angeles P. L., 140.
 Jones, Olive, sec. Ohio L. Assoc., 695.
 Jordell, D., Repertoire bibliographique des principales revues françaises, 1898, 196.
 Josephson, A. G. S., preparation for librarianship, 226-228, 240; sec. Chic. Bibliographical Soc., 240; suggestion for bibliographical institute, 604; Steenberg's Folkesbogsamlinger, 703.
 Joslin, O. F., vice-pres. Bay Path L. Club, 340.
 Judd, L. S., C185.
 Kansas, state lib. assoc. proposed, 233.
 Kansas City (Mo.) P. L., Westport branch, 33; 18th rpt., 189.
 Kansas State Normal School, reading courses, 344.
 Keane, J., Evolution of geography, 142.
 Keefer, Jessie G., C185.
 Kellogg, Harriet H., 765-766.
 Kelso, Tessa L., C185.
 Kennedy, J. W., asst. L. of Congress, 336.
 Kent, H. W., libn. Grolier Club, 699.
 Kentucky State L., Miss P. H. Hardin libn., 140.
 Keogh, And., marriage, 658.
 Killingly, Ct. lib. bequest to, 251.
 Kimball, W. C., on N. J. P. L. Commission, 238, 294.
 King, B., Hist. of Italian unity, 41.
 King, Ellen, C185.
 Kingsbury, Mary A., libn. Erasmus Hall High School L., 298.
 Kirkland, Marian P., C185.
 Kite, Agnes C., C185.
 Kite, W., death of, 193-194, (Thomas) 194; necrology, C109-110.
 Knight, Marion A., 765.
 Knowles, Ellen F., C185.
 Koenig, W. F., asst. L. of Congress, 234.
 Koopman, Harry L., C185; pres. Mass. L. Club, 338; work of lib. assns., C166; individuality in the library, 571-574.
 Koster, Caroline L., C185; kindergarten dept. Pratt Inst., 298.
 Kreps, C. A., asst. L. of Congress, 336.
 Kroeger, Alice B., C185; co-operative cataloging and A. L. A. rules, C73-77.
 Kupfer, Carl v., bibl. of (Dean), 253.
 Laborer (The) and the library, 112.
 Laehr, H., Die literatur der psychiatrie, 254.
 Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., W. G. Forsyth libn., 193; lib. building, 344.
 La Grange, Me., Carver L. Assoc., 33.
 Laidlaw, E. E., the Aberdeen Assoc., C27-8.
 Lake Forest College, Lake Forest, Ill., new building, 344.
 Lambert, Cecilia C., C185. treas. N. J. L. Assoc., 694.
 Lambert, Clara, C185.
 Lancaster (Mass.) P. L., 37th rpt., 189.
 Lancaster, Pa., Mechanics' L. Assoc., gift of building, 86.
 Lane, Lucius P., aids in use of gov. publications, 598.
 Lane, W. C., C185; annotated lists on Eng. hist., 20; Harvard Univ. L., 33; rpt. of Publishing Board, 286, C86-90; on A. L. A. Publishing Board, 293; adjustments and organization for co-operative cataloging, C80-82; care of serials, C145; Harvard subject index, C148; withdrawal of obsolete books, C148-149.
 Langton, H. H., vice-pres. Ontario L. Assoc., 688. See also Wrong, G. M.
 Langton, J. F., C186.
 Lappish literature (Qvigstad, Wiklund), 254.
 Lapsley, G. T., County palatine of Durham, 253.
 Larned, J. N., C186, 658.
 Laude, J., bibliothèques universitaires allemandes, 708.
 Law Register and Legal Adviser (Cheney), 728.
 Law Soc. of Upper Canada L., Toronto, subject index to books in the lib., 307.
 Lawler, J., Book auctions in England (Ranck), 78.
 Lawrence, A., Sir Arthur Sullivan, 42.
 Learmont, Mrs. J. B., C186.
 Leather. See Binding.
 Leavenworth (Kan.) P. L., gift from A. Carnegie, 86.
 Leavitt, Charlotte D., C186.
 Lebovitz, Jacob, asst. L. of Congress, 234.
 Le Crone, Anna L., C186.
 Lee, H. T. J., C186.
 Leech, W. R. S., asst. L. of Congress, 336.
 Leeds (Eng.) P. F. Ls., 30th rpt., 656.
 Leeper, Rosa M., C186; libn. Dallas P. L., 351.
 Legal Bibliography, 89.
 Leipziger, Dr. H. M., vice-pres. N. Y. L. Club, 297.
 Leipziger, Pauline, 307.
 Lemcke, E., C186.
 Lending. See Inter-library loans.
 Lenox L. See N. Y. P. L., Astor, Lenox, and Tilden foundations.
 Leonard, Grace F., C186.
 Lerch, Alice, asst. L. of Congress, 234.
 Letts, T., maps, 5-7; questions wanted concerning maps, 272.
 Lexington (Ky.) P. L., rpt., 138.
 Librariana (Teggart), 223-225, 577-579, 625-629.
 Librarians (dept.), 38, 87, 140, 193, 252, 307, 351, 603, 657, 720, 765.
 Librarians, the imperfect libn., 69; what should libns. read (Bostwick, Bardwell, Eames), 57-61; what it means to be a libn. (Putnam), 79; the public vs. libns., 119-120; vacation house for (Brooklyn P. L. A.), 187; sabbatical year for, 322; dangers of technical knowledge and training (Thomas), 328-329; rpt. on work and wages of, 570, 587-588;

The Index to Pseudonyms and Anonyms follows this.

- individuality in the lib. (Koopman), 571-574. *See also* Assistants, Library schools.
- Librarianship, preparation for (Josephson), 226-228.
- Libraries, aid to small (Mass. L. Club), 23; and laborers, 112.
- Libraries and schools, 321-322, (Eimendorf) 127-128, 163-165, (Chic. L. Club) 130-131, (N. Y. L. Club) 131-132, 697-698, (Foster) 244. *See also* Children, Library work with, Children's reading.
- Library, The*, 134-135, 186, 341.
- Library and dogma, 232.
- Library Art Club, 345-346.
- Library Assistants' Assoc., 5th rpt., 335.
- Library Association of Australasia, 2d general meeting, 590, 737-739.
- Library Association of the United Kingdom, greeting to A. L. A., C117; annual meeting, 1900, 591, 675, 689-690; year book, 1900, 591.
- Library Association Record*, 31, 79, 135, 341, 650.
- Library clubs (dept.), 25, 75, 130, 183, 239, 296, 339, 595, 647, 696, 750.
- Library economy and history (dept.), 31, 78, 134, 186, 244, 300, 341, 598, 650, 704, 758.
- Library examinations and credentials, rpt. of A. L. A. com. on, C138.
- Library hygiene, exposition illustrating, 120.
- Library legislation, for N. Y., 9-14; discussion on (N. Y. L. Club), 76; for Iowa, 104; essentials of a good lib. law (Eastman), C49-51.
- Library loans, from private libs. (Chic. Bibl. Soc.), 26. *See also* Inter-library loans.
- Library of Congress (Putnam), 63-65, 306; map collection (Phillips), 15-16; ref. lib. in old quarters, 35; rpt. of libn. (Putnam), 56; rpt. of Copyright Dept., 84; music dept., 84; reorganization by Legislative bill, 139, 217, 233; catalog of (Hanson), 176; appointments to force, 234, 336; list of books, etc., on interoceanic canal (Morrison), 243; list on colonization, 604; division of documents, 639, 657; branch printing office, 655; copyright bulletins, 659; address of H. Putnam, 707-708; exhibit on District of Columbia, 708; and printed catalog cards, 727; relation to state libs. (Putnam), 729-733. *See also* National library.
- Library of the mind (Bowker), 686.
- Library post, bill to establish, 31, 56, 68, (N. Y. L. Club discussion) 132-133; A. L. A. com. rpt. on, 287, C114; A. L. A. council action, 293, C114, (California L. Assoc.) 294.
- Library progress, in 1899, 3; in last ten years (Thwaites), C1-7.
- Library schools and training classes (dept.), 27, 77, 133, 184, 241, 297, 340, 596, 649, 699, 753.
- Library schools and training classes, A. L. A. com. on, 20, 293, 691; suggestions for (Josephson), 226-228; for women at Berlin, 250, 687; A. L. A. com. rpt. on (Dana), 286-287, C83-86, C112-113, (N. Y. L. Assoc. discussion) 646; course at Colo. State Normal School, 335; recommendations on lib. training (Ohio L. Assoc.), 694-695; course at Univ. of Nebraska, 707; education for lib. work (Putnam), 758.
- Library tracts, rpt. of A. L. A. com., 287, C113-114; transferred to Publishing Board, 293; nos. 1-3, 336, C88-89, C135-136.
- Light, tests for diffusion of, 764.
- Lighthall, W. D., Canadian poets and poetry, C25-26.
- Liguria, Saggio bibliografico sulla (Reynaudi), 142.
- Lincoln (Neb.) City L., lib. gift from A. Carnegie, 37, 86-87; site for lib., 245-246.
- Linderfelt, K. A.; death of, 194.
- Lindsay, Mary B., C186; treas. Ill. L. Assoc., 125.
- Lipperheide, Baron v., collection given to the state, 250.
- Little, G. T., C186; on A. L. A. finance com., 293.
- Liverpool (Eng.) P. L., 47th rpt., 601.
- Livingston, L. S., Amer. book-prices current, 196.
- Local history material for public libs. (Thwaites), 337.
- Lockerby, Scotl., lib. gift from A. Carnegie, 601.
- London (Ontario, Can.) P. L., rpt., 140.
- Long Island Hist. Soc. L., Brooklyn, N. Y., proposed extension, 342.
- Long Island L. Club, organization, 297; Oct. meeting, 648.
- Lord, Isabel Ely, C186; vice-pres. Penna. L. Club, 130; bibl. of education, 253-254; college lib. vs. university lib., C45-49.
- Loring, Atherton, C186.
- Los Angeles (Cal.) P. L., Miss M. L. Jones libn., 140; 11th rpt., 189.
- Louisiana, bibl. of (Beer), 675-676, 713.
- Louisville, Ky., Carnegie lib. offer to, 33, 80.
- Louvain Univ., bibl. of, 89.
- Loving, N. S., treas. Mich. L. Assoc., 749.
- Lowell (Mass.) P. L., painting given to, 80.
- Lower, H. E., asst. L. of Congress, 336.
- Lucas, H., Fra Girolamo Savonarola, 42.
- Luce, Cyrus G., C186.
- Luchaire, A., *Études sur quelques manuscrits de Rome et de Paris*, 196.
- Luini, Bernardino, bibl. of, 41.
- Lundstedt, B., *Aperçu de la principale litt. bibl. de la Suède*, 768.
- Lynn (Mass.) P. L., new building, 246; 37th rpt., 344.
- Lyon, I. P., Inoculation of malaria by mosquito, 142.
- Lyon, L., proposed charging system and rules for readers, 350.
- Lyons, Matthew, asst. L. of Congress, 336.
- McBrier, Elizabeth, asst. L. of Congress, 234.
- McCabe, Marg. B., C186.
- McCaine, Mrs. H. J., C186.
- McCaine, W., C186.
- McCallum, Dr. A. B., treas. Ontario L. Assoc., 688.
- McCartney, F. L., death of, 140.
- McClymonds P. L. A., Massillon, O., 247.
- McCrory, Harriet L., C186; storytelling, lectures, etc., in lib. work for children, C130-131; sec.-treas. Iowa L. Assoc., 746.
- McDaniel, Arth. S., C186.
- McDonald, Kath I., C186.
- Macdonell, Arth. A., *Hist. of Sanskrit literature*, 604.
- Macfarlane, J., Antoine Verard, 713.
- McGill Univ. L., Montreal, addition to, 250; travelling libs. for, 708.
- McGuiffy, Marg. D., C186.
- Mack, Kath., libn. Erie (Pa.) P. L., 711.
- Mackay, Marg. S., C186.
- McKeesport, Pa., Carnegie lib. for, 80.
- McKendrick, J. G., Hermann Ludwig Ferdinand von Helmholtz, 142.
- McLachlan, Rob. W., C186.
- McLennan, Mrs. F., C186.
- McMillan F. P. L., Youngstown, O., rpt., 306.
- McNair, Mary W., asst. L. of Congress, 234.
- Macomber, M. E., C186.
- Macon (Ga.) P. L., 33-34, 81; plan to consolidate with Price F. L., 246. *See also* Price F. L.
- Macurdy, Theodosia, C186; treas. Mass. L. Club, 338.
- Madison, Ct., Scranton Memorial L., 599.
- Madison (N. J.) P. L., Miss Bertha Wildman libn., 28; gift to, 193; opening, 344, 599-600.
- Magazines. *See* Periodicals.
- Magee, C. L., on Penna. F. L. Com., 21.
- Malaria, bibl. of (Celli), 768.
- Malcourenne, E. F., C166.
- Malden (Mass.) P. L., 22d rpt., 303.
- Maltby, Mrs. S. B., C186, 700.
- Man, Isle of, bibl. (Moore), 768.
- Manchester, Bessie F., C186.
- Manchester (Eng.) P. F. L., 47th rpt., 85.
- Manchester (N. H.) City L., catalog of scientific and technical books, 602.
- Manila, Philippine Is., lib. for, 37, 189, 246, 303.
- Manitowoc (Wis.) P. L., Miss H. von Briesen libn., 78; opened, 246.
- Mann, Margaret, C186.
- Manual training, bibl. of (Univ. of State of N. Y.), 660.
- Manuscripts, conference on zapon for preservation of, 19; Ashburnham collection (Delisle), 196; *Études sur quelques manuscrits (Luchaire)*, 196; catalogue gén. des manuscrits (Omont), 254; zapon for preservation of (Bishop), 284-285; *Catalogus codicum hagiographicorum graecorum bibliothecae vaticanae*, 353; calendar of Emmet (N. Y. P. L.), 602; Arabic, given to Yale Univ. L., 657; *Handlist of Muhammadan mss. (Brown)*, 766. *See also* Codices.
- Maps (Letts), 5-7; at L. of Congress (Phillips), 15-16; of Washington and D. C. (Phillips), 243-244; questions wanted concerning (Letts), 272.
- Maranhao, Brazil, Bibl. Publica, rpt., 708-709.
- Margoliouth, G., romance of a lib., 306.
- Marietta (O.) College L., gift to, 349.
- Marinette, Wis., lib. gift to, 193.
- Marot, Helen, for the reform of reviewers, 158.
- Marsh, Alice F., C186.
- Marsh, Louise T., C186.
- Marshall, J., ref. list on, 660.
- Martel, C., C186; review of Garnett's *Essays, Milkauf's Centralkataloge, and Instruktionen für die alphan. kataloge der preussischen bibliotheken*, 28-30; cataloging, C157.
- Martin, J. B., *Incunables de bibliothèques privées*, 254.
- Martin, May C., C186.
- Martinsburg (W. Va.) P. L. A., rpt., 246.
- Marvin, Mabel, 650, 658.
- Marx, Bertha, asst. Worcester P. L., 87.
- Maryland, lib. legislation, 706.
- Maryland Hist. Soc., lib. of (Steiner), 139; opened to public, 706.
- Maryland State L., rpt., 81; legislation regarding, 600.

The Index to Pseudonyms and Anonyms follows this.

- Mason, Ethel W., asst. L. of Congress, 234.
 Massachusetts librs., statistics (Ranck), 246-247.
 Massachusetts Hist. Soc. L., 247.
 Massachusetts L. Club, Jan. meeting, 23; April meeting, 125, 181; annual meeting, 337-338; joint meeting with West. Mass. L. Club, 641-642. *See also* Bay Path Library Club, Cape Cod L. Assoc., Library Art Club, Western Mass. Library Club.
 Massachusetts state documents, card index to (A. L. A. Pub. Sec. rpt.), C88.
 Massachusetts State L., rpt., 81.
 Mathews, Mary, C186.
 Matison, Olivia M., C186.
 Mears, Louise, 298.
 Mechanical engineering, decimal index to, 141.
 Medford (Mass.) P. L., 44th rpt., 303.
 Medical libraries, 758. *See also* Assoc. of Medical Libraries.
 Medici, Cosimo de, bibl. of (Ewart), 41.
 Medina, J. T., Biblioteca hispano-chilena, v. 3, 196.
 Medicott, Mary, C186.
 Melcher, Mary M., asst. L. of Congress, 234.
 Meredith, N. H., lib. gift for, 37, 193.
 Merrill, Bertha, C186.
 Merritt, Leslie, C186.
 Mery, Sophie, C186.
 "Messages and papers of the presidents," scandal regarding, 272.
 Metcalf, Ada G., C186.
 Metcalf, Anna, C186.
 Mexico, bibl. and cartography, 604.
 Michelbacher, Adèle, C186.
 Michigan F. P. L. Commission, rpt., 238; July meeting, 639-640; bulletin, 743.
 Michigan City (Ind.) P. L., rpt., 303-304.
 Michigan L. Assoc., 10th annual meeting, 749.
 Microscopy, lib. expedients in (Ward), 602.
 Middlebury (Vt.) College L., new building, 345.
 Middleton, Jean Y., C186.
 Miersch, Ella E., bibl. of house decoration, 252.
 Military literature, bibl. of (Cockle), 660.
 Milkau, F., Centralkataloge und titeldrucke (Martel), 28-30.
 Mills, G. C., 186.
 Milton library, at Chalfonte St. Giles, 140.
 Milwaukee, Wis., lib. bureau at women's clubs' meeting, 304, 336.
 Milwaukee (Wis.) P. L., 21st and 22d rpts., 189.
 Minneapolis (Minn.) P. L., branch building for, 761.
 Minnesota L. Assoc., 8th annual meeting, 643.
 Minnesota State L. Commission, Miss Clara Baldwin libn., 38; summer lib. school, 78; annual commission, 640.
 Missouri, bibl. of (Sampson), 354; for a lib. assn. in, 742.
 Missouri State L., Mrs. Edwards libn., 765.
 Mitchell, Roscoe, asst. L. of Congress, 336.
 Mitchell, Tryphena, C186; treas. Wis. State L. Assoc., 595.
 Moline (Ill.) P. L., 27th rpt., 247.
 Monasticism, bibl. of (Wishart), 354.
 Monchow, Carrie M., N. Y. State L. summer school, 290.
 Montana, lib. progress in, 247.
 Montgomery, T. L., C186; open shelves, a reply, 168-169; institutes in relation to lib. development, 173-174; on A. L. A. com. on handbook of Am. librs., 293; the trustee, C42-43; access to selves, C150-151, C153.
 Montgomery (Ala.) L. Assoc., 652.
 Montreal, Can., public lib. for, 85-86; reading list on, 120-121. *See also* A. L. A. Montreal meeting.
 Monumenta palæographica sacra (Bishop), 89.
 Moore, A. W., bibl. of Isle of Man, 768.
 Moore, Annie C., C186; place of pictures in lib. work with children, 159-162; picture work in children's librs., C126-129.
 Moore, Evva L., picture work in children's librs., C67-68.
 Moore, Helen, city children and the lib., 170.
 Mormon books, excluded from Baltimore City L., 32; given to N. Y. P. L., 81.
 Morrison, H. A., jr., list of books, etc., on interoceanic canal, 243.
 Mosquito, bibl. of (Lyon), 142.
 Moten, Kate E., asst. L. of Congress, 336.
 Mott, H., C186.
 Mott, L. F., catalog of Cornell Dante collection, 755-756.
 Moulton, J. G., C186; A. L. A. co-operation com., 294; vice-pres. Mass. L. Club, 338.
 Mudge, Isadore G., 650.
 Mullins, J. D., death of, 351.
 Muncie, Ind., Workmen's P. L., gift from A. Carnegie, 251.
 Mundy, E. W., C186.
 Muscatine (Ia.) P. L., new building given to, 349.
 Muse, Jessie, C186.
 Music, lib. of Academia di S. Cecilia, 250; Outlines of musical bibl. (Deakin), 354; Essai de classement (Curzon), 768.
 Myers, W. L., death of, 39.
 Myler, Mary, C186.
 Nantucket (Mass.) Athenæum, 247.
 Naples, exposition illustrating lib. hygiene, 120.
 Nasb, Herbert, pres. Cal. L. Assoc., 181.
 National Assoc. of State Librarians, annual meeting, 639, 727, 739-741.
 National Educ. Assoc., Lib. Section, rpt. of A. L. A. com. on co-operation with (Dana), 290, C136-137; A. L. A. com. on co-operation with, 293; Charleston meeting, 321; A. L. A. resolution on co-operation with, C137-138; annual meeting, 588-590.
 National library, relation of a, to small librs. (Anderson), 737-738.
 Nebraska L. Assoc., 5th annual meeting, 24.
 Negro, bibl. of (DuBois), 41.
 Nelson, C. A., reduced postal rates for lib. books, 133.
 Nelson, Mrs. Sara C., C186.
 Nelson, Sarah C., 711.
 Neubauer, Dr. Adolf, resignation, 39.
 Neuhaus, Lotta M., asst. L. of Congress, 336.
 New Bedford (Mass.) F. P. L., bulletin 41, 252; list of books for younger readers, 659.
 New Britain (Ct.) Institute, 46th rpt., 247, 652.
 New Brunswick (N. J.) F. P. L., 10th rpt., 652.
 New England's present library problem (Jackson), 574-576.
 New Hampshire L. Assoc., semi-annual meeting, 643-644.
 New Hampshire State L. Commission, appointments, 21; bulletin 180, 602.
 New Hampshire State L., directory collection, 34.
 New Haven, Ct., first public lib. of, 600.
 New Haven (Ct.) P. L., 138; rpt., 345.
 New Jersey, public librs. in, 71; what N. J. is doing for public librs. (Buchanan), 171-172.
 New Jersey L. Assoc., rpt. on librs., 71; joint meeting at Washington, 125-126, 173-177; 11th annual meeting, 644, 693-694.
 New Jersey P. L. Commission, 180, 217, 238, 294.
 New London (Ct.) P. L., 9th rpt., 247; supplement to finding list, 352.
 New Orleans, La., lib. of, 34.
 New South Wales P. L., 29th rpt., 709.
 New York city, librs. of board of education, 304; circulation of librs. in, 590, 652; consolidation of librs., 617, 634-638, 74; lib. appropriations for 1901-1902, 688.
 New York state, lib. legislation, 9-14; lib. development in (Cole), 127.
 New York F. C. L., reduced city appropriation for, 34; 20th rpt., 189-190; for consolidation with N. Y. P. L., 741.
 New York F. C. L. for the Blind, to be merged in N. Y. P. L., 345.
 New York Gen. Soc. of Mechanics' and Tradesmen's L., bequest to, 304; resignation of J. Schwartz, 307.
 New York L. Assoc., joint meeting with N. Y. L. Club, 75, 126-130; 10th annual meeting, 592-593, 644-647; "lib. week" to be held annually, 618, 647.
 New York L. Club, joint meeting with N. Y. L. Assoc., 73, 126-130; Jan. meeting, 75-76; Feb. meeting, 131-133; 15th annual meeting, 297; Oct. meeting, 697-698; Nov. meeting, 698.
 New York Mercantile L., 79th rpt., 247.
 New York P. L. — Astor, Lenox, and Tilden foundations, care of serials (Weitenkampf), 16-17; dept. of prints for, 34; bulletin, 40, 86, 252, 307, 352, 602, 659, 766; amendment to building bill, 81, 190, 247; statistics for 1899, 81-82; gift of Mormon literature, 81; gifts, 190, 247; band-book, 304; Avery collection given to, 304-305; to take over N. Y. F. C. L. for the Blind, 345; calendar of Emmet mss., 602; proposed consolidation of circulating librs. with, 617; rpt. on consolidation, 634-638; rpt., 706; for consolidation with N. Y. F. C. L., 741; Whistler, exhibition, 761.
 New York State L., books for the blind at, 77; best 50 books of 1899 for a small lib., 170. *See also* Univ. of State of N. Y.
 New York State L. School, 27, 77, 134; rpt., 1899, 77; lib. visits, 184, 241-242; summer course, 298-299; notes, 340-341; calendar for 1900-1901, 596; list of students, 1900-1901, 649; appointments, 699-700; theses and bibliographies, 753-754.
 New York University Club L., rpt., 190; W. H. Duncan, jr., libn., 307.
 New York University Settlement Soc., Miss G. L. Phillips libn., 351.
 Newark (N. J.) F. P. L., 82; 11th rpt., 247-248; lists and bulletins wanted (Hill), 618; *Lib. News*, 659, 712; bibliography of (Hill), 660, 675-676; finding list, 766.
 Newark, N. Y., lib. for, 600, 706.

The Index to Pseudonyms and Anonyms follows this.

- Newberry, Lizzie H., C186.
 Newberry L., Chicago, 349, rpt., 32;
 Theo. Thomas's collection for, 251;
 rpt., 301-302.
 Newburgh (N. Y.) F. L., rpt., 138-139.
 Newburyport (Mass.) P. L., gift to, 87; other bequests, 349.
 Newcastle-upon-Tyne P. Ls., catalog on fine arts, 712.
 Newell, Etta M., C186.
 Newspapers, libs exclusively for, suggested, 569, 581, (Stanley) 676.
 Newton (Mass.) F. L., rpt., 248.
 Newtown (Ct.) L. Assoc., Beach memorial building, 345, 652.
 Niagara Falls (N. Y.) P. L., "book day," 139; 5th rpt., 706.
 Nicholls, Eliz. R., asst. L. of Congress, 336.
 Nichols, C. L., Bibliography of Worcester (Green), 597-598.
 Nippur, Hilprecht's discovery of lib. of ancient, 686.
 Norfolk (Va.) P. L., rpt., 139.
 Norris, Alfr. E., C186.
 Norris, Mrs. D. W., on Iowa L. Commission, 238.
 North Adams (Mass.) P. L., Houghton memorial building (Jackson), 105-109; 16th rpt., 139; children's room, 762; finding list, 766.
 Northampton, Mass., child's free lib., 345. See also Forbes L.
 Northrup, Clara E., 766.
 Norway, libs. of (Steenberg), 703.
 Norwegian form of open access (Nyhuus), 728.
 Norwich (Ct.) Free Academy, Peck L., 345; Miss N. M. Pond libn., 658.
 Norwich (Ct.) F. L., bequest to, 251.
 Nottingham (Eng.) F. P. Ls., rpt., 709.
 Numismatics, bibl. of (Hill), 41.
 Nye, Mrs. T. G., C186.
 Nye, Eliz. C., treas. Cape Cod L. Assoc., 697.
 Nye, Everett I., vice-pres. Cape Cod L. Assoc., 697.
 Nyhuus, H., Norwegian form of open access, 728.
 Oakland (Cal.) F. P. L., site for Carnegie lib. secured, 34; plans for building, 190, 345; cornerstone laid, 706.
 Oakley, Minnie M., typewriters in libs., 218.
 Oberlin College L., rpt., 248.
 O'Brien, Margaret, C186; treas. Nebraska L. Assoc., 24.
 O'Connor, D. C., vice-pres. Nebraska L. Assoc., 24.
 Oddie, Sarah S., libn. East Orange (N. J.) P. L., 351.
 Odell, Helen P., C186.
 O'Donovan, J. F., list of Catholic books in Enoch Pratt F. L., 141; Catholic books in public libs., 300.
 Ogden, Jessie F., asst. L. of Congress, 234, 650.
 Ogden, Lucy, asst. L. of Congress, 234.
 Ohio L. Assoc., statistics of Ohio libs., 75; 6th annual meeting, 694-695.
 Ohio State L., rpt., 248; travelling lib. work, 600.
 Ohio Wesleyan Univ. L., 248.
 Oil City, Pa., lib. gift from A. Carnegie, 37.
 Olcott, Frances J., work with children at Pittsburgh Carnegie L., 166-168; story-telling, lectures, etc., in children's work, C69-70.
 Omaha (Neb.) P. L., 82.
 Omont, H., Catalogue général des manuscrits français, 254.
 Ontario, Can., libs. of, 251.
 Ontario L. Assoc., organized, 688.
 Open shelves. See Access to shelves.
 Orange (N. J.) F. L., 16th rpt., 82; cornerstone laid, 345.
 Osborn, Lyman P., C186.
 Oshkosh (Wis.) P. L., Miss Emily Turner libn., 601-602; lib. dedicated, 652-653.
 Osterhout F. L., Wilkes-Barré, Pa., *Newsletter*, 88; 11th rpt., 306.
 Otis L., Norwich, Ct., catalog of fiction, 659; rpt., 706.
 Ottumwa, Ia., lib. gift from A. Carnegie, 87; vote on lib. proposition, 652.
 Owatonna (Minn.) P. L., dedicated, 190-191.
 Paine, Florence A., 699.
 Paleography. See Codices.
 Palmer, Bertha, C186.
 Palmer, Mrs. F., C186.
 Palmer, H. R., libs. of Rhode Island, 342.
 Palo Alto (Cal.) P. L., 82.
 Paltsits, V. H., Phillips' Maps and views of Washington and D. C., 243-244; bibl. of Jesuit relations, 354; Eng. Bible in Rylands L., 712-713; Bryan's bibl. of Dist. of Columbia, 713; British Museum L. catalogue supplement, 713.
 Pamphlets, movable location for (Earll), 37-38; at Harvard Univ. L., 334.
 Paoli, Mrs. Minnie B., C186.
 Paris Exposition. See A. L. A. exhibit.
 Paris library congress. See International Library Congress.
 Parker, Mrs. G. W., C186.
 Parker, H. W., C186.
 Parker, Phebe, C186.
 Parker, S. R., 766.
 Parsell, H. V. A., and Weed, A. J., Gas engine construction, 660.
 Parsons, F. H., asst. L. of Congress, 234.
 Parsons Memorial L., Alfred, Me., cornerstone laid, 650.
 Pasadena (Cal.) P. L., plans for addition, 82; rpt., 248; re-opened, 762.
 Passaic (N. J.) F. P. L., rpt., 82.
 Passchog (L. I.) F. L., opened, 34.
 "Paternalism," the other side of (Pennock), 61-63.
 Paterson (N. J.) P. L., addition to building, 193; bulletin, 307; 15th rpt., 345-346.
 Patten, F. C., C186; resignation, 87.
 Patten, Kath., C186.
 Pawtucket (R. I.) F. P. L., 23d rpt., 305.
 Peabody Institute L. (Uhlen), 82.
 Peck, A. L., C186.
 Peck L., Norwich (Ct.) Free Academy, 345.
 Pennock, B. W., the other side of "paternalism," 61-63.
 Pennsylvania F. L. Commission, appointments, 21; plans, 217, 239; 2d meeting, 691-692.
 Pennsylvania L. Club, Dec. meeting, 25; joint meeting at Washington, 125-126, 173-177; Feb. meeting, 130.
 Pennsylvania State L., 248; rpt., 653; classification scheme, 659.
 Peoples, W. T., C186; rpt. on A. L. A. exhibit at Paris, C112.
 Peoria (Ill.) P. L., katalog deutsche bücher, 40; books stolen from, 346; list of books for pupils in schools, 712; 20th rpt., 762-763.
 Periodicals, A. L. A. com. on title-pages to, 293; A. L. A. discussion on, C145-147, C149; distributed by Wis. F. L. com., 594, 676; *Law Register and Legal Adviser* (Cheney), 728. See also Indexes, Injuries.
 Perry, Lucy W., C186.
 Peyma, Charlotte J. van, N. Y. State L. summer school, 299.
 Philadelphia, proprietary libs. in (Barnwell), 173.
 Philadelphia F. L., Paschalville branch opened, 191; Thomas Holme branch opened, 191; 4th rpt., 248-249; Widener branch opened, 305.
 Philadelphia F. L. of Economics and Politics, 2d rpt., 82.
 Philadelphia Mercantile L., 82, 139; 77th rpt., 305.
 Phillips, Grace L., libn. Univ. Settlement Soc., N. Y., 351.
 Phillips, P. L., maps in the L. of Congress, 15-16; maps and views of Washington and D. C. (Paltsits), 243-244.
 Photographs, at Pratt Institute F. L. (Plummer), 7-8; at Boston P. L., 8; list of (New Bedford P. L.), 252; and photoprints (Cutter), 619-625, 768.
 Physical training, decimal classification for, 195.
 Pictures, in lib. work with children, (A. C. Moore) 159-162, C126-129, (Hunt) C66-67, (E. L. Moore) C67-68.
 Pihl, Emma W., N. Y. State L. summer school, 299.
 Pierson, Harriet W., asst. L. of Congress, 234.
 Pittsfield, N. H., lib. building given to, 657.
 Plainfield (N. J.) P. L., alterations, 34.
 Plimssoll, Ellen J., C186.
 Plummer, Mary W., 351, C186, 601; photographs at Pratt Inst. F. L., 7-8; at Paris Exposition, 87, 103; duplicate collection at Pratt Inst., 129; course of training for children's libs., 184-185; vice-pres. L. I. L. Club, 297; delegate to Paris bibliographical congress, 307; address at A. L. A. session on lib. work with children, C122-123; internat. congress of libs., Paris, 580-582; A. L. A. com. on internat. co-operation, 691.
 Poirier, Lydia M., C186.
 Poland, Myra, C186.
 Polish indexes (Celichowski), 80.
 Politics in libraries, 4, 727-728, (Fleming), 747.
 Pond, Eliz. M., C186.
 Pond, Nancy M., libn. Peck L., Norwich Free Academy, 658.
 Poole, F. O., C186; sec. Mass. L. Club, 338.
 Poole's index, errors in, 42; suggestion for (Ranck), 728.
 Porter, W. T., vice-pres. Ohio L. Assoc., 695.
 Portland (Me.) P. L., rpt., 346.
 Portland, Ore., lib. for, 34; made free, 763.
 Portland (Ore.) L. Assoc., 249.
 Portrait index (A. L. A. Pub. Sec. rpt.), C87.
 Postage. See Book postal rates.
 Postal service, reference list on (Bost. P. L.), 252.
 Power, Effie L., C186.
 Practical notes (dept.), 37, 350, 710, 764.
 Pratt Institute F. L., photograph collection (Plummer), 7-8; guarantor system abandoned, 32; duplicate novel collection, 32, (Plummer) 129; bulletin, 40, 141; valentine exhibit, 33; wild flowers exhibit, 244; influence of open shelves on choice of books, 741; rpt., 759-760.
 Pratt Institute L. School, 27-28, 77-78, 134, 242; course for children's libs., 184-185; notes, 185, 298, 754;

The Index to Pseudonyms and Anonyms follows this.

- class of 1900-1901, 700; lecturers, 1900-1901, 754.
Pratt Institute Monthly, 31, 758.
 Prendergast F. L., Jamestown, N. Y., "book day," 33; 8th rpt., 80; 9th rpt., 706.
 Prentiss, May L., 699.
 Pre-Revolutionary library (Anthony), 332.
 Price, Anna M., 650.
 Price F. L., Macon, Ga., opened, 80; plan to consolidate with P. L., 246.
 Prideaux, W. F., bibl. of E: FitzGerald, 196, 254.
 Prince, Howard L., vice-pres. Wash. L. Assoc., 27; pres. Wash. L. Assoc., 76; typewriters in lib., 218.
 Princeton University L., and its reorganizations (Richardson), 219-222.
 Printed catalog cards, for periodical sets, etc. (A. L. A. Pub. Sec.), 73; for current literature, 271, (A. L. A. Pub. Sec. rpt.) C87; arrangements for, 727. *See also* A. L. A. co-operation com., Co-operative cataloging, Indexes.
 Private libraries, public use of books in (Chic. Bibl. Soc.), 26.
 Progressive literature, bibl. of, 89.
 Proksch, J. K., *literatur über die venerischen krankheiten*, 354.
 Proprietary libraries in Philadelphia (Barnwell), 173.
 Proud's hist. of Pennsylvania, information wanted (Bolton).
 Providence (R. I.) Athenæum L., 64th rpt., 34-35.
Providence libraries bulletin, 141, 191.
 Providence (R. I.) P. L. (Iles), 763; new building, 158, (Foster) 228-232; visited by Mass. L. Club, 181; 22d rpt., 346; standard lib. of (Foster), C36-38; lighting, 570; author index to additions, 712; recent articles on, 763.
 Pseudonym, entry of (A. L. A. discussion), C154-155.
 Pseudonyms. *See* Anonyms and pseudonyms.
 Psychological laboratories, literature on, 41-42.
 Psychology, *Die literatur der psychiatrie*, etc., 1459-1799 (Laehr), 254; Psychological index (Warren), 254.
 Public documents, bill for amendment of act, 55, 65-67, 103; suggestion for reprint of early, 56; A. L. A. rpt. on (Bowker), 290, 293, C91-92; A. L. com. on, 293; monthly catalog of, 307; aids in use of (Lane), 598; catalog of pub. documents of 54th Cong., 2d sess., 602; division of, at L. of Congress, 639.
 Public libraries and public education (Adams), 757-758.
 Public library and the state (Ford), 275-279.
 Public library in its relations to literature (Swift), 323-327.
 Public library in the future (Brett), 69.
 Public *vs* librarians, 119-120.
 Putnam, Anna M., C186.
 Putnam, Herbert, 351; presidency Wash. L. Assoc., 27, 76; rpt. of Libn. of Congress, 56; on L. of Congress, 63-65, 306; what it means to be a libn., 79; councillor A. L. A., 292, 294, C144; address at L. of Congress, 707-708; relation of state lib. and L. of Congress, 729-733; education for lib. work, 758.
 Pyne, M. T., on N. J. P. L. Commission, 238.
 Quaritch, Bernard, death of, 39.
 Quidor, Emma J., N. Y. State L. summer school, 299.
 Quimby, Cora A., C186.
 Quimby, Edna J., C186.
 Quincy (Ill.) F. P. L., 12th rpt., 654.
 Qvigstad, J., and Wiklund, K. B., bibl. der lappischen litteratur, 254.
 Rabardy, Etta L., C187.
 Raffety, F. W., Books worth reading (Ranck), 90.
 Raleigh, N. C., Raney L., 763.
 Ranck, S. H., Lawler's Book auctions in England, 78; Raffety's Books worth reading, 90; statistics of Mass. lib., 246; A. L. A. com. on book statistics, 293; leather for bookbinding, 332-333; Davenport's English embroidered bookbindings, 597; A. L. A. com. on internat. co-operation, 691; suggestion for Poole's index, 728; testson diffusion of light, 764-765.
 Randall, Susan W., asst. libn. Univ. of Penna., 184.
 Raney L., Raleigh, N. C., 763.
 Rankin, Julia T., C187.
 Readers, rules for (Lyon), 350.
 Reading, What should libns. read (Bostwick, Bardwell, Eames), 57-61.
 Reading (Pa.) P. L., rpt., 305.
 Redwood L., Newport, R. I., bequest to, 251; 170th rpt., 761-762.
 Reed, Dr. G. E., vice-pres. Nat. Assn. of State Libns., 741.
 Reference work (Andrews), C147.
 Renaud, Mrs., C187.
 Resor, Mrs. J. H., C187.
 Reviews, for the reform of (Marot), 158.
 Reviews (dept.), 28, 78, 242, 299, 596, 701, 754.
Revue des deux mondes for French students (Beur), 570.
 Reynaudi, C., *Saggio bibliografico sulla Liguria*, 142.
 Reznor, Adaline T., C187.
 Rhode Island, lib. of (Palmer), 342.
 Rhode Island Hist. Soc. L., C. S. Brigham libn., 87.
 Rhys-Roberts, E. A., C187.
 Rice, Alice, libn. Trenton Union L., 87.
 Richard, Vernon S., asst. L. of Congress, 336.
 Richardson, C. F., Choice of books, 90.
 Richardson, E. C., C187; Princeton Univ. L., 219-222; on N. J. P. L. Commission, 238; 1st vice-pres. A. L. A., 292, C143; A. L. A. com. on book statistics, 293; rpt. of A. L. A. co-operation com., C71-73, C139; work of state lib. assns., C165; A. L. A. internat. com. on co-operation, 691; pres. N. J. L. Assoc., 694.
 Richardson, Mary A., C187.
 Richmond, H. A., C187.
 Richmond, Lucy C., 1st vice-pres. Western Mass. L. Club, 338.
 Ridell, F. R., C187.
 Ridgeway, Edith, C187.
 Rindge, N. H., Ingalls Memorial L., 349.
 Riverside (Cal.) P. L., rpt., 654.
 Robbins, Mary E., C187.
 Robertson, A. W., resignation, 140.
 Robinson, Mabel F., C187; cataloger Cincinnati P. L., 601, 700.
 Rochester (N. H.) P. L., rpt., 82.
 Rock Island (Ill.) P. L., gift to, 765.
 Rogers, Florence S., asst. L. of Congress, 234.
 Rombaur, Bertha E., 252.
 Root, Azariah S., pres. Ohio L. Assoc., 695.
 Root, Mrs. Mary E., C187.
 Rose, Grace D., C187.
 Rosenthal's incunabula typographica, 352.
 Rowell, J. C., 140, C187.
 Rowell, Mrs. J. C., C187.
 Rowland, W. L., death of, 711.
 Runner, Emma A., asst. L. of Congress, 234.
 Rupp, G. P., typewriters in lib., 222.
 Ruskin, J., ref. lists on, (Salem P. L.) 141, (San Francisco Mechanics' Inst. L.) 141.
 Russ, Nellie M., vice-pres. Cal. L. Assoc., 181.
 Rutland (Vt.) F. L. A., rpt., 139.
 Rutter, Rob., bookbinding in N. Y., 128-129.
 Rylands L. *See* John Rylands L.
 Sacramento (Cal.) City F. L., 21st rpt., 654.
 Sagnac, P., *Législation civile de la rév. française*, 41.
 St. Cloud (Minn.) P. L., 249.
 St. Joseph (Mo.) P. L., privileges extended to county residents, 35; gift asked from A. Carnegie, 82; new building for, 192, 346; 10th rpt., 654-655; 2d supplement, 659.
 St. Louis (Mo.) Mercantile L., 54th rpt., 249, 305.
 St. Louis (Mo.) P. L., 35; staff meetings, 249; rpt., 655.
 St. Paul (Minn.) P. L., 249; new quarters, 347, 653.
 Salem (Mass.) P. L. bulletin, 88, 141, 195, 253, 307, 352, 659, 712, 766; rpt., 249; bequest to, 349.
 Salt Lake City (Utah) P. L., rpt., 347; lib. building for, 709.
 Sampson, F. A., bibl. of Missouri, 354.
 San Antonio, Tex., lib. gift from A. Carnegie, 87.
 San Diego (Cal.) P. L., 139; plans for building, 249.
 San Francisco (Cal.) F. P. L., rpt., 35; bulletin, 712.
 San Francisco Mechanics' Institute L., bulletin, 141.
 San Francisco, Mercantile L., 82-83.
 San José (Cal.) P. L., 706-707.
 Sanders, Mrs. M. A., C187; vice-pres. Mass. L. Club, 338.
 Sandusky (O.) L. Assoc., site for Carnegie lib., 82, 192.
 Sanskrit literature, hist. of (Macdonell), 604.
 Sargent, Abby L., C187; children's books and periodicals, C64-66.
 Sargent, Mary E., C187.
 Savonarola, bibl. of (Lucas), 42.
 Sawyer, Ida, 650.
 Schayer, Claire M., asst. L. of Congress, 234.
 Schreiber, Mae E., books for Wis. township lib., 253.
 Schwab, M., *Répertoire des articles relatifs à l'histoire et à la litt. juives*, 713.
 Schwartz, Jac., resignation, 307.
 Scientific literature. *See* International catalog.
 Scott, Mary A., Italian translations, 41.
 Scoville Institute L., Oak Park, Ill., 12th rpt., 652.
 Scoville L., Salisbury, Ct., pre-Revolutionary lib. (Anthony), 332.
 Scranton Memorial L., Madison, Ct., 599.
 Scranton (Pa.) P. L., temporary closing (Carr), 71-72; 9th rpt., 83.
 Scrimger, J., C187.
 Seaboard Air Line, travelling lib. of, 707.
 Sears, E. H., bibl. of modern hist., 768.
 Seattle (Wash.) P. L., 9th rpt., 347.
 Sedalia, Mo., plans for Carnegie L., 305, 347.
 See, Cornelia A., C187.

The Index to Pseudonyms and Anonyms follows this.

- Semitic literature, 254.
 Serials, care of (Gerould), C44-45; in N. Y. P. L. (Weitenkamp), 16-17; A. L. A. discussion on, C144-147; printed catalog cards for sets of (A. L. A. Pub. Sec.), 73, C87-88.
 Shakespeare Memorial L., Birmingham (Eng.) F. Ls., index, 771.
 Sharp, Katherine L., C187; councillor A. L. A., 292, 294, C144.
 Shaw, Bertha M., C187.
 Shaw Botanical Gardens, St. Louis, bequest concerning (Wire), 570.
 Shawhan, Gertrude, asst. L. of Congress, 234, 650.
 Sheffield, Mrs. G. P., C187.
 Sherwood, K. W., 695.
 Silliman, Carrie E., 699.
 Simon, Hermione A., C187.
 Sinclair, Annie L., asst. L. of Congress, 336.
 Slavic languages, A. L. A. rpt. on transliteration of, 290, C138, 382-583.
 Sleepy Eye, Minn., lib. gift to, 251, 797.
 Smiley, Annette L., N. Y. State L. summer school, 299.
 Smith, B. M., lib. gift to Meredith, N. H., 193.
 Smith, Bessie S., C187; sec. N. Y. L. Club, 297; social side of Montreal conference, C172.
 Smith, Eliz., resignation, 658.
 Smith, Eliz. O., libn. Warren (O.) L. Assoc., 601.
 Smith, Ella, libn. Brumback Memorial L., Van Wert, O., 601.
 Smith, Faith E., 699.
 Smith, Kath. L., children in public libns., 342.
 Smith, Laura, C187.
 Smith, Marie M., 699.
 Smith, May Frances, C187.
 Smithsonian Institution L., Washington, D. C., 84-85.
 Snow, Josephine E., C187.
 Società Bibliografica Italiana, 3d meeting, 235.
 Société Bibliographique, proceedings of 1898 meeting, 768.
 Societies, publications of (Bowker), 242-243; method of cataloging issues of (A. L. A. discussion), C155.
 Solberg, Thorvald, 351; on A. L. A. com. on title-pages to periodicals, 293.
 Somerville (Mass.) P. L., bulletin, 40, 659; summer vacation cards (Foss), 642, 683-684; gift to, 710.
 Sommervogel, C., Bibliothèque de la Compagnie de Jésus, 254, 660.
 Sornborger, Harriet B., C187.
 Soule, Miss —, sec. Cape Cod L. Assoc., 697.
 Soule, C. C., C187; rpt. of endowment fund, 286, C110-111; councillor A. L. A., 292, 294, C144; libn. and trustees, C134.
 South Africa, supplementary reading list on (N. Y. P. L.), 40; ref. list on (Somerville P. L.), 40; libns. in, 86.
 South Australia P. L., rpt., 251.
 South Newmarket, N. H., lib. bequest to, 251.
 Southward, Mrs. Eliz. S., 650.
 Southworth, Myra F., C187.
 Spanish literature (Underhill), 42.
 Sparks, Marion, 650.
 Spear, Lois, C187.
 Special collections, in Lancashire and Cheshire (Sutton), 660.
 Spencer, Mrs. M. C., C187; withdrawal of obsolete books, C148.
 Spencer memorial lib., for Geneva, O., 37.
 Spielmann, M. H., Hitherto unidentified contributions of Thackeray to *Punch*, 142.
 Spofford, A. R., C187; and "Messages and papers of the Presidents," 272; distinction of author entries, C160; Book for all readers (Cole), 756-757.
 Springer, May Z., 699.
 Springfield (Mass.) City L. A. "Cromwell list," 30-31; exhibits, 83; lectures, 139; catalog of Wells lib., 307; Wells bequest to, 349; 39th rpt., 655; class for vacation reading, 763.
 Springfield (O.) [Warder] P. L., 28th rpt., 763.
 Standard library of Providence P. L. (Foster), C36-38.
 Stanford Univ. L., new building dedicated, 83-84.
 Stanley, H. M., classification problem, 56; suggestion for annotation of books, 104.
 State librarians. *See* National Assoc. of State Libns.
 State libraries, and politics, 4; co-operation with state lib. commissions (Galbreath), C54-57; classification for (Penna. State L.), 659; relation to L. of Congress (Putnam), 729-733. *See also* A. L. A. State and Law Libraries Section.
 State library associations (dept.), 21, 74, 122, 181, 294, 337, 591, 640, 692, 744.
 State library associations, A. L. A. round table meeting, 289, C163-170; A. L. A. to be represented in, 293; A. L. A. session for 1901, 691.
 State library commissions (dept.), 21, 73, 122, 180, 238, 294, 336, 591, 639, 691, 743.
 State library commissions, A. L. A. round table meeting, 289, C170; lines of work for (Countryman), C51-54; co-operation with state libns. (Galbreath), C54-57; A. L. A. session for 1901, 691; and state lib. (Chase), 740.
 State publications, (Bowker) 299-300, (pub. doc. com. rpt.) (91-92. *See also* Massachusetts state documents.
 State reports, digests, and statutes (Wire), C57-59.
 Stearns, L. E., aid to small libns., 23.
 Stechert, Gustav E., necrology, C109.
 Steel works, bibl. of (Brearley), 42, 142, 196, 604, 713, 768.
 Steele Memorial L., Elmira, N. Y., rpt., 705.
 Steenberg, A. S., Folkesbogsamlinger (Josephson), 703.
 Steiner, B. C., C187; lib. of Md. Hist. Soc., 139; cost of preparing books in public libns., (32-33; trustees and libns., C133; withdrawal of obsolete books, C149.
 Stephenson, I., lib. gift to Marinette, Wis., 193.
 Stetson, W. K., C187; typewriters in libns., 104.
 Steubenville, O., Carnegie lib. gift accepted, 84; plans for building, 192.
 Stevens, Mrs. A. F., C187; exec. com. Wash. L. Assoc., 27.
 Stevens, Olive E., C187.
 Stevens, W. F., C187.
 Stevens Point (Wis.) P. L., 3d rpt., 347.
 Stevenson, R. W., asst. libn. Columbus (O.) P. L., 39.
 Stevenson, W. M., on Penna. F. L. Com., 21.
 Stewart, M., C187.
 Stewart, Rose G., C187.
 Stikeman, G., C187.
 Stikeman, Mrs. G., C187.
 Stiles, H. R., Handbook for students of genealogy, 40.
 Stimson, R. M., libn. emeritus Marietta College, 352.
 Stockwell, G. W. C., C187; A. L. A. rpt. on gifts and bequests, 180, 287, C92-105, C114-115; marriage, 252; vice-pres. West. Mass. L. Club, 338.
 Stone, W. C., C187.
 Strohm, Adam J., 650.
 Stuart, Mrs. C. B., C187.
 Stuart, W. H., C187.
 Stuart, Mrs. W. H., C187.
 Sullivan, Sir A., bibl. of (Lawrence), 42.
 Sullivan, J. L., asst. L. of Congress, 336.
 Sulzberger, Judge, Semitic lib. of, 254.
 Summer in England (A), 308.
 Summer schools, bibl. of (Adams), 604.
 Summer vacation cards (Foss), 642, 683-684.
 Sunday-school libraries, New Church com. rpt. on, 68-69; articles on, 79; West. Mass. L. Club discussion, 182.
 Sutton, C. W., Special collections in Lancashire and Cheshire, 660.
 Sutro lib., San Francisco, 186.
 Swan, Mrs. E. M., C187.
 Swan P. L., Albion, N. Y., 186.
 Swansea (Mass.) P. L., dedicated, 763.
 Sweden, libns. of (Steenberg), 703; Aperçu de la litt. bibl. (Lundstedt), 768.
 Swift, C. F., pres. Cape Cod L. Assoc., 697.
 Swift, Lindsay, other side of "paternalism" (Pennock), 61-63; Brook Farm, 142; public lib. in its relations to literature, 323-327.
 Switzerland, Bibl. der schweizerischen landeskunde, 142.
 Sycamore (Ill.) P. L., gift for, 765.
 Syriac lib. of convent of St. Mary Deipara (Margoliouth), 306.
 Tarbell, M. Anna, pres. Bay Path L. Club, 340.
 Taunton (Mass.) P. L., 34th rpt., 192.
 Teachers, books for (Bishop), 87-88.
 Teggart, F. J., librarians, 223-225, 577-579, 625-629; chairman A. L. A. com. on handbook of Am. libns., 293; rpt. on Handbook of Am. libns., C112.
 Temple, Mabel, C187.
 Ten years of American library progress (Thwaites), C7-7.
 Tenney, Hattie E., C187.
 Texas, women's clubs and libns., 347.
 Thackeray, W. M., bibl. of (Spielmann), 142.
 Thayer, Maude, sec. Nat. Assn. State Libns., 741.
 Theft, book-plates from Harvard L., 188, 343, 760; books from Peoria P. L., 346; A. L. A. discussion on, C151-153; at N. Y. P. L., 706. *See also* Access to shelves.
 Theological literature, index to (rpt. co-op. com.), C71.
 Thibodeau, Mme. J. R., C187.
 Thomas, Allen C., pres. Penna. L. Club, 130; obituary of W. Kite, 194; dangers of technical knowledge and training, 328-329.
 Thomas, Anna B., N. Y. State L. summer school, 299.
 Thomas, Edith, C187.
 Thomas, Neval H., asst. L. of Congress, 336.
 Thomas, Theodore, 251.
 Thompson, Mary, 650.
 Thomson, Frances D., C187, 700.
 Thomson, J., on Penna. F. L. Com., 21.
 Thomson, O. R. H., C187.

The Index to Pseudonyms and Anonyms follows this.

- Thorne, Eliz. G., C187.
 Thurston, Eliz G., C187.
 Thwaites, R. G., C187; president's address, A. L. A., 287-288, C1-7; local hist. material in public lib., 337.
 Tillinghast, W. H., C187; work of state lib. assns, C166-167.
 Tillinghast, Mrs. W. H., C187.
 Titcomb, Mary L., C187, 601.
 Tobitt, Edith, C187; story-telling, lectures, etc., in children's lib. work, C129-130.
 Toledo (O.) P. L., access to shelves, 35, 139; gift to, 37.
 Tolman, H. S., C187.
 Tomlinson, E. T., on N. J. P. L. Commission, 238.
 Toronto (Ont.) P. L., suit against city, 656.
 Torrey, C. A., treas. Chic. L. Club, 240.
 Torrington (Ct.) L. Assoc., 657, (Cole) 763-764.
 Towne, Mrs. H. M., on Iowa L. Commission, 238.
 Tracy, Dorcas, C187.
 Trades unionism in lib. work. *See* Assistants.
 Transliteration. *See* Slavic languages.
 Travel, bibl. of, 308.
 Travelling libraries, for Colorado, 33; of Ill. Farmers' Institute, 80; in Illinois, 125; in Indiana (Henry), 344; of Aberdeen Assoc. (Laidlaw), C27-28; travelling lib. movement (Brigham), C121-122; of Ohio State L., 600; of Minn. L. Commission, 640; the first travelling lib. (Brigham), 676; of Penna. F. L. Com., 691-692; of Seaboard Air Line, 707; at McGill Univ. L., 708; for Georgia, 761. *See also* Library legislation, State library commissions.
 Treder, Oscar F. R., N. Y. State L. summer school, 299.
 Trenton (N. J.) F. P. L., lib. election, 249; site authorized, 348, 655; Miss S. C. Nelson libn., 711; gift to, 764.
 Trenton (N. J.) Union L., Miss Alice Rice libn., 87; merged in F. P. L., 764.
 Trinity College L., Hartford, Ct., rpt., 655.
 Trinity College (N. C.) L., lib. building for, 349.
 Trube, Bertha, C187.
 Trusdell, Mrs. E. H., C187.
 Trustees and libns. (Vandervort), 124; the trustee, (Montgomery) C42-43, (A. L. A. discussion) C131-134. *See also* A. L. A. Trustees' Section.
 Tucson, Ariz., Carnegie lib. gift accepted, 35.
 Tufts L., Weymouth, Mass., 21st rpt., 250; gift to, 251.
 Tulane Univ. L., New Orleans, gift to, 193; plans for building, 764.
 Tumors, bibl. of (Helmuth), 196.
 Turner, Emily, libn. Oshkosh (Wis.) P. L., 601-602.
 Turner, Nat, bibl. of (Drewry), 254.
 Tutt, Helen, C187.
 Tuttle, Anna C., 252.
 Tyler, Alice S., C187; sec. Iowa State L. Com., 591, 602, 650.
 Typewriters in libraries, (Stetson) 104, (Crunden) 158, (Oakley) 218, (Prince) 218, (Van Duzee) 272, (Rupp) 322, (A. L. A. discussion) C162.
 Tyrone, Pa., Carnegie offer accepted, 764.
 Uhler, P. R., lib. of Peabody Institute, 82.
 Underhill, Adelaide, C187.
 Underhill, Caroline M., C187.
 Underhill, J. G., Spanish literature, 42.
 Underwood, L. M., Moulds, mildews, and mushrooms, 41.
 Unemployed, bibl. of (Denjean), 308.
 Union Church, Boston, Sunday school list, 766.
 U. S. Bureau of Education, rpt. of commissioner, v. 1, 1898-99, 713, 714.
 U. S. Civil Service, examination for libn., 177; examination for cataloger, 235.
 U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, card index (Cutter), 42, 176; bulletin, 195, 307, 766.
 U. S. L. of Congress. *See* Library of Congress.
 U. S. Treasury Dept., Civil Service examination for libn., 177.
 Universal bibliography (Martel), 29-30.
 University libraries, bibliothèques universitaires allemande (Laude), 708. *See also* College libraries.
 University of Chicago L., 139.
 University of Genoa L., 250.
 University of Illinois State L. School, bulletins, 28; local co-operation, 28; lectures, 28, 185-186, 299; notes, 78, 186, 650; theses and bibliographies, 596, 691; practical work, 700-701. *See also* Illinois State L. School Assoc.
 University of Michigan L., rpt., 139.
 University of Minnesota, summer lib. school, 78, 341.
 University of Nebraska, course in lib. economy, 707.
 University of Pennsylvania L., Brinton collection given to, 139.
 University of the State of N. Y., State L. bulletin, lib. school no. 5, Selected subject bibliographies, 88; State L. bulletin, bibl. no. 19, College libns. in U. S., 196; State L. bulletin, bibl. no. 20, House decoration, 252; univ. convocation, 342; State L. bulletin, bibl. no. 21, Best books of 1899, 352; State L. bulletin, lib. school no. 7, Selected national bibliographies, 352; High school dept. bulletin 9, bibl. of manual training, 660; Home educ. bulletin 31, Public libns. and popular educ. (Adams), 757-758.
 University of Washington L., Seattle, rpt., 601.
 University of Wisconsin L., 306; Germanic seminary L., 306.
 University of Wisconsin Summer L. School, 78.
 Utica (N. Y.) P. L., new building for, 192.
 Utley, H. M., C187; work of state lib. assns., C169; pres. Mich. L. Assoc., 749.
 Utley, Mrs. H. M., C187.
 Valparaiso, Ind., lib. gift to, 193.
 Van Allen, Edith, C187.
 Vandervort, C. R., trustees and libns., 124.
 Van Duzee, E. P., C187; typewriters in libns., 272.
 Van Hoevenberg, Alma R., C187.
 Van Hoevenberg, Eliz., C187.
 Van Valkenburgh, Agnes, A. L. A. co-operation com., 294.
 Van Vliet, Florence, libn. N. Y. Training School for Teachers, 602.
 Van Vliet, Jessie, marriage, 658.
 Vaue, Martha, C187.
 Vatican Library (Bishop), 110-112; Catalogus codicum hagiographicorum graecorum bibliothecae vaticanae, 353.
 Venereal diseases, litteratur über die venerischen Krankheiten (Proksch), 354.
 Verard, Antoine (Macfarlane), 713.
 Verein deutscher Bibliothekare, organized, 324-325.
 Vermont Federation of Women's Clubs, annual meeting, 707.
 Vermont F. L. Com., 3d rpt., 743-744.
 Victoria (Australia) P. L., rpt., 86.
 Virgin, E. H., C187, 699.
 Volkmann, L., Iconografia Dantesca, 41.
 Vostrovsky, Clara, study of children's reading, 171.
 Wabash College L., gift to, 710.
 Waco (Tex.) F. L., gift of \$1000 from A. Carnegie, 657.
 Wade, Emily I., treas. Cal. L. Assoc., 381.
 Wadleigh, Mrs. H. C., resignation, 740.
 Wages, bibl. of (Bowley), 713.
 Wagner, Ella E., C188.
 Wagner, R., reading list on (Pratt) (Inst.), 141.
 Wagner, Sula, C188.
 Wait, Marie F., C188.
 Waite, Jessie B., on Iowa L. Commission, 238.
 Wakefield, G. W., vice-pres. Iowa L. Assoc., 746.
 Wales, Eliz., vice-pres. Ill. L. Assoc., 125.
 Walker, F. A., vice-pres. Ind. L. A., 745.
 Walker, Ja., C188.
 Wallace, Anna M., C188.
 Wallace, Anne, C188.
 Wallace, Charlotte E., 242.
 Wallace, Helen M., C188.
 Wallingford (Ct.) P. L. opened, 764.
 Walsh, C. H., asst. L. of Congress, 336.
 Waltham (Mass.) P. L., bulletin, 88; rpt., 249-250.
 Walton, Genevieve M., sec. Mich. L. Assoc., 749.
 Wandell, Caroline, 650.
 Ward, L. L., C188; book theft by children, C152.
 Ward, R. H., lib. expedients in microscopy, 602.
 Warde P. L., Springfield, O., 28th rpt., 763.
 Waring, Lucretia C., asst. L. of Congress, 234.
 Warren, H. E., and others, Psychological index, 254.
 Warren, Irene, C188; vice-pres. Chic. L. Club, 240.
 Warren (O.) L. Assoc., Miss E. O. Smith libn., 601; rpt., 707.
 Warrensburg, N. Y., lib. gift to, 251.
 Washington, D. C., maps and views relating to Washington and D. C. (Phillips), 243-244. *See also* District of Columbia.
 Washington (D. C.) L. Assoc., Dec. meeting, 27; Jan. meeting, 76; joint meeting, 125-126, 173-177; Feb. meeting, 133; March meeting, 184; April meeting, 241; May meeting, 297; Oct. meeting, 698-699; Nov. meeting, 753.
 Washington (D. C.) P. L., 3d rpt., 764.
 Washington Heights F. L., N. Y. City, new building opened, 304.
 Waterman, Lucy D., C188.
 Waters, W. O., 650.
 Watertown (Mass.) F. P. L., 32d rpt., 192.
 Watkinson L., Hartford, Ct., 36th rpt., 33.
 Watseessing F. P. L. A., Bloomfield, N. J., building dedicated, 650.
 Watson, H. L., vice-pres. Bay Path L. Club, 340.
 Watson, Jessie McL., asst. L. of Congress, 234.

The Index to Pseudonyms and Anonyms follows this.

- Watson, W. R., Cr88.
 Watson Children's Aid Soc. L., Baltimore, 32.
 Webster F. L., East Side House, N. Y. City, examination for asst. libn., 304.
 Weed, A. J., and Parsell, H. V. A., Gas engine construction, 660.
 Weeks, S. B., bibl. of Confederate text-books, 713.
 Weitenkamp, Frank, serials at N. Y. P. L., 16-17.
 Wellman, Hiller C., Cr88.
 Welsh, Rob. G., Cr88.
 Welsh bibliography (Cardiff F. Ls.), 196.
 Wesleyan Univ. L., Middletown, Ct., reclassification, 36; gifts, 348.
 West Chester (Pa.) P. L., 250, 655-656.
 Westboro (Mass.) P. L., 250.
 Western Massachusetts L. Club, March meeting, 182; annual meeting, 296, 338; joint meeting with Mass. L. Club, 641-642.
 Westfield (Mass.) Athenæum L., rpt., 250; bulletin, 603, 659, 712.
 Weston (Mass.) P. L., dedicated, 764.
 What should librarians read, (Bostwick, Bardwell, Eames) 57-61, (Marot) 158.
 Wheeler, Anna, Cr88.
 Wheeler, Martha T., Cr88.
 Whelpley, A. W., death of, 140-141; necrology, Cr10.
 Whistler exhibition at N. Y. P. L., 761.
 Whitall, Mary L., asst. L. of Congress, 234.
 Whitchee, Florence C., death of, 602.
 White, Alice G., Cr88.
 White, Mrs. Marg. H., Cr88.
 Whitefield (N. H.) P. L., bulletin, 712.
 Whiteway, R. S., Rise of the Portuguese power in India, 89.
 Whitney, H. M., Cr88.
 Whitney, Ja. L., Cr88; libn. Boston P. L., 19-20; councillor A. L. A., 292, 294, Cr44; chairman A. L. A. finance com., 293; work of state lib. assns., Cr65.
 Whitney, Solon F., Cr88.
 Whittier, Josiah H., necrology, Cr09.
 Wichita (Kan.) P. L., 85.
 Wickersham, W. B., pres. Chic. L. Club, 240.
 Wicoff, S. L., Cr88.
 Wicoff, Mrs. S. L., Cr88.
 Wiklund, K. B., See Qvigstad, J., and Wiklund.
 Wilde, Alice, N. Y. State L. summer school, 299.
 Wildman, Bertha S., Cr88; libn. Madison (N. J.) P. L., 28; 1st vice-pres. N. J. L. Assoc., 694.
 Wilkerson, Eliz. B., N. Y. State L. summer school, 299.
 Wilkes, Edna M., N. Y. State L. summer school, 299.
 Wilkinsburg, Pa., lib. gift of \$50,000 from A. Carnegie, 349.
 Willard, Elisa May, Cr88.
 Willcox, E. S., open shelves for large libs., 113-115, (Montgomery) 168-169; president's address Ill. L. Assoc., 123-124; pres. Ill. L. Assoc., 125.
 Willcox, Frank G., libn. Holyoke (Mass.) P. L., 352.
 Willcox, Lucy B. E., 650.
 Willey, Laura S., Cr88.
 Williams, G. W., trustee A. L. A. endowment fund, 292, Cr44.
 Williams, Hugh, Cr88; College libs. in U. S., 196.
 Williams, Linnie, asst. L. of Congress, 336.
 Williams, Lizzie A., Cr88.
 Williams, Mary F., 699-700.
 Williams, Norman, necrology, Cr09.
 Williamson, G. C., Bernardino Luini, 41.
 Wilmarth, Mrs. H. M., vice-pres. Chicago Bibliographical Soc., 240.
 Wilmington (Del.) Institute L., 43d rpt., 306; handbook no. 5, 712.
 Wilson, Mary H., Cr88.
 Wilson, Mary L., Cr88.
 Winans, Euphemia, Cr88.
 Winchell, F. Mabel, Cr88.
 Windsor, Phineas L., asst. L. of Congress, 658.
 Windsor (Vt.) L. A., 17th rpt., 250.
 Wing, Eliz. R., Cr88.
 Wing, J. N., treas. N. Y. L. Assoc., 647.
 Winnipeg, Manitoba, Legislative L., 656.
 Wire, F. E., Cr88.
 Wire, Dr. G. E., Cr88; state reports, digests, and statutes, C57-59; construction of testator's requirements, 570.
 Wisconsin Dept. of Public Instruction, Arbor and bird day annual, 252; list of books for township libs., 253; list of books for high school libs., 659-660.
 Wisconsin, F. L. Com., suggestions for bulletins, 40, 141, 253; suggestive list of books, 337; magazines distributed by, 594, 676.
 Wisconsin State Hist. Soc. L., 47th rpt., 36; bulletins of information, nos. 10-12, 40; dedication of building, 687-688.
 Wisconsin State L. Assoc., August meeting, 329, 593-595.
 Wisconsin Teachers' Assoc., Lib. Section, 742.
 Wishart, A. W., Short hist. of monks and monasteries, 354.
 Woburn, Mass., lib. bequest to, 657.
 Wolf, Mrs. L. T., Cr88.
 Woman, bibl. of, 42, 354.
 Women's clubs, federation meeting, Milwaukee, lib. bureau, 304, 336; and libs. in Texas, 347; Vermont federation, 707.
 Wood, Harriet A., Cr88.
 Wood, J. H., sec. Cal. L. Assoc., 181.
 Wood, Mildred C., N. Y. State L. summer school, 299.
 Wood, Mrs. Robert, Cr88.
 Woodruff, Eleanor B., Cr88.
 Woodworth, Florence, Cr88; A. L. A. exhibit at Paris Exposition, 116-119.
 Wooster (O.) Univ. L., gift to, 193.
 Worcester County Law L., 2d rpt., 250.
 Worcester (Mass.) F. P. L., alterations (Green), 85; 40th rpt., 306; bibliography of (Nichols), 597-598.
 Wright, C. E., Cr88; Andrew Carnegie's gift to Erie P. L., 56; libn. And. Carnegie L., Carnegie, Pa., 711.
 Wright, C. E., Cr88.
 Wright, P. B., value of people to lib., 124; character of access to shelves, C35-36.
 Wrong, G. M., and Langton, H. H., review of hist. publications rel. to Canada, v. 4, 308.
 Wyer, J. I., Jr., pres. Nebraska L. Assoc., 24; decimal classification of agriculture, 252; bibl. of education, 253-254; How to start a public lib., 342.
 Yale Univ. L., Arabic mss. given to, 657.
 Y. M. C. A., and public lib. (Hodge), 645, 733-736.
 Y. M. C. A. Railroad dept. L., Poplar Bluff, Mo., catalog, 40.
 Y. W. C. A. L., N. Y., open shelves at (Husted), 115; ref. lists, 603.
 Youngs, L. R., asst. L. of Congress, 336.
 York (Eng.) P. L., 7th rpt., 657.
 York, Neb., lib. bequest for, 37.
 York, Pa., lib. gift from A. Carnegie, 87.
 Zapon, Dresden conference on use of, 19; as a paper preservative (Bishop), 284-285.
 Zimmerman, Marg., Cr88; sec. Chic. L. Club, 240.

PSEUDONYMS AND ANONYMS.

PSEUDONYMS.

- Alwyn, Theos.—Lewis F. Cummings, 90.
 B., H.—Joseph Hilaire Pierre Belloc, 714.
 Bradley, Julia M.—James Bethuel Smiley, 90.
 Champion Roland—James Leonard Corning, 768.
 Connor, Ralph—Charles William Gordon, 90.
 De Huger, W.—Daniel Elliott Huger Wilkinson, 354.
 Dominican father—Charles Hyacinthe McKenna, 90.
 Donovan, Dick—J. E. Muddock, 308.
 Eric, Allan—Charles W. Willis, 90.
 Faralone—Elizabeth A. Smith, 90.
 Fontenoy, Mme. la Marquise de—Marguerite Cluniffe Owen, 308.
 Girard, Just—Jean Etienne Roy, 714.
 Godfrey, Elizabeth—Jessie Bedford, 354.
 Gwynne, John—Arthur Louis Peticolis, 768.
 Jonsson, Ivar—C. A. Tibbetts, 90.
 Jorrock—James Albert Garland, 90.
 Junior partner—Lillian S. Willis, 90.
 Little deacon—Nicias B. Cooksey, 714.
 M., V. D.—W. E. Winks, 714.
 McCormick, Brooks—William Taylor Adams, 714.
 Michael—Edmond Richmond Allyn, 254.
 N., W. H.—William H. Nicholson, 714.
 Old, old bachelior—Nathan Stone Reed Beal, 308.
 Oldfellow, Alfred—Alfred Beach, 714.
 Oliver, Dr. N. T.—E. O. Tilburn, 714.
 Paget, R. L.—Frederic Lawrence Knowles, 90.
 Pinxit, Madam—Mary T. Fitch, 308.
 Putnam, Arthur Lee—Horatio Alger, Jr., 714.
 Randolph, Spencer—Thomas Patrick O'Connor, 714.
 Roe, Owen—Andrew F. Browne, 308.
 Saint-Germain, Comte C. de—Edgar de Valcourt-Vermont, 354.
 Sector, A. D.—Arthur O. Garrison, 714.
 Seeley, Charles Sumner—John William Munday, 714.
 Simmie—Ferdinand P. Simon, 254.

Southwick, *Capt. David*—John Murphy, 714.
Templer, Will—William Templer Becker, 254.
Valentine, Jane—Nellie J. Meeker, 714.
Wilkes, Clement—H. L. Goodwin, 768.
Z. Z.—Louise Doissy, 90.

ANONYMS.

American tourist in France—Réné Wohlfarth, 714.
Answers of the ages—Clarence Wellford, 254.
Antient burial place of New London, Conn.—Edward Prentiss, 90.
Aqua vitae—Henry Philip Gibbs, 714.
Army and Navy of the U. S., 1776-1898—William Walton, and *others*, 90.
By the Pope's command—Isaac Lawrence Ware, 714.
Captain Israel, the hopeful—Albert Walkley, 768.
Complete course in suggestive therapeutics—W. E. Harlow and John W. Finner, 308.
Condensers—Frederick R. Low, 308.
Confederate handbook—Robert Crooke Wood, 714.
Course in personal magnetism—Sydney Flower, 714.
Devil in robes—Robert Seth McCallen, 714.

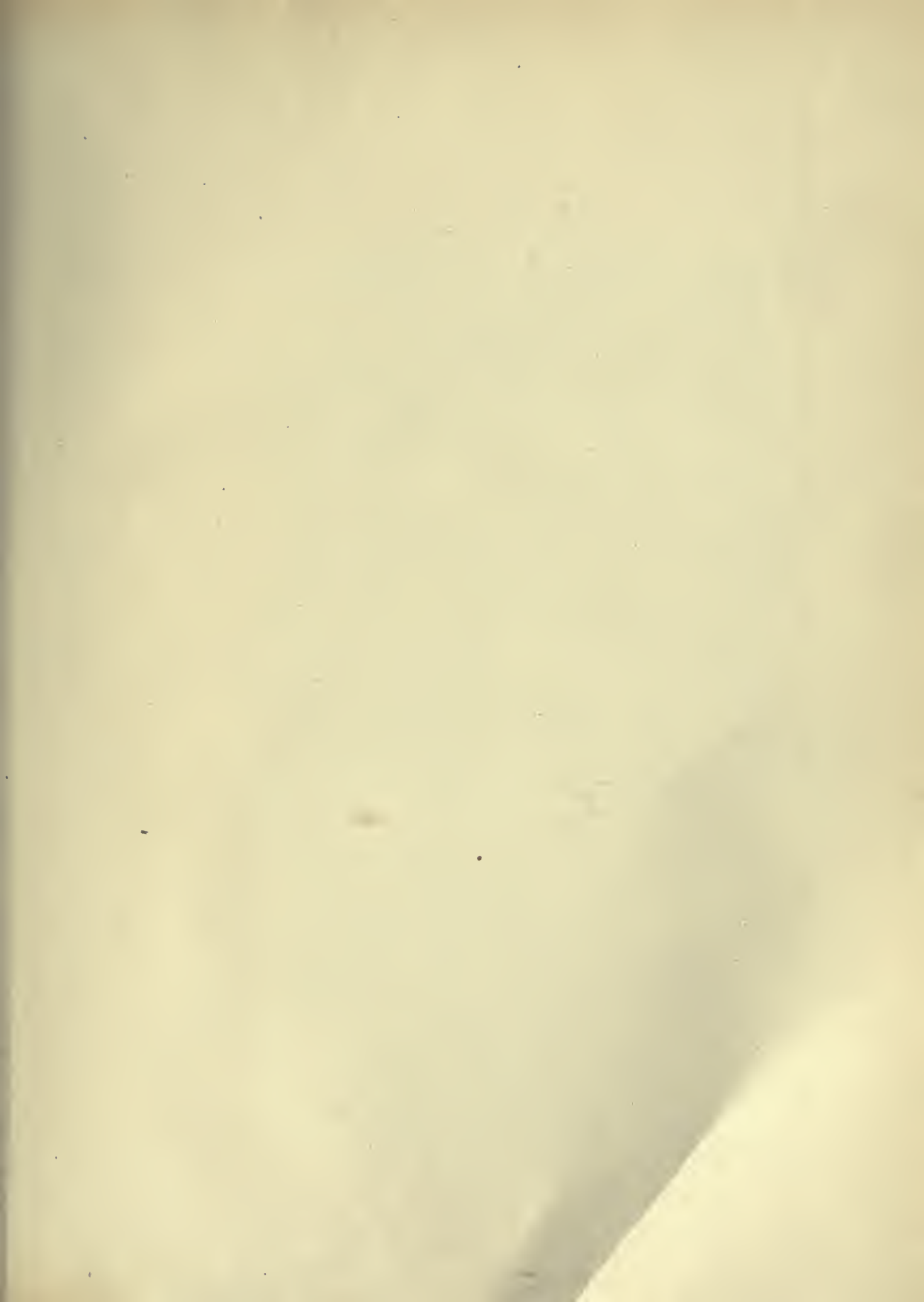
Domestic blunders of women—Augustus Moore, 354.
Experiments in general chemistry—Perry Irwin Tussing, 714.
Forbidden paths in the Land of Og—Rev. George C. Doolittle, 768.
Formulas in gearing—Charles C. Stutz, 714.
Gory hand of Catholicism stayed—Robert Seth McCallen, 714.
Handy stock for pleasure grounds—Hiram T. Jones, 714.
Homes of Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippine Islands united—Robert Seth McCallen, 714.
Kansas Klondike and Leavenworth inferno—M. N. Butler, 714.
Key to wealth and matrimony—George Merton Kibbie, 714.
Laurel winners—William Francis Collins, 254.
Little red primer—Robert N. Pemberton, 768.
My mother's journal—Harriet Low Hillard, 768.
Old Testament literature—Haslet McKim, 714.
Our islands and their people as seen with camera and pencil—William S. Bryan, 90.
Pith and marrow of some sacred writings—Katherine A. Tingley, 714.
Platform text-book—Vincent Cuthbert, 768.

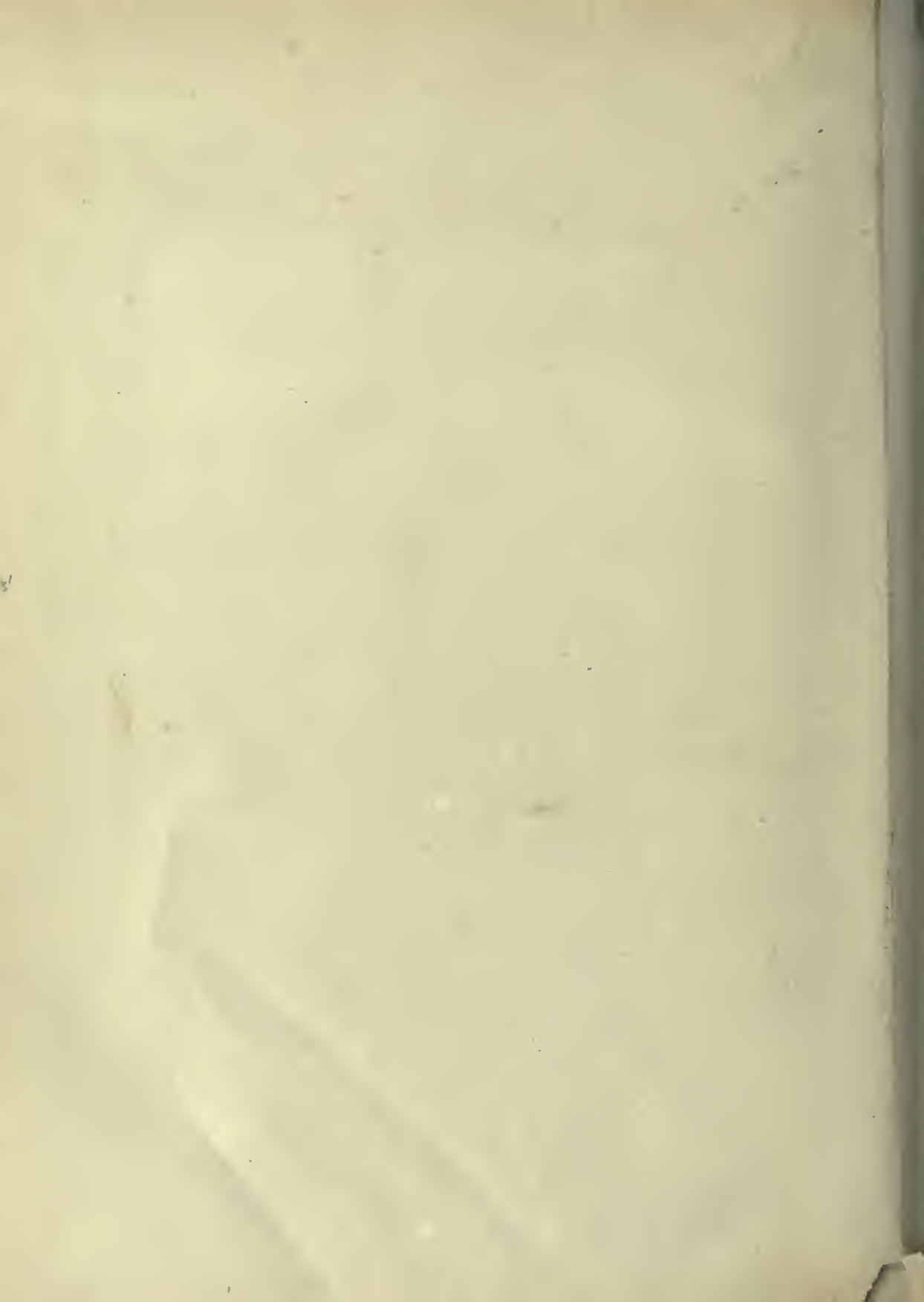
Political thunderbolts—Albert Hobart, 714.
Pretty missionary—Charles Barnard, 254.
Primary vocabulary—Eugene Bouton, 714.
Prospectus of the Ohio Speech Institute—Thomas Beattie, 308.
Robert R. McBurney: a memorial—Richard C. Morse (*ed.*), 303.
Rudyard Kipling, 1899—Jesse Lynch Williams, 90.
Saloon a nuisance—James Penwick Dill, 308.
Skiascopy—G. A. Rogers, 90.
Sonnets—Edward Quintard, 714.
Story of John Adams; by M. E. B. and H. G. B.—M. E. and H. G. Brown, 714.
Toil and self; by myself and another—Edward A. Caswell, 768.
Usury *vs.* cash and Christ; or, private credit slavery—George Preston Brown, 354.
Was Savonarola really excommunicated?—Rev. James Louis O'Neil, 354.
Welsh rabbits at Hildreth's—Charles N. Miller, 714.
Who-when-what book—William M. Knox, 714.
Will B. More letters—Honor L. Wilhelm, 714.
Woman's Paris—Mary Abbot, 354.
Word and work of David J. Lewis—Ella H. Lewis (*comp.*), 308.

INDEX TO LISTS OF FULL NAMES IN V. 25.

- | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----|------------------------------------|-----|-----------------------------------|-----|
| Adams, Charles Abel. | 603 | Bulova, John Adolph. | 353 | Douglass, Melford Eugene. | 35 |
| Adams, Richard Calmit. | 88 | Burns, James Jesse. | 40 | Downey, John Florin. | 603 |
| Anderson, George L. | 142 | Byrn, Edward Wright. | 767 | Doyle, Charles William. | 193 |
| Anderson, George Smith. | 767 | Canavan, Michael Joseph. | 40 | Dunham, Mary Elizabeth. | 193 |
| Annis, Thomas Augustus. | 40 | Car-Skaden, Delos. | 767 | Dunnell, Mark Boothby. | 308 |
| Apgar, Austin Craig. | 89 | Carleton, Leroy Thomas. | 195 | Dwight, Charles Abbott Schneider. | 354 |
| Armstrong, William Dawson. | 352 | Carpenter, Frank George. | 195 | Dwyer, John William. | 40 |
| Aurand, Samuel Herbert. | 195 | Carter, Charles Frederick. | 352 | Eaton, James Shirley. | 352 |
| Avery-Stuttle, Lilla Dale. | 352 | Cartland, John Henry. | 352 | Edwards, James Alexander. | 603 |
| Bailey, Frederic William, <i>ed.</i> | 88 | Caylor, Edward Hamilton. | 603 | Eisner, Lena. | 603 |
| Baldwin, Stephen Livingston. | 603 | Chadman, Charles Erehart. | 195 | Elliott, Arthur Henry. | 88 |
| Bancroft, Jessie Hubbell. | 767 | Chamberlain, Leander Trowbridge. | 142 | Ellis, Frederick Startridge. | 353 |
| Bancroft, Timothy Whiting. | 40 | Cherouny, Henry William. | 603 | Eshner, Augustus Adolph. | 352 |
| Barker, Lewellys Franklin. | 88 | Chester, Samuel Hall. | 195 | Ferguson, George A. | 88 |
| Barnes, Martha McCulloch. | 88 | Christian, William Asbury. | 603 | Finn, Francis James. | 195 |
| Barrington, Boyd Cummings. | 142 | Christison, John Sanderson. | 40 | Fischer, Grete—Konrad Schaefer. | 90 |
| Barrington, Paul Jones. | 88 | Clark, Frederick Hiram. | 40 | Fitzpatrick, Thomas Jefferson. | 142 |
| Bartholomew, Edward Fry. | 40 | Clark, Jeremiah Simpson. | 353 | Flanders, William Thomas. | 767 |
| Baskervill, William Malone. | 767 | Clarke, Addison Harry. | 88 | Flatterly, Maurice Douglas. | 603 |
| Baum, Lyman Frank. | 40 | Clarke, Michael. | 603 | Fleming, William Hansell. | 195 |
| Bell, Herbert Charles. | 89 | Clayton, Victoria Virginia. | 88 | Forsyth, George Alexander. | 767 |
| Benedict, Martin Green. | 195 | Cobbey, Joseph Elliott. | 603 | Fox, Edgar Alonzo. | 195 |
| Bennett, Charles Edward. | 603 | Colin, Thérèse Foenachon. | 352 | Fox, John Andrews. | 142 |
| Bennett, Frank Marion. | 603 | Collins, Howard Dennis. | 40 | Francis, John Reynolds. | 352 |
| Berlitz, Maximilian Delphinus. | 88 | Colton, Buel Preston. | 308 | Friedman, Isaac Kahn. | 352 |
| Bishop, Heber Reginald. | 767 | Compton, Charles Andrew. | 308 | Frost, Harlow Quincy. | 40 |
| Black, Charles Clarke. | 195 | Conner, Jacob Elon. | 352 | Fulton, Robert Irving. | 767 |
| Blackman, Elmer Elsworth. | 767 | Converse, Clarence Conyers. | 195 | Galloway, Beverly Thomas. | 88 |
| Blair, Hubbard. | 603 | Converse, James Booth. | 195 | Gard, Anson Albert. | 603 |
| Blatchley, Willis Stanley. | 308 | Cooney, Myron Angelo, <i>ed.</i> | 88 | Gardner, John Milton. | 603 |
| Bloomer, William Lowe. | 195 | Costello, Frederick Hankerson. | 308 | Gemünder, Martin August. | 40 |
| Bolton, Frederick Elmer. | 308 | Cox, Thomas Edward. | 308 | Genung, George Frederick. | 603 |
| Boname, Louise Catherine. | 195 | Cox, Ulysses Orange. | 195 | Gibbons, William Cephus. | 603 |
| Bowen, Wilbur Pardon. | 195 | Crane, William Iler. | 353 | Gigot, Francis Ernest Charles. | 352 |
| Boyce, Sidney Smith. | 603 | Crockett, Montgomery Adams. | 308 | Goddard, Edwin Charles. | 308 |
| Boyer, Charles Clinton. | 142 | Cutter, Charles Stillman. | 604 | Godrycz, John. | 353 |
| Braeme, Charlotte Monica. | 767 | Dana, Stephen Winchester. | 195 | Goodrich, Arthur Lewis. | 353 |
| Bradley, Joseph Henry. | 195 | Davis, Achilles Edward. | 195 | Greeley, Arthur Philip. | 88 |
| Brady, Frederick Barzillai. | 195 | Davis, Emma Celeste. | 353 | Grever, Mrs. Bertha Anna. | 767 |
| Brannet, William Theodore. | 352 | De Laurence, Lauron William. | 604 | Gridley, Albert Travanyan. | 767 |
| Bridgman, Raymond Landon. | 88 | Dean, Albert Flandreau. | 352 | Guggenberger, Anthony. | 88 |
| Brockaway, Charles Ananias. | 767 | Demarest, Abraham Jay. | 767 | Haas, John Augustus William. | 40 |
| Broughton, Leonard Gaston. | 40 | Denslow, William Wallace. | 88 | Hale, William Thomas. | 88 |
| Brown, Stirling Wilson. | 767 | Donly, Joseph Thorn. | 88 | Hall, John Lincoln. | 89 |
| Brown, William Bryant. | 603 | Dorland, William Alexander Newman. | 89 | Hall, Thomas Cuming. | 308 |
| Brown, William Mawbey. | 603 | Doub, William Coligny. | 352 | Hamlin, Benjamin Baird. | 308 |
| Bullard, Frank Dearborn. | 195 | | | Harley, Fanny Louise Middleton. | 195 |
| Bullitt, William Grigsby. | 88 | | | | |

- Harley, Lewis Reifsnider. 195
Hartpence, John Armitage. 195
Harvey, Thomas Augustus and
Hayward Augustus. 352
Hathaway, Fred Richmond. 603
Hayes, Jeffries Walter. 603
Heath, Henry Gustave Koch. 603
Heironymus, Norval Chase. 767
Henning, Gustavus Charles. 195
Henry, Clifford Elmore. 195
Hepburn, Charles McGuffey. 40
Herron, William Wright. 603
Hinds, Asher Crosby. 142
Hoffman, Frederick Louis. 603
Hofman, Heinrich Oscar. 353
Hogan, John Baptist. 195
Holland, James William. 195
Holmes, Calvin Pratt. 195
Honeyman, Abraham Van Doren. 195
Hopkins, I oren Lewis. 308
Hoyt, Deristhe Levinte. 88
Hudson, Horace Bushnell. 767
Humphrey, Charlotte Eliza. 195
Hunt, Joseph Marion. 603
Hurl, Estelle May. 88
Hyde, Mary Frances. 767
Hynson, George Beswick. 353
Ingham, John Hall. 195
Ingraham, John Phillips Thurston. 195
Ironsides, Charles Norton. 40
Jackson, Gabrielle Emilie. 767
Jacobs, Henry Eyster. 40
Jacobs, William Clayton. 308
Jeffers, Eliakine Tupper. 88
Johnson, Charles Nelson. 767
Johnson, Edward Augustus. 88
Johnson, Olie Andrew. 767
Johnson, Willard Daniel. 41
Johnston, Remington Allen. 603
Jones, Arras. 41
Jones, Victorine Clarisse Jocquet. 41
Jones, Walter Liman. 308
Jones, William Russell. 88
Jouvenat, Minnie Morris. 41
Kane, Edward Charles. 603
Kastle, Joseph Hoeing. 603
Keeler, Harriet Louise. 353
Kelley, George Wesley. 603
Kelly, Joseph Henry. 767
Kelsey, Francis Willey. 253
Kinkead, Edgar Benton. 603
Kip, Abraham Lincoln. 603
Kirschner, Charles Louis. 767
Kirk, Salathiel Cleaver. 353
Knerr, Sylvestre Buck. 767
Koppke, Georgenia Josephine Luke. 253
Lahee, Henry Charles. 767
Lancaster, Edward Moulton. 308
Lane, Martha Allen Luther. 603
Lawrence, Fred Wallace. 308
Leadin, Charles Jacob. 88
Leete, Charles Henry. 88
Lent, Frank Townsend. 142
Lentz, Francis George. 353
Leonard, Delavan Lavant. 308
Lindberg, Peter August. 88
Linebarger, Charles Estes. 353
Little, Charles Eugene. 308
Locke, William Oscar. 767
Lord, William Sinclair, *comp.* 88
Lowell, John Paul. 253
Luff, John Nicholas. 41
Lyman, Elmer Adelbert. 308
Mabee, Charles Ralph. 353
Macbride, Thomas Huston. 41
McCardell, Roy Larcom. 41
McClanahan, George Walker. 767
McClure, Alfred James Pollock. 353
McGee, Gentry Richard. 353
Maginnis, Charles Donagh. 88
Magoon, Charles Edward. 353
Malsbary, George Elmer. 88
Mann, Charles Holbrook. 353
Margeson, Charles Anson. 253
Markey, Joseph Ignacious. 353
Martin, Mrs. Helen Riementnyder. 603
Mead, Daniel Webster. 41
Merriman, Effie Woodward. 88
Michel, Gustave Hillarion. 603
Miel, Charles Francis Bonaventura. 603
Miller, Frank Jay. 308
Miller, Franklin Jonathan. 253
Miller, Schuyler William. 353
Milne, James Mollison. 603
Minton, Maurice Meyer. 308
Monteith, John. 253
Morgan, Alonzo Richardson. 41
Morrill, Donald Littlefield. 603
Morrow, Abbie Clemens. 308
Morse, Livingstone Burrill. 767
Mosher, Roswel Curtis. 353
Mott, John Raleigh. 603
Neet, George Wallace. 308
Nelson, Olof Nickolaus. 308
Nelson, Samuel Armstrong. 603
Newcomb, Charles Benjamin. 603
Newman, Homer Edmund. 353
Newton, Watson James. 767
Norton, Charles Phelps. 767
Norwood, Thomas Manson. 767
Oberly, Henry Harrison. 253
O'Connor, Effie Scott. 767
Olin, Arvin Solomon. 767
O'Brien, Henry Joseph. 603
Opie, John Newton. 41
Osborn, Solomon Oliver. 308
Oudin, Maurice Agnus. 142
Painter, Franklin Verzelius Newton. 603
Pangborn, Frederic Werden. 603
Pangborn, Joseph Gladding. 353
Parker, Johns Dempster. 353
Payne, Eli Lawrence. 603
Peck, Charles Henry. 253
Pennington, Jeanne Gillespie. 253
Pepper, Charles Melville. 41
Peters, Lewis Edwin. 603
Petrolas, Alfred Brown. 308
Peyser, Mark Wallace. 88
Pierce, Benjamin Washington. 767
Pierce, Ella Maria. 88
Platt, Burton Coles. 767
Platt, Elmer Levi. 767
Plympton, Almira George. 89
Porter, Robert Percival. 195
Potter, Henry Austin. 603
Powell, Edward Payson. 767
Powell, Lyman Pierson. 41
Prescott, I atimer Howard. 353
Presson, George Rogers. 142
Pyle, Walter Lytle. 603
Ramsay, Franklin Pierce. 253
Randolph, Carman Fitz. 353
Rawlins, Emma Maria. 353
Raycroft, Benjamin Joseph. 603
Reinhardt, Charles William. 353
Rishell, Charles Wesley. 89
Rich, Arthur William. 767
Robbins, Wilford Lash. 353
Roberts, Edmund Willson. 353
Robinson, Philip Alexander. 603
Rockett, Perley Fremont. 41
Rockwell, William Hayden, *jr.* 40
Rockwood, Elbert William. 253
Roe, William John. 603
Rothwell, Richard Pennefather. 353
Rotzell, Willett Enos. 353
Rouse, William Thomas. 353
Rupert, William Whitehead. 603
Rushworth, William Arthur. 253
Rusling, James Fowler. 253
St. John, Thomas Matthew. 353
Sanders, Alvin Howard. 603
Schade, Augustus Ernst. 308
Schell, William Gallis. 253
Scholl, John William. 253
Schmitz, John Peter. 41
Severance, Frank Hayward. 89
Sewell, James Witt. 767
Shearer, James William. 603
Sheldon, Walter Lorenzo. 142
Shinn, Quillen Hamilton. 603
Simonds, Ernest Henry. 353
Skaggs, Eli Harrison. 353
Smith, David Thomas. 142
Smith, Heman Conoman. 308
Smith, John Randolph. 308
Smith, John Wilson. 253
Smith, Madison Monroe. 353
Smith, Orlando Jay. 353
Smith, Robert Mackie. 767
Snead, Littleton Upshur. 767
Snow, Walter Bradlee. 767
Somers, George Horace. 89
Soule, Ella Frances. 353
Spalding, Elizabeth Hill. 353
Spencer, Edward Whiton. 89
Spurr, Josiah Edward. 353
Stevens, Charles McClellan. 603
Straker, David Augustus. 89
Strang, Lewis Clinton. 89
Stringer, Arthur John Arbutnot. 253
Sutherland, William Andrew. 253
Tanner, Carleton Miller. 767
Tarbell, Ida Minerva. 308
Taylor, John Metcalf. 767
Thompson, Elmer Ellsworth. 89
Thompson, Joseph Wesley. 603
Thompson, Samuel Chalmers. 353
Thurston, Henry Winfred. 142
Tillson, George William. 767
Tilton, Howard Winslow. 253
Tingle, John Bishop. 41
Tinsley, George Washington. 603
Titherington, Richard Handfield. 308
Torrey, Reuben Archer. 253
Tracy, Samuel Mills. 253
Traub, Peter Edward. 89
Trueblood, Thomas Clarkson. 767
Tving, Carolinn Edna Skinner. 353
Underhill, Harry Clay. 353
Urm, William Smith. 353
Van Sickle, William Maturin. 767
Viger, Georges Ernest. 253
Vincent, Elizabeth Carter. 89
Voorhees, Gardner Tufts. 89
Vrooman, Carl Schurz. 767
Waggoner, Ellet Joseph. 603
Wait, William Henry. 89
Ward, Edward Gendar. 41
Warder, George Woodward. 253
Webster, William Franklin. 767
Wiener, Solomon. 353
West, James Columbus. 253
Wheeler, Wilmot Henry. 253
Whitaker, Nicholas Tillinghast. 353
White, John Stephen. 603
Wiggin, Fred Alonzo. 603
Wilcox, Frank Evarts. 767
Wildes, Adeline Wilkins. 767
Will, Allen Sinclair. 767
Willard, Ammiel Jenkins. 353
Williams, Augustus Warner. 353
Willard, Warren Hastings. 253
Wilson, John Maley. 603
Witherspoon, Paul Fulton. 253
Woods, Clinton Edgar. 353
Wright, Marcus Rodolphus Kilpatrick. 767
Yeiser, Noah Emanuel. 41
Young, Jacob William Albert. 353





Z
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L7
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